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BOARD OF TRADE (LABOUR DEPARTMENT).

R E P O R T
ON
STANDARD PIECE RATES OF WAGES
AND
SLIDING SCALES
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
(1900.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



GENERAL



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BOARD OF TRADE (LABOUR DEPARTMENT).

R E P O R T

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AND

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STANDARD FEECH RATES OF WAGES

SLIDING SCALES

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT

1900

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GENERAL



LONDON:

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THE LONDON DISTRICT

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STANDARD PIECE RATES AND SLIDING SCALES IN 1900.

R E P O R T

TO THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE COMMERCIAL,
LABOUR, AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE
BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

THE present Report on Standard Piece Rates of Wages and Sliding Scales in force in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1900 has been prepared in continuation of the Volume on Standard Piece Rates which formed Part II. of the first Report of the Labour Department on Wages and Hours of Labour, published in 1894.

A selection has been made from some of the more important Lists in force in the various trades in which this system of remuneration prevails, with introductions and notes designed to render the Lists intelligible to students unconnected with those industries.

The present Report includes a notice of many lists which were not in force in 1893, while, with regard to lists then in force, but which have been altered since that date, the amendments (which have, in all important cases, been noted from year to year in the Annual Reports on Changes of Wages and Hours of Labour) have been embodied in the Lists as now printed. The introductions and notes have also been systematically revised.

The object of the Report is to give information with regard to the varied and complicated systems of calculating wages which prevail in many important British industries, and also to afford a key to the data given in the monthly and annual records of Changes of Wages published by the Department. The volume may also be of some practical service in facilitating an understanding of the nature of the questions at issue between employers and employed in many trade disputes, which are often difficult to follow owing to the highly technical character of the points involved.

REPORT.

It is desirable to call attention to the necessity for caution in any attempt to estimate actual weekly earnings directly from an examination of Lists of Piece Rates, any such estimate being capable of being accurately made only if due weight is given to the changes which take place from time to time in the nature of the machinery used and other special circumstances of the trade concerned.

Meaning of Piece-wage and Time-wage.

In order to make clear the ground which it is intended to cover in the present volume, it may be useful, in the first place, briefly to indicate the leading characteristics which differentiate the various forms of Piece-wages from Time-wages. When a workman is engaged on time-wages, the contract between him and his employer is virtually an agreement by the employee to sell to the employer, in return for a certain sum of money, all the labour which the workman shall perform in a specified time, without any express condition that he shall, in that time, perform any definite amount of work. On the other hand, when the workman is on piece-work, the contract is that the employer shall receive, in return for a stipulated sum of money, the performance of a specified amount of work, no direct reference being made to the number of days or hours which may be spent by the workman in the performance of this work.

Although the broad distinction between time-wages and piece-wages is of the nature just indicated, it will easily be understood that, whether payment for work be made by results or by time, the amount of work performed and the time taken in performing the work are factors, both of which are, to a greater or less extent, taken into account in every agreement for the payment of wages. Thus, on the one hand, a list of piece-wage rates always has an implied, and in some cases an explicit reference to the amount of money which can be earned by a man working under the list in a given time. On the other hand, the employee, who is working on time-wage, is expected by his employer to turn out in a given time not less than a more or less specifically agreed upon quantity of work—"to do a fair day's work."

It should also be observed, that intermediate between the methods of time-wage and piece-wage there are found systems of remuneration combining the two distinct elements of payment by time and payment by results. In the cases here referred to (of which the system in force in regard to the remuneration of glass-bottle makers in Lancashire and parts of the North of England may serve as an illustration) the employer guarantees to the workman a minimum rate of time-wage, irrespective of the amount of work turned out, promising him at the same time a further sum of money if his output

within a given period shall exceed a specified quantum. Systems possessing the characteristics here referred to are usually and conveniently treated as forms of piece-wage, and will accordingly be dealt with in the present volume.

It may further be noted that, while under the method of time-wage payment for labour is individual, *i.e.*, is made to each employee in respect of his own work alone, under many forms of piece-wage the piece-price is the remuneration paid in respect of the joint labour of a group of men working together. In the case of some piece-work groups all the members of the gang are employed directly by one employer, but in other cases (*e.g.*, among cotton-spinners and weavers, coal-hewers in some districts, puddlers, timber porters, and a number of other classes of workpeople) the chief member of the group is a sub-employer, the subordinate workmen being employed by this chief of the gang, and not by the principal employer.

Division of Piece-price among Operatives.

With regard to the division of the piece-price paid for the labour of a group consisting of two or more workpeople, the methods adopted are very various. In some trades (as, for example, among corn porters) the lump piece-price is divided equally among all the members of the gang, or (as, for example, in the glass-bottle making trade) the joint piece-price may be divided between the workmen in certain fixed proportions, these proportions being in some trades, as, for example, is the case among these glass-bottle makers, and also among mule spinners and their piecers in the cotton trade and among rivetters and their holders-up in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, laid down in precise terms by the List of piece rates in force in the industry. Or the division of the lump sum paid for the work may be made by an arrangement, under which the subordinate members of the group receive fixed rates of time-wage, while the principal member, under whom these subordinates have been working, takes as his share of the lump piece-price the balance which remains when their time-wages have been deducted from that amount. This is the plan adopted, for example, in regard to the remuneration of platers and their helpers in the Sunderland ship-yards referred to on page 38.

It should be remarked that in some cases the division of the lump sum paid as the piece-price of the labour performed by a group of workmen is made "through the office," the employer's cashier handing to each individual the wages which he has earned—a plan which appears to be of more and more frequent adoption; while in many instances the head man of the group draws from the office the whole amount owing from the firm for the work performed by the joint labour of the squad, and then proceeds to pay out of this sum the wages which are due to his subordinates, either in the shape of a proportion of the lump piece-price, or in that of fixed time-wages. This is the case, for

instance, among weavers, coal-hewers in some districts, puddlers, and other classes of men employed in the manufactured iron trade, and timber-porters, and the same practice prevails in other branches of industry.

Extent to which Piece-work prevails.

The precise extent to which piece-work prevails in British industries cannot be stated.

There are some trades in which the workpeople are employed at times on piece-wage, at other times on time-wage (*e.g.*, compositors). In other trades some classes of workpeople are engaged on time-wage, other classes on piece-wage; nor would it be practically possible to obtain statistics showing the number of persons comprised in each of the various classes within these industries.

Though it is thus impracticable to make a direct estimate, an attempt has been made to cast some light on the relative importance of the part played by the two systems in our industries in the following manner. The chief groups of occupations in the Census returns have been roughly classified in two groups—(1) those which are *chiefly* piece-work trades, (2) those which are *chiefly* time-work trades. In making this classification, use has been made of the information obtained for the purpose of the Board of Trade Census of Wages in 1886, as well as of that collected in connection with the Report on Piece-wage Rates of 1894, and from other sources. A classification of this nature must, in the absence of an exhaustive study of each separate trade, possess an element of conjecture; but it is only fair to assume that, when large groups of industries are massed together, minor errors will balance each other. Persons belonging to the professional and commercial classes have, so far as possible, been excluded; dealers, however, cannot, as a rule, be separated from producers, and are therefore included. Made on this basis, the calculation shows that (if domestic service and agriculture be included) about 26 per cent. of the persons occupied are engaged in industries which are chiefly piece-work trades, and 74 in those which are chiefly time-work trades. The corresponding percentages for males only are 24 (piece) and 76 (time), and for females 29 (piece) and 71 (time).

If we exclude from the calculation persons employed in agriculture and domestic service, we find that 39 per cent. are engaged in trades which are chiefly piece-work, compared with 61 per cent. in trades chiefly time-work. The corresponding percentages for males only are 33 (piece) and 67 (time), and for females 61 (piece) and 39 (time).

If it be legitimate to assume, that the number of persons employed on piece-wage in trades, in which time-work chiefly prevails, may be roughly set against the number of workpeople employed on time-wage in industries, in which piece-work chiefly prevails, and that the number of persons engaged in trades of

either kind, who cannot properly be classified either as piece-workers or as time-workers, may be neglected in the comparison, the proportions stated above will serve to afford a very general indication of the relative degree of prevalence of the two methods of wage-payment.

Standard Lists of Piece-work Rates.

The present Report does not aim at giving an account making any sort of claim to be complete of the method of piece-wage as a whole, nor at offering a critical review of its advantages and defects. What is aimed at is to illustrate the nature and operation of the standard lists of piece-work rates by which the remuneration of the workpeople employed is governed in a large number of industries.* The essential nature of a standard list of piece rates is that this list expresses the amount of remuneration to be received by a large number of workpeople engaged in the work to which the list relates. But a great deal of piece-work is done quite independently of any recognised wage-scale of this nature. There are, indeed, numerous industries in which, from the great variety in the work done, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to frame lists applicable to the remuneration of the employees. A standard piece-list, in fact, presupposes a more or less uniform production. The mere multiplicity of different articles produced is not an insuperable obstacle to the framing of a standard list. This can be seen by a glance at some of the lists, samples of which are given in this volume, *e.g.*, those which govern piece-wages in the hosiery and in the boot and shoe trades. In these and in many other industries the articles produced, although numerous, are uniform, *i.e.*, do not vary as between one establishment and another. But in other trades the work done in the different shops varies very greatly, each shop in some trades having its own special methods of manufacture and often producing articles dissimilar in important respects from those turned out by any of its competitors. Thus it arises that in the engineering trade, for example, although in some places a great deal of work is done on piece-wage, the rates vary indefinitely, and no attempt has been made to introduce a standard piece-list applicable to the whole of the engineering workshops of each locality. In trades of this character the utmost that can be done in the way of regulating piece-wages upon a uniform basis is to frame a shop list applicable to each of the principal kinds of articles produced in a particular factory, as is the case (to mention only a few instances) in the cabinet-making and upholstery trades, and in the cutlery and many minor metal trades.

* A list of the Standard Piece Price Lists reported to the Department as being in existence in particular districts or industries at the beginning of 1900 is given in Appendix I, *post*, pp. 290-304.

In the same way in agriculture, in districts which are mainly arable, and in which cereals, root crops, fruit, hops, and vegetables are produced, a considerable amount of piece-work is frequently given, except where the system of long hiring engagements obtains. But in the payment of piece-wages in agriculture no system of standard piece-lists exists, the prices of piece-work often varying considerably, even within a small area, since the nature of the soil and the character of the crop constitute dominant factors in the determination of piece-rates in each case.

With piece-prices other than those comprised in standard lists this Report does not, as a rule, attempt to deal. It may, however, be noted that in some industries the lists of prices which are in force in relation to particular establishments are themselves subordinate to a specific standard, and form an integral part of a general wage-scale governing the remuneration of the workpeople throughout a large area. Thus, in the cotton-spinning industry at Bolton different mills may have different wage-lists, but the piece rates specified in all these lists alike are, as will be seen from the details given in this Report (*see post*, pp. 97-107), by virtue of the agreement between employers and employed in this trade, required to be such as will yield to an operative of average efficiency the average earnings of the district, and are adjusted, as occasion may require, by representatives of the two parties, so as to conform to this basis. So again in mining, although the tonnage rates paid to hewers vary almost indefinitely, not only from colliery to colliery, but from seam to seam within the same pit, according to the nature of the coal and to the conditions under which the coal has to be won in each place, yet in some districts (as, for example, in Northumberland and Durham) the agreement, which governs wages, requires that the tonnage rates throughout the county shall be so fixed that each collier shall be able to make certain agreed earnings, *i.e.*, the "county average." It will be obvious that arrangements of the nature here indicated come within the scope of a report on systems of Standard Piece Rates, and accordingly wage-lists of this kind are included among the sample lists here given.

It is of interest to observe that, while in many industries piece-wages are governed by lists having reference only to particular establishments or particular localities, in several important trades there is manifested a tendency to supersede these narrow wage-scales by lists having a wider application, "shop lists" being absorbed in local lists, and local lists in "uniform" lists, whose operation is co-terminous with that of organisations of employers and of employed, and which, indeed, not seldom extend their influence over an area wider than that covered by either of these organisations. By way of illustration of the tendency here referred to mention may be made of the gradual replacement of a large number of local lists for spinning and weaving in Lancashire by the "Oldham"

list for spinners, and "uniform" lists for weavers,* and of the replacement of "shop statements" in the boot and shoe trade by "uniform" statements regulating piece-prices throughout large districts.

The development of standard piece-lists recognised by organisations of employers and of employed forms an interesting feature of modern industrial evolution; and it is hoped that the present Report may, in some degree, facilitate the study of these important arrangements by bringing together in a convenient form samples of some of these lists, revised and brought up to date to the beginning of 1900, with notes giving explanations, where these appear to be required, of the technical terms used therein and otherwise in regard to matters connected with their operation. No attempt, however, has been made to treat the question in an exhaustive manner, the object being, not to set forth all the piece-rate lists in existence, but to exemplify, mainly by selecting and printing the more important parts only of certain typical lists, the general nature and application of standard piece-rates. Complete lists of all existing Piece Rate Statements and Sliding Scales known to the Department are given in the Appendices on pages 290-305.

Nature of Authority of Piece Lists.

Although most of the lists of standard piece rates in operation embody specific agreements between employers and employed (as is the case, for example, with the Oldham list for cotton-spinning already mentioned, the Bolton general list in the same industry, the statements in force in the boot and shoe trade in London, Leeds, Birmingham, and elsewhere, the list of prices for file forgers and file cutters at Sheffield, the principal piece lists in force in the printing trade, etc., etc.), and have been signed by the officials of the trade organisations on either side in token of such agreement, on the other hand, some lists are published on the sole authority of employers' associations (*e.g.*, the list for cotton-spinners at Burnley, that for woollen-weavers at Huddersfield, and that for fustian cutters at Congleton), while some others are published on the exclusive authority of the operatives' unions (*e.g.*, the list for tinplate working on Government work, and the price-lists in force among basket-makers).

Since a greater degree of authority obviously attaches to a list signed by both parties to the wage-contract than can be

* Thus, since the earlier Report on Piece Rates was published, the local Rossendale list for cotton-weavers has been superseded by the uniform list of prices for plain goods; while, as stated in this Report (p. 117), the uniform list for weaving cloth with dobby and tappet motions, which came into operation in February, 1895, has replaced the Chorley and Nelson lists previously in force in this trade, and the uniform lists for weaving sateens, jeans, drills, &c., which commenced its operation in September, 1898 (*see post*, pp. 118, 119) has superseded the old local lists, also formerly in force in Chorley and Nelson.

possessed by a wage-scale compiled on the initiative, and issued on the responsibility, of one party alone, the plan adopted in selecting material for inclusion in this volume has been to give the preference to lists signed by representatives of both employers and employed. At the same time, a list bearing the signature of one party only may, as a matter of fact, although not formally agreed to by the other party, be really accepted as the basis of wage-payment by employers and workpeople alike. In such cases, since the lists represent industrial conditions agreed to by the tacit consent, though not by the express adhesion, of both parties, their entire exclusion from the present Report would be inadvisable; and among the illustrations of standard piece lists here given will be found examples of this character, such as those in the tin-plate working and basket-making industries, already mentioned, and the lists of piece rates in force in the London glass-bottle-making trade.

Construction and Arrangement of Piece Lists.

Regard being had to the widely divergent character of the various industries in which piece-wage lists are in force, it cannot cause surprise to find, as we do, that a great degree of variety exists in these different wage-scales. All the same, a close inspection will show that, notwithstanding the variety of detail which these lists exhibit, there are certain salient features of construction and arrangement common at least to the more important among them. The most noteworthy of these common features will be seen to be the definition of a "Standard" article or process, with a corresponding piece-price fixed in relation to this unit. From this point of departure the whole wage-scale starts, all other articles or processes having their price fixed by means of extras, deductions, and allowances, specified in the list, and corresponding to clearly defined variations from the standard. In this manner it is possible to provide for a very large number of processes with very fine shades of difference under a single price list.

As an example of a standard unit we may take the basis of the book-work scale for compositors in the London printing trade:—

"All works in the English language, common matter, including english and brevier, are to be cast up at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 1,000 [ens]; minion $7\frac{3}{4}d.$, nonpareil $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, ruby $9d.$, pearl $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, diamond $11\frac{1}{2}d.$; head and white lines included."

Here we have the piece rates for the simplest form of the work; if the language be foreign, if the matter involve special difficulty, if any other variation or extra be required, the scale will be found to provide for the case, and to specify the amount of extra remuneration due in respect of the particular departures from the standard work which the compositor may be required to make.

So again, in the uniform statement in the London boot trade, the standard Woman's boot is thus defined :—

“ Button or balmoral : $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. military heel ; puff toe ; 7 in. at back seam of leg ; machine-sewn, channels down ; or brass rivets ; pumps or welts ; finished round strip or black waist.”

Boots of this standard shape are further classified in eight standard groups (“ A ” to “ H ”) according to the materials used in the construction of the upper part of the boot, with a corresponding scale of standard or “ ground work ” prices for lasting or finishing. Then the statement goes on to provide for variations from the standard thus laid down by elaborate scales of extras and allowances, covering among them every contingency in manufacture at all likely to arise.

In some trades the standard, which forms the point of departure of the wage-scale, is itself of a highly elaborate character. For example, in the cotton trade, the Oldham spinning list is based on a standard operation, which consists in the spinning of cotton yarn by a self-actor mule, making three draws* of 63 inches in 50 seconds, all variations from this standard either in length of draw or in number of draws per second being provided for by a scale showing the corresponding variation in piece-price, while a special list of extras, payable if the conditions be other than those contemplated as normal, is included.

Among cotton spinners at Bolton the list defines the “ twist standard price ” as follows :—

“ 21·04d. per 1,000 hanks of 50's count, with 25·5 revolutions of the spindles per inch of yarn, on mules of 420 spindles each.”

The standard for spinning weft is defined in a similar manner. In all cases variations from the standard operation are provided for by specified increases upon, or deductions from, the standard piece-price which forms the basis of this wage-scale.

Again, the “ uniform ” list for weaving now in general use in North and North-East Lancashire contains a detailed description of the standard loom, the work of which forms the point of departure in this wage-scale :—

“ An ordinarily-made loom, 45 inches in the reed space, measured from the fork grate on one side to the back board on the other, weaving cloth as follows :— *Width* : 39, 40, or 41 inches. *Reed* : 60 reed, 2 ends in one dent, or 60 ends per inch. *Picks* : 15 picks per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch as ascertained by arithmetical calculation with $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added for contraction. *Length* : 100 yards of 36 inches measured on the counter. Any length of lap other than 36 inches to be paid in proportion. *Twist* : 28's or any finer numbers. *Weft* : 31's to 100's, both inclusive. *Price* : 30d., or 2d. per pick.”

All variations from this standard are specially provided for in the list.

* The technical terms used are explained in the section dealing with the cotton trade.

The method, which has just been illustrated, of framing a list of standard piece rates by starting from a standard operation with a standard piece-price, and going on to provide for all probable variations from this process by a list of extras is, of course, by no means universally applicable. Accordingly, we find in many cases (of which the lists of prices for spring trap making and for rivetters' work on the Clyde may be taken as examples) that a standard list of piece rates deals in detail with every probable kind of work, and affixes to each item its own separate price, independently of all the others.

Among the different piece-wage lists in operation there are a few, which make a specific reference to the time occupied in the performance of the work, in such a manner that they appear, at first sight, more akin to time-wage rates than to piece-work prices. Thus, in the tailoring trade, the remuneration of the workman is, as a rule, expressed as a specified sum per hour, a specified number of hours being allowed for the performance of each job. But, notwithstanding the reference here made to an hourly rate, this is not in reality a system of time-wages, though it might easily be mistaken for such a system coupled with the exaction of a minimum output. The tailor is paid strictly by results; and consequently the "log," as the uniform list of prices is called in this trade, notwithstanding its nominal time-basis, is properly classed among lists of standard piece rates.

It will be seen by a reference to p. 50 that a similar method (piece-work prices in the form of time-wage rates, with a specified time allowed for each class of work), is sometimes adopted in regard to the remuneration of rivetters in boiler shops.

So again, in many centres of the glass-bottle trade (*see post*, p. 252), the list of piece-prices has a specific reference to a time-basis, a stated number of bottles being fixed as constituting a "day's work," to which corresponds a stated weekly wage (this wage being, in effect, the piece-price of the quantum of output specified as the day's work multiplied by the number of days worked per week). If now the workmen should turn out less than the standard weekly output, they would (except in certain districts in which, as mentioned on p. x, the men's stated weekly earnings are guaranteed by the employer, even if the output should fall below the standard) have to suffer a deduction from their weekly pay proportionate to the deficiency. On the other hand, unlike workmen employed on time-wage, the glass-bottle makers are entitled to receive extra pay for "over-work," that is to say, for all bottles produced in excess of the standard number.

Methods of Changing Piece Rates.

Since it is, in most cases, scarcely possible that a list of piece rates shall provide for every conceivable circumstance under which the wage-scale embodied in its terms shall be applied, and

since the varying conditions of industry usually lead to changes from time to time in the price of labour, it will be obvious that the manner in which additions to, or alterations in, standard piece rates requiring to be made from time to time are carried out, is a matter of no little interest. Speaking broadly, it may be said that changes in lists of piece-wage rates are made in one of two ways—either (1) by adding to, or making alterations in the rates specified in the list, or (2) by the addition or deduction of a fixed percentage on those rates. Which of these two methods shall be adopted in any given case, will, necessarily, depend upon the circumstances—the nature of the work, and the character of the change intended to be made.

Alterations in piece-wage rates may require to be made for one or the other of two reasons. It may occur, that, while both parties to the wage-contract accept without demur the general level of earnings on which the list of piece-prices is based, one party or the other asserts that the list requires revision in certain points, either because it omits to specify the price to be paid for a particular job, or because it is considered that certain of the piece rates specified in the list do not correspond correctly with its general basis. In another class of cases, the correspondence between basis and list prices not being challenged, the employers or the workmen may desire that the rates should be revised in order to obtain a general decrease or increase of wages.

Under these circumstances it will be found that in some cases lists of piece rates provide beforehand for the possibility that the prices embodied in these documents will require alteration from time to time, and decide what shall be the machinery to be employed in each case for making necessary changes, the task of revision being entrusted to joint bodies, on which both employers and employed are represented (Joint Committees, Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, &c.). In many industries the revision of standard piece rates is effected by negotiations carried on by conferences of employers and employed, meeting as occasion may require. In some cases the wages of those working under a piece-wage list agreed to between the two parties to the wage-contract are made to vary automatically by percentage additions to, or deductions from a certain standard, the movements of this “sliding scale,” upwards or downwards, being determined by market fluctuations in the price of a specified product.*

Such being the general nature of the methods adopted for effecting alterations in standard rates of piece-wage, it may be useful, for the purpose of more clearly explaining the details of

* A list of the Sliding Scales in operation in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1900 is given in Appendix II., *post*, p. 305. With respect to the percentage changes in wages which have taken place in recent years under sliding scales in coal mining and in the iron and steel trades, see *Labour Gazette*, November and December, 1899 (Vol. VII., pp. 323, 355).

the subject, to illustrate, by reference to trades dealt with in the present volume, the actual operation of various methods of revision.

Taking first the case in which it has become necessary to revise a list of piece-wage rates because it fails to specify a price for a given job, we may exemplify the method adopted from the practice prevailing in the boot and shoe making industry. Under the system of "uniform statements" (*see* pp. 161-185 of this Report) the piece-price to be paid for lasting or finishing each kind of boot is fixed by reference to a standard type—a sample boot, adopted by the local Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.* If a new kind of boot is introduced by a manufacturer, a specimen is brought before the Board, which compares it with the standard samples, and fixes the piece rate at which the new kind of boot shall be lasted or finished at an amount equivalent to that already fixed by the statement in regard to the sample, which this tribunal considers to bear the closest resemblance to the new article.

In the illustration just given an addition had to be made to the existing piece rates, because the list did not state a price for a new kind of work. To illustrate the mode of revision adopted in a case, in which revision is demanded, because, although the list states a price for the work, the conditions under which the work is performed have changed since the list was framed, may be instanced the practice prevailing among Northumberland coal-miners. If it is found that, although working with average skill and application, they are not able to make weekly earnings equal in amount to the sum which has been adopted as the basis of the agreement as to piece-wage rates in force in the trade—the county average—the workmen concerned bring the matter to the notice of the Joint Committee,† consisting of representatives of employers and employed, and state their case. They will give evidence to show, that although up to a recent date their tonnage rate was sufficient to yield the county average, yet now, because the seam in which they are at work has become more difficult to work, they are no longer able to raise so large an output per day as formerly, and their earnings have consequently fallen below the county average, and will ask, that, in order to enable them to again make these standard earnings, the piece rate paid for hewing coal in this seam shall be raised proportionately. The Committee, if satisfied that the facts are as stated, may then raise the tonnage rate accordingly.

We pass now to that important class of cases in which, not merely the piece rates payable for particular work, but the

* *See*, for example, an analysis of the minutes of the London Machine-sewn Board (Lasters and Finishers) which will be found in the Report on Strikes and Lock-outs of 1898, p. 92.

† The nature of the work done by this committee may be seen from the minutes of one of its meetings, printed as a specimen in the Report on Strikes and Lock-outs of 1897, p. 116.

general level of wages in the trade to which a list applies, requires to be revised. In order to exemplify the manner, in which a change of this nature is effected, when the method adopted is that of raising or lowering the wages by a specified percentage, we may again refer to the practice in the coal trade. In Durham the settlement of the question, whether the general level of piece-wages, hitherto, let us say, standing at 20 per cent. above the standard, shall, by reason of the altered condition of the industry,* be raised to 25 per cent. above, or lowered to 15 per cent. above standard, would be settled by the "Board of Conciliation for the Durham Coal Trade,†" a permanent body, composed of eighteen representatives chosen by the Coal Owners' Association and eighteen selected by the trade unions of the workmen. In the Federated Districts of England and Wales (Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, Bristol, and North Wales) Northumberland, South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, and all districts in Scotland, the adjustment of the general level of wages is effected by means of percentage alterations in piece-wages arranged by permanent bodies, generally similar in their nature and operation to the Durham Board, while in the Forest of Dean general revisions of wages are carried out by similar percentage alterations, settled by negotiations between delegates of employers and workpeople not forming a permanent Wages Board, but meeting with this object when the occasion requires.

As another example of the manner in which the general level of wages in a piece-wage trade is changed from time to time by percentage alterations settled by negotiations carried on between representatives of employers and employed, may be cited the agreement arrived at in the cotton-spinning industry on the termination of the great dispute of 1892-3, which is printed at pp. 95-96 of this Report.

It remains to speak of those cases in which the variations made from time to time in the general level of piece-wages are, by agreement between employers and workmen, made to follow automatically the fluctuations in the market value of a specified product under a "Sliding Scale." As an illustration of the method here referred to, we may take the arrangements in force in the coal-mining industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire which are fully described at pp. 10-15 of this Report.

In this trade the basis taken as the point of departure is the wages paid at each of the Associated collieries, and the average selling price obtained for the output of all the collieries concerned in December, 1879. It is assumed that the average selling price of Welsh coal at this date was 7s. 10½d. and under 8s. per ton. For

* With regard to the percentage changes which have taken place in recent years in wages in the coal mining industry in the principal districts, see *Labour Gazette*, November, 1899 (Vol. VII., pp. 323).

† See Report on Strikes and Lock-outs of 1895, pp. 250, and *Labour Gazette*, November, 1899 (Vol. VII., pp. 328).

every 1·71*d.* per ton, by which the present average selling price exceeds or falls below the average selling price of 1879, the wages of hewers will be greater than, or less than, those paid in 1879 by 1½ per cent. Here the movement of wages under the sliding scale is governed by the selling price of the actual output (coal) produced by the workmen, to whose remuneration the scale applies ; and a similar system regulates the wages of blast-furnacemen in the Cleveland, Cumberland, and North Lancashire Districts, the sliding scale being here based upon the selling price of pig-iron. In other trades the basis of the sliding scale is the selling price of certain selected products of the workmen's labour (*e.g.*, rails, as in the case of iron and steel workers in the Eston District, as also at Barrow, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire), or the price of certain specified articles in the manufacture of which the output of the workmen affected by the scale is employed (as is the case in regard to the iron-ore miners and the limestone quarrymen employed by the Barrow Haematite Steel Company, whose piece-wages vary with the price of pig-iron, and to the puddlers in the North of England and the Midlands, whose piece-wages fluctuate *pari passu* with the selling price of finished iron).

Principal Changes in Piece Lists since 1893.

Since the Report of 1894 was published, various changes of importance have occurred in relation to piece-work rates.

Revisions of standard lists of piece rates have occurred in many instances, taking the shape in some cases of the substitution for lists previously in force of complete new wage-scales, while in other cases the amendments have had reference only to particular items. As illustrations of revisions of the former class may be cited the new lists of prices (replacing old lists) for tinplate workers engaged on Government work (p. 84), the lists for hosiery operatives (pp. 131-137), for shirt, pants, dresses, vest, and trouser makers (pp. 137-138), and for trimmers at Leicester (pp. 138-139), for basket makers in London (pp. 276-281), and for brushmakers at Glasgow (*see* pp. 287-289). Among the cases of partial amendments, which have taken place since 1893, may be noted those which have occurred in the Radcliffe list for weaving coloured goods (p. 123), in the boot and shoe trade at Leeds (pp. 172-176) in the Denton hat trade (pp. 199-206), and in the printing trade (machine composition) in London (pp. 235-240) ; while in the glass bottle trade in Yorkshire, some important modifications have been made in the agreement between employers and employed as to the steps to be taken to prevent loss accruing to the operatives in cases in which the material supplied to them to work up turns out to be unfit for that purpose ; and provision is also

made for the course to be pursued where an accident occurs to a furnace of such a nature as to prevent the workmen from starting work at the usual time (pp. 253-254).

One of the most important among the new lists is that which came into force in December, 1898, for rivetters in the shipyards on the Clyde. This list was drawn up and agreed to by representatives of the Employers' Association and of the Boiler-makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, the great bulk of the rates being mutually agreed to, while some, about which the joint committee were unable to agree, were fixed by arbitration. Under this list, selections from important sections of which are printed at pp. 42-47 of this Report, the wages of 1,500 workmen are regulated.

A list of standard piece-rates possessing some importance is that, which now (since January, 1898) regulates the remuneration of the workmen engaged in making chains for the use of the Admiralty and the Trinity House (*see* p. 63, *post*). In the manufacture of anchors, lists of piece-prices were, in April, 1897, introduced in the Cradley Heath district by the local trade union, and, although not signed by the employers, are generally recognised (*see post*, p. 63). Anchor smiths at Gateshead, Chester, and Pontypridd are also paid in accordance with these lists.

In the textile trades mule twining, a special branch of the cotton-spinning industry, not covered by the Oldham cotton spinners' list, is now (since October, 1897) regulated by a list of piece rates, which rise and fall with those of the spinners (*see post*, p. 93). A number of special lists in relation to various departments of the cotton-weaving industry, which have come into operation since the publication of the previous Report, will be found described in the present volume (*see* pp. 117-120).

Among the new lists of standard piece rates included in the present volume that, which was framed in November, 1898, in the Leicester boot and shoe Trade, possesses some features of special interest, owing to the circumstances under which it was adopted, and the manner in which it is applied to the remuneration of the operatives engaged in this industry. As is explained in the Report (pp. 159-160), the introduction of lasting and finishing machinery has produced changes in the organisation of this trade which have affected agreements between employers and employed and the statements of wages recognised between them, and has given rise to important questions as to the conditions under which the machine work shall be carried on. After a dispute which lasted about six weeks, and in which 46,000 operatives were involved, terms of agreement were arrived at at a conference held at the Board of Trade, these terms including provision for the framing of piece-work statements for lasting and finishing by machinery. Up to the present, however, not much progress has been made in the preparation of piece-work

lists for machine lasters and finishers. The Leicester list for lasting machine workers, set forth in full in the Report, although definitely agreed to by the Leicester Joint Committee of employers and workmen more than a year ago, has not been generally adopted as a wage-scale for the remuneration of piece-workers. By common consent among employers and workmen machine lasting is still done on time-wage; while the new statement is used mainly, if not entirely, as a guide in case of dispute as to the amount of work which an employer is fairly entitled to expect an operative to perform in return for his weekly wages.

Not without interest, as examples of piece-work lists in the building trades—a group of trades in which piece-work is rare—are the price lists for slating and for tiling agreed to between the Leicester employers and their workmen in February, 1898.

The general observations made above will serve briefly to indicate the more salient features of interest in the lists of standard piece rates dealt with in this Report.

In the sections which follow, the selected piece-lists are treated in detail, grouped according to industries under the following heads :—

- (1.) Building trades.
- (2.) Mining and quarrying.
- (3.) Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.
- (4.) Textile trades.
- (5.) Clothing trades.
- (6.) Printing and allied trades.
- (7.) Coopering.
- (8.) Glass trades.
- (9.) Dock labour.
- (10.) Basket and chair making.
- (11.) Brush making.

The section dealing with each list includes a short introduction stating, so far as appeared necessary, the date and circumstances of the introduction of the list, the extent and scope of its operation, and in all cases in which the information at the disposal of the Department permits this, the changes that have taken place in the list since the end of 1893. Explanations are also given in each case as to any peculiarities of arrangement or construction, and as to technical terms used in the different lists—explanations, which will, it is trusted, facilitate the study of these, in some instances, somewhat intricate documents by persons who may not happen to possess special knowledge of the industries concerned.

In selecting and editing these lists it has not seldom been found necessary to seek the assistance of persons possessing

practical acquaintance with particular trades as the only means of successfully elucidating technicalities and other points of difficulty. The Department has to thank the officials of a large number of employers' and workmen's associations and many individual employers and workmen for information with respect to matters of this nature, which they have been good enough to supply, and which has at once greatly facilitated the compilation, and added very considerably to the interest of the present Report.

I have, &c.,

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

Labour Department,
Board of Trade,
May, 1900.



DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PIECE LISTS.

BUILDING TRADES.

SLATING AND TILING.

Time work is the general system which prevails in the Building Trades, but there are exceptions to this rule. The list of prices agreed upon by the Leicester Master Slaters and Tilers and the delegates of the Leicester branch of the Amalgamated Slaters and Tilers of England, which came into operation on February 7th, 1898, is given here as a specimen of the piece price arrangements in this trade. The time rate fixed for slating is 9*d.* per hour.

Leicester Price List for Slating.

SIZED SLATES.

Size of Slate.	Per Square.*	If Pointed.	If Full Torched.	Size of Slate.	Per Square.*	If Pointed.	If Full Torched.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
8 × 8 ..	4 6	5 0	5 6	14 × 12 ..	2 8	3 2	3 11
10 × 6 ..				16 × 8 ..			
10 × 8 ..				16 × 9 ..			
11 × 7 ..				16 × 10 ..			
12 × 6 ..	3 5	3 11	4 5	16 × 12 ..	2 5	2 11	3 8
10 × 10 ..				18 × 9 ..			
12 × 8 ..				18 × 10 ..			
12 × 10 ..				18 × 12 ..			
13 × 7 ..	3 2	3 8	4 2	20 × 10 ..	2 2	2 8	3 5
13 × 8 ..				20 × 12 ..			
14 × 7 ..				and upwards.			
13 × 10 ..							
14 × 8 ..	2 11	3 5	3 11				
14 × 10 ..							

WESTMORELAND TON SLATES LAID IN GRADUATED COURSES.

Green ..	7 0	7 9	8 6	Queen's ..	6 0	6 9	7 6
Gray ..				Tons ..			

Weather-mitred hips and ridges, 2*d.* per foot.

Close-mitred hips, with or without soakers, 3*d.* per foot.

Plain and capped ridges, 1*d.* per foot.

All other clay ridging, 1½*d.* per foot.

Slate roll and flange, 2*d.* per foot.

Cement or mortar collaring, 1*d.* per yard.

Cutting slates to pattern, cant ends, 8*d.* per 100.

Cutting slates to pattern, round ends, 1*s.* 3*d.* per 100.

[The slates to be counted in the roof.]

Stripping.—All sizes, where slates and lath are removed and carried down the ladder and carefully stacked, 1*s.* 6*d.* per square. Where slates only are taken off and re-used on the same roof, 9*d.* per square.

* A square is 100 square feet of finished slating.

EXTRAS.

Pugging on boarded roofs	1s. per square.
When torching is done away with and lead pegs used ...	1s. " "
On old slates re-used	3d. " "
For work done out of town so that the slater cannot return home at night, on all prices (except 10 x 6 and 8 x 8)	2d. " "
For slating to four-storey buildings and upward, to cover the extra labourer	3d. " "

Leicester Price List for Tiling.

Per square.		Per square.	
s. d.		s. d.	
Laid dry	4 9	Bedded only	5 9
" and nailed every 3 or 4 courses ...	5 3	" " and nailed every 3 or 4 courses ...	6 0
" " fully nailed ...	5 9	" " " fully nailed... ..	6 6
" " single torched ...	5 9	" " " single torched ...	6 6
" " fully torched ...	6 3	" " " fully torched ...	7 0
" " single torched and nailed every 3 or 4 courses ...	6 3	" " " single torched and nailed every 3 or 4 courses ...	7 0
" " single torched and fully nailed ...	6 9	" " " single torched and fully nailed ...	7 6
" " fully torched and nailed every 3 or 4 courses ...	6 9	" " " fully torched and nailed every 3 or 4 courses ...	7 6
" " fully torched and fully nailed ...	7 3	" " " fully torched and fully nailed ...	8 0
Wall tiling on lath, or wall plugged and nailed to wall ...	8 0		
Per foot.		Per foot.	
s. d.		s. d.	
Cutting to and fixing valley, hips, and angle tiles... ..	0 2½	Cutting to lead valleys ...	0 2½
Filleting on tiles under brick or stone copings	0 0½	" " close valleys ...	0 2½
		Close mitred hips	0 4½
		Pointing verges... ..	0 0½
		Fixing soffit gable	0 1
		Ridging, same as in list for slating.	

EXTRAS.

Pegging tiles with wooden pegs	1s. per square.
Tiling to four-storey buildings and upwards, to cover the extra labourer... ..	6d. " "

MINING AND QUARRYING.

COAL MINING.

Both time-work and piece-work systems prevail among coalminers, the hewers being almost invariably paid by the piece, while the majority of other underground workers, nearly all surface men, and most lads and boys are paid by time, although in some districts, *e.g.*, Northumberland, putters and some other underground workers are paid by the piece.

There are no definite statistics showing the numbers of those paid by the piece and by the day in coal mining. The returns of wages paid to miners in 1886, collected by the Board of Trade, furnish, however, some material from which a rough estimate may be made of the relative proportions of piece and time workers. These returns covered a total of 78,646 persons employed in coal and iron mining, of whom 40,464* were employed by the piece and 36,553* by the day. Applying the proportion thus obtained to the number of persons shown by the returns of the mines' inspectors to be employed in and about coal mines in 1898, the figures would show that about 364,000 persons were working by piece, and 329,000 by day rates. There are no generally recognised piece-lists applicable to whole districts in the coal-mining industry, the prices varying not only from colliery to colliery, but often in different parts of the same colliery, owing to the great variety of circumstances under which the coal has to be got. Thus when general or district advances or reductions of wages are made, they are not based upon any uniformly recognised standard, but upon the standards prevailing at the separate collieries. In Northumberland and Durham, however, "county averages" have been agreed to, which are used as a guide in the framing of piece price lists. In these counties joint committees of representatives of the employers and workpeople exist, to whom appeal may be made in the event of prices being fixed which result in earnings varying above or below certain limits from the recognised average. Therefore such printed price lists as exist in the coal trade are applicable to particular collieries only. A few specimens of such lists have been obtained, and may be quoted as illustrations of the general system on which the piece earnings of miners are calculated. It must not, however, be supposed that any general inferences can be drawn as to earnings from the actual rates quoted, since these depend on a great variety of local conditions.

Scales of piece rates in force at selected collieries in the important coal mining districts of Northumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham and South Wales are given on the following pages. In connection with these lists it should be stated that in Yorkshire a "contract" system is sometimes adopted, whereby the hewer pays out of the piece price time wages of from 6s. to 7s. per day to his "holer," and 5s. to 6s. per day to the "trammer." Occasionally the hewer and holer share the profits after the trammer has received his day wages. In Derbyshire also the system prevails of the holer and filler or loader being paid by the stallman or hewer. In Northumberland and South Wales the prices paid to hewers are usually nett.

* In addition to these numbers, 1,629 lads and boys are returned as working time and piece, it not being possible to separate them. They were coal hewers' assistants.

The following list is for a Northumberland colliery, and is interesting as showing the variations in price in consequence of special conditions above referred to, as well as extras which must be taken into account in computing the hewers' earnings:—

1. District.	2. District.	Height of Seam.	3. District.	4. District.	5. District.
Whole. s. d. 1 9½ per ton. 1 10½ " " 2 0 "	Whole. s. d. 2 1 per ton. 2 2 " " 2 3 " "	ft. in. Over 3 3 At 3 3 " 3 0	Whole. s. d. 2 0 per ton. 2 1 " " 2 2½ " "	Whole. s. d. 2 2 per ton. 2 3 " " 2 4½ " "	Whole. s. d. 1 11 per ton all band cast back. Under 1 in. No Pay. At lin. 62d. p. ton. " 3 " 13 " " " 6 " 19 " " " 9 " 25 " " " 12 " 31 " "
Pillars. s. d. 1 7 per ton. 1 8½ " " 1 9½ " "	Pillars. s. d. 1 10½ per ton. 1 11½ " " 2 1 " "	Over 3 3 At 3 3 " 3 0	Pillars. s. d. 1 9½ per ton. 1 10½ " " 2 0 " "	Pillars. s. d. 1 11½ per ton. 2 0½ " " 2 2 " "	
Yard Seam. Longwall — Drift New Coal.	Yard Seam. Longwall — Drift District.	Height of Seam.	Yard Seam. Longwall — District.	*Ramble. Scale on Round Per Ton.	‡ Band. Scale on Round Low Main Per Ton.
s. d. 2 5½ per ton. 2 6½ " " 2 8 " " 2 9 " " 2 10½ " " 2 11½ " " 3 0½ " " 3 1½ " "	s. d. 2 4 per ton. 2 5 " " 2 6½ " " 2 7½ " " 2 9 " " 2 10 " " 2 11 " " 3 0 " "	ft. in. Over 3 0 At 3 0 " 2 11 " 2 10 " 2 9 " 2 8 " 2 7 " 2 6	s. d. 2 8½ per ton. 2 9½ " " 2 11 " " 3 0 " " 3 1½ " " 3 2½ " " 3 4 " " 3 5 " "	At 3 in. 13 p. ton " 6 " 19 " " " 9 " 25 " " " 12 " 31 " " " 15 " 37 " " " 18 " 45 " " " 21 " 50 " "	Under ¼ in. cast back without payment. d. At ¼ in. 0½ per ton. " 1 " 1 " " " 2 " 1½ " " " 3 " 2 " " " 6 " 2½ " " " 9 " 3 " " " 12 " 3½ " " " 15 " 4 " " " 18 " 4½ " " " 21 " 5 " "

LOW MAIN SEAM—YARD PRICES.

	per yd.
Winning headways, 3 yds., double ..	1 10
" " single ..	1 7
Holing walls " double ..	1 8
" " single ..	1 5½
*Narrow bords " double ..	1 8
" " single ..	1 5½
Nicking in Jenkins or Stooks ..	0 9½
Driving Jenkins ..	0 5
Siding over in pillars ..	0 5
Crosscuts, extra ..	0 2
†Double or lamps in whole, 13d. on round.	
‡Wet—Top water, "62	
Broken price paid when two pillars are off, big or little. But when two pillars or walls distant from goaf, irrespective of length or breadth, whole price shall be paid.	

YARD SEAM—YARD PRICES.

	per yd.
Winning headways, 3 yds., double ..	1 8
" " single ..	1 5
Holing walls " double ..	1 7
" " single ..	1 5
Siding over in pillars ..	0 5
Nicking in Jenkins or Stooks ..	0 9½
Putting—First rank of 130 yards, 1s. 1d. per score; and 1d. per score for each 30 yards, or portion of 30 yards, from centre of station or flat.	
Hewing putters, 4d. per yard extra rank.	
Main coal—Lorraine Bank (—) per ton.	
Laid out tubs, over 30 lbs. stone, half of tub lost.	
Laid out tubs, over 56 lbs. stone, whole tub lost.	
Set out tubs, old pattern, under 8½ cwt.	
" " new pattern, under 7½ cwt.	

* "Band" is a layer of stone in a bed of coal; "ramble" is a layer of stone on the top of the coal which comes down when the coal is taken out. "Bord" is the name of the working place of the miners in what is known as the "whole"; the bords are usually six yards wide, a yardage rate, in addition to the tonnage, being paid for "narrow bords," i.e., bords of less than the recognised width.

† The prices fixed are for men working singly in bord and wall workings, but when two men are required to work together in a bord or wall they are paid extra; if safety lamps are required to be used instead of naked lights, the workmen are also paid extra.

‡ When water drips from the roof on to the coal the workmen are paid extra.

A South Yorkshire Colliery.

TONNAGE PIECE RATES FOR GETTING COAL:—

- Getting best coal end or cross-cut, 1s. 5d. per ton.
- Getting best coal in straightwork, 11s. 11d. per score of 10 tons.
- Getting clay seam end or cross-cut, in benches, 10s. per score of 10 tons.
- Getting clay seam in straightwork, 9s. 6d. per score of 10 tons.
- Getting smudge end or cross-cut, in benches, 5s. per score of 8 tons.
- Getting smudge in straightwork, 5s. 3d. per score of 8 tons.

YARDAGE PIECE RATES:—

- Driving bords, 6s. per lineal yard.
- Driving levels, 8s. per lineal yard.
- Driving end slits up to 50 yards, 7s. 2d. per lineal yard.
- Packing up to softs, 1s. 10d. per lineal yard.
- Packing up to bags, 2s. per lineal yard.
- Packing 2 yards wide, 2s. 6d. per lineal yard.
- Packing 9 feet packs, 9 feet wide, 3s. 8d. per lineal yard.
- Covering out, 3s. per lineal yard.
- Leading cutting in longwall, end on or broken, 5s. per lineal yard.
- Cutting softs in straightwork when they have been left, 6d. per lineal yard.
- Cutting bags in straightwork when they have been left, 4d. per lineal yard.

ALLOWANCES FOR EXTRA WORK:—

- Tramming to be done 60 yards on level or end, and 40 yards on the bord, 2d. on every additional 30 yards on level or end, and 2d. every additional 20 yards on bord.
- Setting bars up to 7 feet long, 6d. each; over 7 feet and up to 10 feet long, 1s. each.
- Shiftwork, 5d. per score of 10 tons.
- Working shifts in straightwork, 6d. per yard on the measure got.
- Breaking softs in waste when required from new cross-gates, 5s. the job, one man to do the work.
- Robbing old gate packs, 4 feet 6 inches wide, 6d. per side per lineal yard.
- Robbing old gate packs, 2 yards wide, 9d. per side per lineal yard.
- Robbing old gate packs, 3 yards wide, 1s. per side per lineal yard.
- Filling muck, 3d. per corf.
- Emptying muck, 3d. per corf.
- Hurrying chocks in or out of working places, 6d. per corf.
- Hurrying flat sheets in or out of working places, 1s. each.
- Setting soft wood chocks when commencing new cross-gate, 1s. each pack.
- Pushing up in dip side places after reaching 15 to 30 yards, 1s. per score; 30 to 45, 2s.; and 45 to 60 yards, 3s. per score.
- Taking old bars out, 6d. each, except when taken from under softs when they are got out at the time, for which no payment will be made.
- Cutting airholes through packs 3 yards wide, 4s. each.
- Cutting holes through narrow packs to be paid in proportion.
- Taking side off on end, from 3 to 18 inches, 9d. per yard.
- Taking side off on end, from 18 inches to 3 feet, 1s. 6d. per yard.
- Taking side off on bord, from 3 to 18 inches, 1s. per yard.
- Taking side off on bord, from 18 inches to 3 feet, 2s. per yard.
- Driving ends, 9 feet wide, loose on one side, 3s. 6d. per yard.
- Driving bords, 9 feet wide, loose on one side, 2s. 6d. per yard.
- Cutting pillars up to 6 feet thick, 3s. per yard.
- Cutting pillars above 2 yards and up to 16 yards, 4s. per yard.
- Getting best coal in banks, bord and pillar work, including wooding, 13s. 3d. per score of 10 tons.
- Cutting in banks, in bord and pillar work, 2s. 3d. per yard; pulling old packs, in bord and pillar work, 6d. per yard.
- Repairing old packs, in bord and pillar work, 1s. per yard.
- Shiftwork in banks, in bord and pillar work, 9d. per score of 10 tons.

A Derbyshire Colliery.

TONNAGE PIECE RATES FOR GETTING COAL:—

s. d.

Coal getting, per ton of 20 cwt.	2	0
Batts	1	0
Smudge, slack, and floor coal... ..	0	5

The foregoing prices include the ripping taken 3 ft. thick and 9 ft. wide,* but where stalls are less than 30 yards long, the contractor shall be paid at half ripping rate, and when the stall is under 20 yards long the whole of the ripping to be paid for at per yard

5 0

YARDAGE PIECE RATES:—

Coal heading end	per yard	5	0
Coal heading face	"	4	6
Side loose heading, when necessary, by no fault of the workmen	"	2	6
Ripping in levels 3 ft. thick	"	5	0
Airway packing, when both sides are packed	"	1	6
Airway ripping, 1 ft. 6 in. thick	"	1	6

ALLOWANCES FOR EXTRA WORK:—

Cutting, when two fast ends	per yard	2	0
Sets of couples, in gate	per set	1	6
Clog packs, at junctions	each	10	0
Clog packs in airways	"	5	0

Allowances, where necessary, shall be made beyond the above prices in cases of difficulty, such as faults, bad roof, bad coal, &c., &c., but not to receive any of the percentage (*see* page 10).

A Nottingham Colliery.

		s.	d.
1. Coal getting	per ton	1	7½
2. Slack	"	0	10
3. Setting out new gates... ..	"	14	0
4. When two gates are crossing	"	15	6
5. Getting down and cleaning away clunch (<i>see</i> note) and comb coal in new end gates for the first 10 yards	per yard	1	6
6. Ditto in cross and main gates but gobbed	"	1	6
7. Packing airways and old gates both sides 4 ft. 6 ins. wide	"	2	0
8. Ditto one side 4 ft. 6 ins. wide	"	1	3
9. Setting wood bars under and 9 ft.	each	1	0
" steel " " 9 ft.	"	1	3
10. Setting wood bars over 9 ft.	"	1	4
" steel " " 9 ft.	"	1	6
11. Men brought out of stalls to work on main roads to be paid same rate as when working in stall.			
12. Stripping faults or cutting fast end to lines if required going straight	per yard	2	0
13. Fast ends when going off	"	2	6
14. For water or bad roof occurring in any stall and men cannot get a day's wage reasonable allowance to be made, and failing, an agreement to make up a day's wage.			

* The following are the terms of the ripping agreement:—

1. Stallmen shall make their gates not less than nine feet wide and at least three feet higher than the total thickness of coal, that is to say, whatever thickness is taken out of the floor by order of the company, the same shall be counted as ripping and as part of the above-named three feet.

2. If a parting does not occur in the roof which would measure the three feet above named, the ripping shall be done to any parting found at a greater height, not exceeding 3 ft. 3 ins., without extra payment. And, on the other hand, if a parting does not exist up to a height not exceeding 3 ft. 3 ins., and one is found at a line which if ripped to would give a total thickness of roof ripped down or a total thickness of floor taken up and roof ripped down, as the case may be, amounting to not less than 2 ft. 9 ins., the company shall accept that thickness in place of 3 ft.

3. If any additional thickness of ripping is required to be done by the colliery company in the gates, the same shall be paid for at the rate of twopence per inch per yard of advance of gate.

NOTE.—Clunch is a bed of fireclay occurring under a coal seam.

A Nottingham Colliery—(continued).

s. d

15. Loose side heading when stalls come in through no fault of stallmen	per yard	3	6
16. Coal heading by contract.			
17. Ripping and packing gate with 20 yards of benk face and under	"	2	0
18. If there is no work for a man in the pit he shall be allowed to come up.			
19. House coal to be allowed to every householder working in the pit—one load every 24 shifts in winter, and one load every 30 shifts in summer, the cost of drawing only being charged.			
20. Filling water	per barrel	0	3
21. Where wood packs are ordered to be built	per pack	3	0
22. Clunch reaching an average thickness of two feet, one penny per ton extra to be paid, and one halfpenny per ton extra for each additional three inches, measurements to be taken at the gate end and centre of each benk.			
23. Bind ripping in main and cross gates, 3d. per square foot per yard.			
24. Ripping bind in bye gates 5 feet wide and one foot thick	per yard	2	3
25. The above to be basis prices and to be subject to 37½ per cent. added and to any other advance or reduction that may take place generally in the district.			
26. That 5 per cent. be added to the coal-getting price of 1s. 7½d., which is not to be affected by any advances or reductions which may take place in the district.			

A South Wales Colliery (for Four Feet Seam).

TONNAGE PIECE RATES FOR GETTING COAL:—

Cutting large coal	per ton	1	2½
Ironstone	"	1	0

YARDAGE PIECE RATES:—

Headings (completed 6 feet in height, coal being 5 feet 3 inches)	per yard	3	11½
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	---	-----

Heading prices to be paid for stall roads, from which two roads have been turned, but this not to include roads turned which are not actually working, or roads which have been turned to regain stalls which have been stopped through any fall or other cause. Heading price to be paid from the first cross, provided the stall road is driven at least the same size as the usual headings in the district, not less than 12 feet wide.

Headings, double shift	"	1	0
Working three in heading	"	1	0
Headings, treble shift	"	3	0

ALLOWANCES FOR EXTRA WORK:—

Working night shift in stall	per ton	0	2
If requested to work three in stalls	"	0	2
Allowance for clearing and gobbing clod over whole width of working place:—			
From 0 to 3 inches	"	—	—
From 3 to 6 inches inclusive... ..	"	0	1
From 6 to 8 do.	"	0	1½
From 8 to 10 do.	"	0	2
From 10 to 12 do.	"	0	2½
From 12 to 14 do.	"	0	3
From 14 to 16 do.	"	0	3½
From 16 to 18 do.	"	0	4

When clod is above 18 inches the extra to be dealt with by consideration.

A South Wales Colliery—(continued).

		s.	d.
Airways	per yard	2	0
Timbers, 9 feet... ..	per pair	1	6 ⁹ / ₁₀
Timbers, 6 feet arms, 9 feet collars	"	1	3
Timbers, 6 feet	"	1	0 ⁶ / ₁₀
Timbers, flats	"	1	0 ¹ / ₂
Cogs	each	1	3 ³ / ₄
Cogs if eight feet in height or over	"	2	0
Cutting for cogs through bottom coal	"	0	4
Props in	"	0	4
Props out	"	0	1
Turning stalls	"	10	0
Single rib	per yard	1	0
Double rib	"	2	0
Cutting bottom coal and rashings between coals	"	0	9
Ripping top in headings and stalls, 5 feet wide	per inch	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Ripping top in headings and stalls, 4 feet wide	"	0	1
Cutting bottom in headings and stalls, 5 feet wide	"	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Cutting bottom in headings and stalls, 4 feet wide	"	0	1
Unloading rubbish	per tram	0	4

A South Wales Colliery (for Lower Seven Feet Seam).

		s.	d.
TONNAGE PIECE RATES FOR GETTING COAL :—			
Cutting and filling large coal	per ton	1	6 ¹ / ₂

YARDAGE PIECE RATES :—

Narrow headings, single turn	per yard	3	9
" " double turn	"	4	6
" " three turns	per man above 4	0	6
Wide headings, cutting faces	per yard	2	5
" " double turn	"	0	9
Level " single turn	"	1	6

Note.—All headings to be not less than 9 feet wide.

ALLOWANCES FOR EXTRA WORK :—

Allowance for clearing the small band of stone running through the coal	per ton	0	1
Double timber, 6 ¹ / ₂ feet in stall or heading	per pair	1	2
" " 9 feet arms, 6 ¹ / ₂ feet collar	"	1	6
" " 6 ¹ / ₂ feet arms, 9 feet collar	"	1	6
" " 9 feet arms, 9 feet collar	"	1	8
Flats	"	1	0
Setting cogs	each	1	7 ¹ / ₂
Cutting cogs	"	0	7 ¹ / ₂
Setting road posts	"	0	2
Drawing posts	"	0	1
Ripping and gobbing top, 6 feet wide in roads	per inch per yard	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Turning stalls	each	3	1 ¹ / ₂
Walling waste	per yard	0	4 ¹ / ₂
Airways in solid	"	1	8
Cutting rib	"	0	9
Heading through gob	"	7	8
Unloading rubbish	per tram	0	2 ¹ / ₂
Shifting rubbish	"	0	2 ¹ / ₂
Double turn on coal in headings and stalls	"	0	1 ¹ / ₂

These prices are standard rates and subject to advances and reductions according to the sliding scale agreement.

The following example of the Pay Ticket in use at a South Yorkshire colliery, filled in for a particular week in 1890, will serve to illustrate the system adopted in calculating the weekly amounts due under these lists:—

	£ s. d.	Scores.	Corves.	Yards.	Rate.	£ s. d.
Coals	—	—	—	2	3s.	0 6 0
Glasses	—	1	12	—	15s.	1 4 0
Sharpening	0 0 8	—	4	—	9s. 6d.	0 1 11
Shafts	0 0 2	—	7	—	5s. 3d.	0 1 10
Oil	0 1 6	—	—	—	—	—
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	.. .. .		1 13 9
			Deduct	.. .. .		0 2 4
			Percentage (<i>see</i> below)	.. .. .		1 11 5
						0 13 6
£	0 2 4		Balance	.. .. .	£	2 4 11

The piece-lists, of which the foregoing are specimens, are all strictly local, but percentage changes on the prices given therein are usually made simultaneously and uniformly over large districts, the general method of arrangement being by a permanent Conciliation or Wages Board. Such Boards at present regulate wages in Northumberland, Durham, the Federated Districts (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Midlands, &c.), South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, and Scotland. In South Wales, wages are regulated by a sliding scale.

Whatever be the process by which a percentage rise or fall in wages is arranged in a particular district, the percentage is usually calculated not on existing rates, but on the rates actually paid in a particular year (usually 1879 or 1888) at the various collieries, *i.e.*, on the piece prices in the various colliery lists for that year. These rates form the “standard” on which, as a rule, all changes are calculated. As regards districts in which general changes of wages are brought about by mutual negotiations, either directly or through the medium of a wages board, there is no need to go into further details. It is, however, desirable to give fuller particulars with regard to the operation of the South Wales sliding scale, which is the only example of this method of determining changes in rates of coal miners wages now in operation in the United Kingdom.

The South Wales Sliding Scale.

Changes in the wages of miners in South Wales and Monmouth are regulated by a “sliding scale.” Up to the present time five such scales have been in existence, dated 1875, 1880, 1882, 1890, and 1892 respectively, and there have been also certain modifications introduced by mutual consent at intermediate periods (*e.g.*, 1887 and 1893). In 1898 the operation of the sliding scale was interrupted for several months by a dispute (*see* p. 15).

It will be sufficient for the present purpose to describe the operation of the scale of 1892, which is now in operation.

The scale was agreed to on January 1, 1892, by representatives of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners’ Association,

and delegates authorised to act on behalf of the workmen (except enginemen, stokers, and outside fitters) employed at the collieries of members of the owners' association.

The scale applies to the wages of all classes of persons employed at the collieries, but in practice the wages of enginemen, stokers, and outside fitters (who were not represented by the delegates referred to above) are not altered until one month after those of the other classes. The constitution of the joint committee and the general *modus operandi* of the scale are described in detail in the various clauses of the agreement given below.

The principle of the scale may be thus described. Wages are based on the "standard" of the rates actually paid at the various collieries included in the agreement in December 1879, with a percentage increase or decrease depending on changes in the selling price of coal. As a general rule these percentage additions are calculated upon the gross earnings (including allowances for extra work) of the workers, but in some instances the allowances for extra work are exempt from variations justified by the scale.

For the purpose of the calculation the average nett selling price of large colliery screened coal, delivered free on board at Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, and Barry, is ascertained at intervals of two months by two accountants appointed by the employers and employed respectively. Under the 1892 scale, coal produced from anthracite collieries was excluded from the audit (*see* section 15). This, however, was altered in 1893, the accountants being directed to take into account this class of coal in future.

It is assumed under the scale that the average selling price corresponding to the standard rate of wages was 7s. 10½d. and under 8s. per ton. For every change of price of 1·71d. per ton wages undergo a change of 1¼ per cent. on the standard. 1·71d. appears to have been chosen as being as near as possible the "mean" between 2d. (under the scale of 1882) and 1½d. (under the scale of 1890).

The rates actually paid to hewers at the various collieries are piece rates calculated on the weight of coal extracted. And it should be understood that the Sliding Scale only determines the percentage changes to be made in these tonnage rates, and not the actual piece prices in force in each colliery.

Workmen, as a rule, are paid fortnightly. In calculating the payment due according to the above method, no account is taken of the small coal which is necessarily produced in getting the large coal, and passes through the screen. The weight of this, after screening, is deducted from the gross weight of coal in the tram to ascertain the "nett weight" of the large screened coal.

As an example of the working of the scale, suppose that at a particular colliery the piece rate per ton in 1879 was such as to yield an average daily wage for hewers of (say) 4s. a day. At a particular audit it is found that the average nett selling price of coal per ton "free on board" is 9s. 9·54d. By a reference to the scale on p. 14, it will be found that when the price lies between 9s. 8·57d. and 9s. 10·29d. wages are to be 16¼ per cent. above the standard.

Now 16¼ per cent. on 4s. is $\cdot 1625 \times 48d. = 7\frac{3}{4}d.$ (nearly).

Wages will therefore be 4s. 7¾d. per day.

The following is the full text of the 1892 agreement:—

SLIDING SCALE, 1892.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made this 1st day of January, 1892, between the undersigned W. Thomas Lewis, Edward Jones, Edward P. Martin, Edward Davies, Fred L. Davis, William Thomas, T. Forster Brown, A. G. Ogilvie, and James Colquhoun, and the other persons who shall execute this Agreement, duly authorised to act on behalf of the Members of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association, herein-after called the Employers, not exceeding eleven persons in all, of the one part, and the undersigned William Abraham, David Morgan, Isaac Evans, Morgan Weeks, Thomas Isaac, Daniel Jones, Thomas Davies, Thomas Richards, Alfred Onions, David Beynon, and John B. Jones, duly authorised to act on behalf of the Workmen (excepting Enginemen, Stokers, and Outside Fitters) employed at the Collieries of the Members of the said Association, of the other part.

1. The said parties hereto are herein-after styled the Joint Committee, and the said Committee shall be kept on foot by the employers and workmen.

2. The Joint Committee shall have two secretaries; one appointed by the employers, and the other by the workmen.

3. The number of members on the Joint Committee shall not exceed 22 representatives, exclusive of the two secretaries, 11 acting on behalf of the employers, and 11 acting on behalf of the workmen.

4. The Joint Committee agree upon the following conditions to regulate the rates of wages to be paid to the said workmen at the said collieries as and from the 1st day of January 1892.

5. This Agreement shall comprise and apply to the whole of the members of the said association excepting as provided under Clause 15.

6. The wages shall be regulated by a sliding scale based upon the average nett selling price of coal as ascertained, and from time to time certified by the accountants.

7. The average nett selling price shall be taken as for large colliery screened coal delivered free on board at Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, and Barry.

8. For coal sold into waggons or otherwise at the collieries, the cost of transit to the ordinary port of shipment shall be added in calculating the average nett selling price, workmen's coal to be excluded.

9. The standard of wages upon which future advances and reductions are to be made shall be the several rates actually paid at the respective collieries for the month of December 1879, and such wages shall be equivalent to a standard average nett selling price of 7s. 10½d. and under 8s. per ton. Provided that at the collieries where the standard or basis upon which wages are now regulated is the rate of wages paid in the year 1877, that shall continue to be the standard for those collieries.

9A. It is hereby agreed with respect to all collieries or portions of collieries now belonging to or herein-after acquired or opened by the members of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association that both the employers and the workmen shall be bound to observe and fulfil all customs, provisions, and conditions existing in December 1879 at the associated collieries, and no variation shall be made therein either by employers or workmen, except by mutual agreement between the employers and their workmen or between their respective representatives.

10. The wages shall be advanced or reduced at the end of each period of two months by additions or reductions of 1½ per cent. upon the mean monetary result found by the joint auditors as between the scale dated 6th June 1882 and the scale dated 15th January 1890.

11. There shall be no maximum or minimum in the scale of wages under this agreement.

12. Two accountants shall be appointed, one by the employers and the other by the workmen, to ascertain the average nett selling price of coal, such average nett price for the—

Two months ending the last day of February shall govern wages from the 1st day of April to the last day of May, and so on for every successive two months.

13. The accountants shall give a certificate of the nett average selling price for each of the above periods of two months, such certificate to be forwarded to the joint secretaries, and afterwards upon the authority of the Joint Committee, to be made known to the employers and workmen.

14. Any contract for the sale of coal for a period of more than 12 months shall not be taken into account for more than six successive audits of two months each.

15. The accountants shall not take into account in the audits any coal produced from the anthracite collieries.

16. The Joint Committee shall meet at least once in each month.

17. Both parties to this agreement pledge their respective constituents to make every effort possible to avoid claims or disputes at the collieries, and that in case of any unavoidable differences, the owners and their officers together with their workmen shall endeavour to settle all matters at the collieries, and only in case of failing to effect a settlement shall an appeal be made to the Joint Committee. It is also hereby agreed that in such cases no notice to terminate contracts shall be given by either employers or their workmen, before the particular question in dispute shall have been considered by the Joint Committee, and they shall have failed to arrive at an agreement.

18. That at the collieries under this agreement all wages due to the workmen shall be paid once in each fortnight, provided that at those collieries where wages are now paid weekly such practice shall continue in force.

19. The wages payable for the month of January 1892 shall be 46½ per cent. above the standard of December 1879. An audit for the period 1st October to 31st December 1891 shall be taken to govern wages under this Agreement for the two months commencing 1st February 1892.

20. The mineral to be gotten is clean large screened coal only as herein-after described:—

The cutting price to be paid colliers includes all services in respect of the small coal necessarily produced in getting the large coal, in conveying it from the working places to the screen at the surface, and in the process of screening, that price being equal to the value of all the services involved in getting such large and small coal in compliance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and being more than the value of the services rendered in respect of the large screened coal only.

The weight of the large screened coal for the purpose of paying the colliers shall be ascertained as follows:—

After each tram is brought to the surface it shall be weighed at the weighing machine and then tipped over the screen in use at the colliery to separate the large coal passing over it from the small coal passing through it, the tare being deducted from its gross weight.

The small coal which has passed through the screen shall be weighed and that weight shall be deducted from the gross weight of the coal in the tram to ascertain the nett weight of the large screened coal and upon the nett weight of such large screened coal the wages shall be paid which shall cover all the services rendered by the colliers in respect of the large coal and the small coal as weighed together at the machine.

20A. It is distinctly understood that clause 20 in this agreement is not intended to change the system of weighing, screening, and paying for the coal as heretofore, except by mutual arrangement.

21. This agreement shall continue in force for six months from the 1st January 1892, and thenceforth until either party gives six months' notice of termination, such notice to be given on the 1st day of July 1892, or on the first day of any succeeding January or July.

22. A copy of this agreement is to be placed in a contract book at each colliery of the members of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association, which shall be signed by or on behalf of the owners of such colliery, and also by each workman employed at such colliery as one of the terms of the engagement between the employers and the said workmen.

23. It is hereby agreed that all notices to terminate contracts on the part of the employers as well as employed shall be given only on the first day of any calendar month, and to terminate upon the last day of the same month.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1892.

The following is the text of the Supplementary Memorandum agreed to on February 17, 1893:—

1. It is hereby agreed that the notice given on behalf of the workmen on the 1st of July 1892 to terminate the memorandum of agreement of the 1st of January 1892 on the 31st of December 1892 is hereby withdrawn, and the said agreement of the 1st of January 1892 shall continue in force and regulate the wages of the workmen as and from the 1st day of January 1893.

2. It is also agreed that the notices given by the employers and posted up at the associated collieries on the 1st of February 1893 to terminate contracts between the employers and workmen on the 28th of February 1893 are hereby withdrawn.

3. It is hereby further agreed that notwithstanding clauses 5 and 15 respectively of the agreement of the 1st of January 1892, the large colliery screened coal produced from the anthracite collieries in the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association, and shipped at Llanelly or other South Wales ports or sold into waggons as per clause 8 of the same agreement, shall henceforth be taken into account in the audits and included with the coals from other collieries in obtaining the average nett selling price, and this agreement as well as the whole of the other provisions in the agreement of the 1st of January 1892, shall apply to the workmen employed at the said anthracite collieries.

4. The wages payable for the month of March 1893 shall be 20 per cent. above the standard of December 1879. An audit for the period 1st of January 1893 to the 28th of February 1893 shall be taken to govern wages under this agreement for the two months commencing 1st of April 1893, and thenceforth the audits shall continue to be made as under clause 12 of the agreement dated 1st of January 1892.

5. This agreement shall continue in force until the 30th of September 1894, and thenceforth until either party gives six months' notice of termination, such notice to be given on the 1st day of April 1894 or on the 1st day of any succeeding October or April respectively.

Dated this 17th day of February 1893.

The actual scale of 1892 is as follows:—

When the average Nett Selling Price of Coal per Ton, f.o.b.			Wages to be at the following percentage above the Standard.	When the average Nett Selling Price of Coal per Ton, f.o.b.			Wages to be at the following percentage above the Standard.
is	and under			is	and under		
s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.		
7 10 ²⁵	8 0 ⁰⁰		Standard.	11 0 ⁰⁰	11 1 ⁷¹		27 ¹ / ₂
8 0 ⁰⁰	8 1 ⁷¹		1 ¹ / ₂	11 1 ⁷¹	11 3 ⁴³		28 ¹ / ₂
8 1 ⁷¹	8 3 ⁴³		2 ¹ / ₂	11 3 ⁴³	11 5 ¹⁴		30
8 3 ⁴³	8 5 ¹⁴		3 ¹ / ₂	11 5 ¹⁴	11 6 ⁸⁶		31 ¹ / ₂
8 5 ¹⁴	8 6 ⁸⁶		5	11 6 ⁸⁶	11 8 ⁵⁷		32 ¹ / ₂
8 6 ⁸⁶	8 8 ⁵⁷		6 ¹ / ₂	11 8 ⁵⁷	11 10 ²⁹		33 ¹ / ₂
8 8 ⁵⁷	8 10 ²⁹		7 ¹ / ₂	11 10 ²⁹	12 0 ⁰⁰		35
8 10 ²⁹	9 0 ⁰⁰		8 ¹ / ₂	12 0 ⁰⁰	12 1 ⁷¹		36 ¹ / ₂
9 0 ⁰⁰	9 1 ⁷¹		10	12 1 ⁷¹	12 3 ⁴³		37 ¹ / ₂
9 1 ⁷¹	9 3 ⁴³		11 ¹ / ₂	12 3 ⁴³	12 5 ¹⁴		38 ¹ / ₂
9 3 ⁴³	9 5 ¹⁴		12 ¹ / ₂	12 5 ¹⁴	12 6 ⁸⁶		40
9 5 ¹⁴	9 6 ⁸⁶		13 ¹ / ₂	12 6 ⁸⁶	12 8 ⁵⁷		41 ¹ / ₂
9 6 ⁸⁶	9 8 ⁵⁷		15	12 8 ⁵⁷	12 10 ²⁹		42 ¹ / ₂
9 8 ⁵⁷	9 10 ²⁹		16 ¹ / ₂	12 10 ²⁹	13 0 ⁰⁰		43 ¹ / ₂
9 10 ²⁹	10 0 ⁰⁰		17 ¹ / ₂	13 0 ⁰⁰	13 1 ⁷¹		45
10 0 ⁰⁰	10 1 ⁷¹		18 ¹ / ₂	13 1 ⁷¹	13 3 ⁴³		46 ¹ / ₂
10 1 ⁷¹	10 3 ⁴³		20	13 3 ⁴³	13 5 ¹⁴		47 ¹ / ₂
10 3 ⁴³	10 5 ¹⁴		21 ¹ / ₂	13 5 ¹⁴	13 6 ⁸⁶		48 ¹ / ₂
10 5 ¹⁴	10 6 ⁸⁶		22 ¹ / ₂	13 6 ⁸⁶	13 8 ⁵⁷		50
10 6 ⁸⁶	10 8 ⁵⁷		23 ¹ / ₂	13 8 ⁵⁷	13 10 ²⁹		51 ¹ / ₂
10 8 ⁵⁷	10 10 ²⁹		25	13 10 ²⁹	14 0 ⁰⁰		52 ¹ / ₂
10 10 ²⁹	11 0 ⁰⁰		26 ¹ / ₂				

This scale regulated wages in the coal trade of South Wales without serious interruption until 1898. In October of the previous year the miners had given the six months' notice of change required by the agreement. The notice ran out without the parties being able to agree, and a stoppage of five months' duration resulted. (*See Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in 1898 (C. 9437, 1899), pp. xlv.-li.*) At the termination of the dispute it was agreed that:—

"2. The terms and conditions of the sliding-scale agreement (known as the 'old scale'), which terminated upon the 31st March last, shall, together with Clause 3 of the agreement of the 17th of February, 1893, be embodied in an agreement which shall continue in force until the 1st day of January, 1903, and may be determined by six months' notice on either side, to be given on the 1st of July, 1902, the 1st of January, 1903, or any other following 1st of July or 1st of January.

* * * * *

"4. The wages payable up to the 30th of November, 1893, shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of December, 1879.

"5. An audit of the selling prices shall be taken for the two months ending the 31st of October, 1898, to regulate wages as from the 1st of December, 1898, in accordance with Clause 12 of the 1892 agreement.

"6. If, after the 1st day of September, 1899, the employers, by virtue of this agreement, reduce the wages of the workmen below $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of December, 1879, the workmen shall have the right of giving six months' notice to terminate this agreement on the 1st day of any January or July next ensuing, notwithstanding Clause 2 of this agreement."

Practically, therefore, the scale remained as before. The following statement shows the wage changes which have taken place under the scale of 1892 up to the end of 1899:—

Year.	Percentage change in wages which took effect at each of the following dates. Increase (+) Decrease (-)						Percentage by which wages were above standard at end of year.
	Feb. 1st.	Apr. 1st.	June 1st.	Aug. 1st.	Oct. 1st.	Dec. 1st.	
1892	- $2\frac{1}{2}$	- $3\frac{3}{4}$	- $3\frac{3}{4}$	- $2\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	- $6\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	- $2\frac{1}{2}$ *	- $6\frac{1}{4}$	- $3\frac{3}{4}$	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	+ $7\frac{1}{2}$	20
189	+ $6\frac{1}{4}$	+ $3\frac{3}{4}$	- $2\frac{1}{2}$	- $3\frac{3}{4}$	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	- $2\frac{1}{2}$	- $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	10
1897	—	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1898	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	5†	+ $2\frac{1}{2}$	20
1899	- $1\frac{1}{4}$	+ $3\frac{3}{4}$	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	+ $3\frac{3}{4}$	+ $1\frac{1}{4}$	30

* From 1st March.

† From 1st September.

Fifeshire.

Attempts have at various times been made to establish a sliding scale for the regulation of miners' wages in Fifeshire, but without success. As between the Earl of Rosslyn and his miners in Fifeshire, however, an agreement establishing a sliding scale was signed, as taking effect from August 1st, 1895. This scale is not now in

operation, having been terminated in September, 1898, after due notice by the miners, but the form and history of the agreement present certain points of interest, which render its presentation desirable. The agreement was as follows:—

MINUTE of AGREEMENT between the Right Honourable the EARL of ROSSLYN and the FIFE and KINROSS MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

With the view of avoiding strikes of the workmen at Lord Rosslyn's collieries, it is agreed that the following rates shall regulate the wages of underground workers at the said collieries, which include all the collieries belonging to or leased by his Lordship:—

First.—The minimum wages shall be those at present payable at the above collieries for hewing and shift work, viz.:—those payable under the rates of the year 1888, with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added. Wages shall never fall below this minimum.

Second.—Subject to the above rule as to a minimum wage, it is agreed that the rate of wages shall be regulated by a sliding scale, which shall start with the rate current in the year 1888 as a basis; and the rise and fall of wages above that rate shall be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that rate for every shilling by which the realised price of steam coal, delivered free on board, from Lord Rosslyn's collieries at Dysart, Burntisland, Methil, and Charlestown Docks, shall vary over 5s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. Thus, when the realised f. o. b. price is 6s. 6d. per ton, wages will be the 1888 rates plus $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; when the realised f. o. b. price is 7s. 6d. per ton, wages will be the 1888 rates plus 25 per cent.; when the realised f. o. b. price is 8s. 6d. per ton, wages will be the 1888 rates plus $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and so on—advances and reductions to be made to the nearest 1 per cent. shown by the accountants' ascertainties after-mentioned.

Third.—A joint accountant or two accountants—one to be chosen by each party—shall be appointed to ascertain the realised free on board price in the usual way; but he or they shall not be permitted to give any information other than the actual realised price before specified. These ascertainties shall be made four times each year, and embrace periods terminating on the last days of the months of July, October, January, and April, and the change, if any, as a result of these ascertainties, shall commence on the first pay-day after the beginning of September, December, March, and June.

Fourth.—This arrangement shall continue until terminated by three months' written notice given by either party to the other, after the expiration of which three months both parties shall be free. This notice only to apply to the workmen collectively in reference to the scale, and does not interfere with the 14 days' notice in the present conditions of employment.

Fifth.—In case of any difference of opinion arising as to the interpretation of this agreement, the parties hereby agree to refer the same to the final judgment of Sheriff Mackay, whose determination shall be final and binding on both parties.

Sixth.—This agreement shall be held to commence and take effect as from 1st August, 1895.

As will be seen, this list provided for a minimum rate below which wages should not fall, and the appointment of an umpire to decide as to disputes arising out of the agreement. The scale was in operation for three years—an advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., taking effect in June and another of 4 per cent. in July and one of 1 per cent. in August, 1898. But this was the period of the Welsh dispute, and there was a greatly increased demand for coal from other districts caused by the stoppage. The wages of miners went up in consequence. In West Scotland and in Fife and Clackmannan wages had advanced 25 per cent., and in Mid and East Lothians 20 per cent., while the Rosslyn miners had only

their $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under the scale. The necessary three months' notice to terminate the scale was given, and on its expiration wages were raised $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which placed them $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1888.

IRON ORE MINING, AND LIMESTONE QUARRYING.

On p. 26 of this report a short account is given of the principle upon which the sliding scale in operation as between the Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company and their steel workers is based. The same employers have also sliding scales mutually agreed to between themselves and the workmen engaged in their iron mines and limestone quarries. The agreement and scale regulating the rates per ton of limestone to be paid to quarrymen according to the price of pig iron is very comprehensive, and may be quoted in full:—

Stainton Quarries.

Agreement entered into the 11th day of August, 1892, between William Kellet, on behalf of the Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, and George Robinson, William Thompson, James Wright, Jos. Shaw, and William Piethall on behalf of and representing the workmen employed in the getting of limestone by the said company at their Stainton Quarries.

This agreement shall continue in force from July 23rd, 1892, until it be determined by either party giving to the other, after the 31st of March, 1893, three calendar months' notice in writing.

The men shall get the limestone and break it into such lumps as they have been accustomed to do, and shall load it free from dirt into wagons. They shall also remove all rubbish and keep the face of the quarries free from dirt, and work the quarries in a proper and workmanlike manner, as directed by the company's foreman.

The men shall get such quantities of stone during the progress of this contract as the company may require, if such required quantity can be produced in the ordinary way of working the quarries, and each company shall consist of such a number of men as may be necessary to produce such quantity.

The men shall be paid per ton of stone for the above work as set forth in the Sliding Scale hereto annexed, and which it is intended shall form part of the contract:—

When the nett average selling price of Pig Iron delivered by the B. H. S. Co., Ltd., into trucks at Barrow, as shown by the Company's books,				There shall be paid the rates given below for getting and loading the <i>Limestone</i> into wagons.		
Reaches	s.	d.	but does not reach	s.	d.	d.
	40	0		41	3	8.60 per ton.
"	41	3	"	42	6	8.73 "
"	42	6	"	43	9	8.86 "
"	43	9	"	45	0	8.99 "
"	45	0	"	46	3	9.12 "

When the nett average selling price of Pig Iron delivered by the B. H. S. Co., Ltd., into trucks at Barrow, as shown by the Company's books,

There shall be paid the rates given below for getting and loading the *Limestone* into wagons.

Reaches	s.	d.	but does not reach	s.	d.	d.	per ton.
	46	3		47	6	9'25	
"	47	6	"	48	9	9'38	"
"	48	9	"	50	0	9'51	"
"	50	0	"	51	3	9'64	"
"	51	3	"	52	6	9'77	"
"	52	6	"	53	9	9'90	"
"	53	9	"	55	0	10'03	"
"	55	0	"	56	3	10'16	"
"	56	3	"	57	6	10'29	"
"	57	6	"	58	9	10'42	"
"	58	9	"	60	0	10'55	"
"	60	0	"	61	3	10'68	"
"	61	3	"	62	6	10'81	"
"	62	6	"	63	9	10'94	"
"	63	9	"	65	0	11'07	"
"	65	0	"	66	3	11'20	"
"	66	3	"	67	6	11'33	"
"	67	6	"	68	9	11'46	"
"	68	9	"	70	0	11'59	"
"	70	0	"	71	3	11'72	"
"	71	3	"	72	6	11'85	"
"	72	6	"	73	9	11'98	"
"	73	9	"	75	0	12'11	"
"	75	0	"	76	3	12'24	"
"	76	3	"	77	6	12'37	"
"	77	6	"	78	9	12'50	"
"	78	9	"	80	0	12'63	"
"	80	0	"	81	3	12'76	"

The average selling price of pig-iron for the previous three months shall be taken as the basis for the tonnage rate for the next following three months and so on until the end of the contract.

If in the opinion of the manager of the company it should be found in the working of any part of the quarries that special difficulties have arisen which should reasonably be met by an extra payment, then an allowance beyond the price per ton as shown in the Sliding Scale shall be made to the men, and such allowance may from time to time be varied according to the altered circumstances of the case or dispensed with altogether.

The Furness Railway Company weight shall be the weight on which the men shall be paid, but any and every wagon containing more weight of stone than the wagon is registered to carry shall be regarded as overweight, and the men shall not be paid for such overweight.

The company will provide the men with all necessary explosives for the getting of the stone, and the men agree that such sums of money as the explosives supplied to them by the company amount to (to be calculated at the following prices) shall be deducted from their account:—

Powder	...	...	...	...	30s. per barrel.
Single tape fuse	...	...	...	...	5d. per coil of 24 feet.
"	...	...	...	...	7d. " "
Dynamite	...	...	...	...	2½d. per cartridge.
Detonators	...	...	...	...	3½d. for 10.

The same conditions as to tool sharpening, and under which the men have worked up to the present time, shall continue.

The ordinary working day shall, except under special circumstances, be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when no man shall leave his work before 12 noon, and should it be necessary in the judgment of the company's foreman for the men to remain after 12 o'clock to load certain wagons the men shall remain and do the necessary work.

Any man refusing or neglecting to comply with the above conditions shall forthwith leave the company's service, and shall have no further interest in this contract from the time of his dismissal.

Should any dispute arise as to the carrying out of this arrangement or any part thereof, the question in difference shall be submitted to the decision of two representatives of the men, and the manager, and in case they cannot agree to an umpire to be appointed in the usual way.

Signed, &c.,.....

Iron Miners at Dalton-in-Furness.

In respect to the iron ore miners of the same company, it is unnecessary to give the full text of the agreement, which in point of principle resembles the one above quoted. The sliding scale which forms part of the agreement provides: That when the nett average selling price of pig iron delivered by the company into trucks at Barrow, as shown by the company's books, reaches 40s., but does not reach 41s. 3d., the basis of the letting shall be that the miners can earn upon the average 4s. 2d. per day. The scale carries the rates per ton to 83s. 9d., and the earnings per day to 7s., the ratio of increase in wages being 1d. per day for every increase of 1s. 3d. per ton in the selling price of pig iron.

The following table shows the wages of the miners paid under this scale at the end of each year:—

Year.	Rate of wages per week paid at the end of each year.		Year.	Rate of wages per week paid at the end of each year.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1890	31	0	1895	26	0
1891	29	6	1896	28	0
1892	28	6	1897	28	0
1893	26	6	1898	28	6
1894	26	0	1899	33	0

Under the quarrymen's lists 77 men, and under the miners' list 542 men, have their wages regulated.

SETT-MAKING.

Agreements relating to piece prices in this industry are arranged periodically between the individual employers and the Settmakers' Union on behalf of the employees of each firm and, as all these agreements are of a similar character, both as regards prices and duration of time, the one given below will serve to illustrate the whole system.

The agreements usually cover a period of 12 months, the one quoted relating to the 12 months from 4th April 1898 to 4th April 1899. It will be noticed that the prices per ton for setts increase as the size of the setts diminishes, the time occupied in making a ton of the

smaller sizes (*i.e.*, down to cubes in the list given below and including niddged setts) being, of necessity, more than that required for the larger sizes.

Agreement entered into by the undersigned Firm of Quarrying Contractors and the Settmakers' Union, Kilsyth (Branch No. 7), this 4th day of April, 1898, continuing till 4th April, 1899.

I.—We, the undersigned, agree to pay to the Settmakers and Kerbdressers in our employment the undernoted prices on the several sizes of Square-Dressed Setts, Kerb, Borders, &c., quoted, the undermentioned rates, for the period beginning on 4th April, 1898, and terminating on 4th April, 1899, and that either party desiring a change in the prices when term of agreement ends should give One Month's Notice to the other of their intention to raise the question of Advance or Reduction (the month's notice of change to precede the expiry of existing Agreement).

II.—We agree to pay 6d. per ton extra on all Oblong Setts, restricted to 10 inches in length; 11 inches, 4d.; 12 inches, 2d.; under 10 inches, 3d. per inch extra.

III.—We further agree to recognise, in the case of Oblong Setts, that what is meant by a proportionate or relative price is 1s. to the inch in thickness, 6d. in depth. We agree to pay on Borders limited in length to not less than 2 feet long ½d. per yard extra.

LIST OF PRICES AND PAYMENTS.

Setts Classification.	Price.	Kerb and Channelling Classification.	Price.
	s. d. Per Ton.		s. d. Per Foot.
4 to 4½ by 7	5 6	Edge Kerb	0 5½
4 to 4½ by 6	6 0	12-inch Channel.. .. .	0 6½
3½ to 4 by 7	6 0	City Kerb	0 8
3½ to 4 by 6	6 6	15-inch Hollow Channel ..	0 10
Cubes—4½ inches	8 0	12-inch	0 7½
" —4 to 4½ by 5	6 6	Circle Edge Kerb (extra over all)	0 1½
Nidgers—4 to 4½ by 7	14 6		
Flats	3 9		
Rubble	1 0		
	Per Yard.	Club Corners	Per Stone. 2 0
Borders—5 by 10	0 4½		
" —6 by 12	0 5	Tram Rail—8 by 14	Per Foot. 0 9½

Signed,

I.—We agree that all Setts and Kerb be made strictly to size and specification, and any Setts, Kerb, Channel, or Dressed Stones not in conformity therewith be rejected.

II.—For the Members of the Settmakers' Union, we undertake to see that the above-mentioned conditions shall be properly observed for the period herein prescribed.

Signed, Branch President. Signed, Branch Secretary.

METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Cleveland District Blastfurnacemen.

The first sliding scale regulating the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland was adopted in 1879. The agreement of 1891, published in full in the Standard Piece Rate Section of the 1893 Report on Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour, was terminated at the end of September, 1895. The last agreement—the eighth—was entered into on December 7th, 1897, between the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the representatives of the blastfurnacemen employed at the Associated Works, the scale being the same as those of 1891 and 1895.

Under this sliding scale certain percentage additions or deductions are made on the "standard" rates of wages, corresponding to changes in the net average selling price of "No. 3 Cleveland Pig-iron." These rates are not determined by a recognised piece list, but, to quote the statement of the Secretary of the Cleveland Iron Masters' Association, "Some work by day, some by week, and some in part under day wages and in part under what may be called piece prices—namely, under a bonus according to production of furnaces."

The agreement provides for the ascertainment once in three months by two accountants, chosen and paid by the ironmasters and blastfurnacemen respectively, of the net average invoice price of No. 3 Cleveland pig-iron during the preceding three months from the books of seven specified firms. The ascertainment is to be made as early as practicable in the months of January, April, July, and October respectively, and the consequent change of wages, if any, takes effect at once, and lasts for three months. The "standard" rate of wages is taken to correspond to a selling price of 34s. and not exceeding 34s. 2·40d. a ton. The additions and deductions, except as to certain portions of the scale (*see* portion bracketed), are made at the rate of 0·25 per cent. on standard wages for a change in price of 2·40d. per ton; or 1·25 per cent. on standard wages for a change of 1s. per ton in price.

The agreement of 1897, which now regulates the wages of 5,500 operatives, is as follows:—

Agreement entered into December 7th, 1897, between the Cleveland Iron Masters' Association of the one part and the representatives of the blastfurnacemen employed at the Associated Works of the other part.

The wages of all classes of men working blastfurnace shifts shall, from the 31st December, 1897, till the agreement be determined by either party giving to the other three calendar months' notice—which, however, may not be given before the 30th September, 1900—be regulated by the following sliding scale:—

SLIDING SCALE regulating WAGES of CLEVELAND BLASTFURNACEMEN.

When the Net Average Selling Price, ascertained in the manner herein- after defined, of No. 3 Cleveland Pig Iron has reached—	But has not reached—	There shall be made the following Additions to, or Deductions from, the Standard Rates and Wages.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Deductions from Standard.
29 0	29 240	625 per cent.
29 240	29 480	600 "
29 480	29 720	575 "
29 720	29 960	550 "
29 960	30 0	525 "
30 0	30 240	500 "
30 240	30 480	475 "
30 480	30 720	450 "
30 720	30 960	425 "
30 960	31 0	400 "
31 0	31 240	375 "
31 240	31 480	350 "
31 480	31 720	325 "
31 720	31 960	300 "
31 960	32 0	275 "
32 0	32 240	250 "
32 240	32 480	225 "
32 480	32 720	200 "
32 720	32 960	175 "
32 960	33 0	150 "
33 0	33 240	125 "
33 240	33 480	100 "
33 480	33 720	075 "
33 720	33 960	050 "
33 960	34 0	025 "
34 0	34 240	Standard.
		Additions to Standard.
34 240	34 480	025 per cent.
34 480	34 720	050 "
34 720	34 960	075 "
34 960	35 0	100 "
35 0	35 240	125 "
35 *	35 *	150 "
36 0	36 240	250 "
36 *	36 *	375 "
37 0	37 240	500 "
37 *	37 *	625 "
38 0	38 240	650 "
38 *	38 *	675 "
39 0	39 240	700 "
39 240	39 480	725 "
39 480	39 720	750 "
39 720	39 960	775 "
39 960	40 0	800 "
40 0	40 120	825 "
40 120	40 240	850 "
40 240	40 360	875 "
40 360	40 480	900 "
40 480	40 6	925 "
40 6	40 720	950 "
40 720	40 840	975 "
40 840	40 960	1000 "
40 960	40 1080	1025 "
40 1080	41 0	1050 "
41 0	41 120	1075 "
41 120	41 240	1100 "
41 240	41 360	1125 "
41 360	41 480	1150 "
41 480	41 6	1175 "
41 6	41 720	1200 "
41 720	41 840	1225 "
41 840	41 960	1250 "
41 960	41 1080	1275 "
41 1080	42 0	1300 "
42 0	42 240	1325 "
42 240	42 480	1350 "
42 480	42 720	1375 "
42 720	42 960	1500 "
42 960	43 0	1625 "
43 0	43 240	1750 "
43 *	43 *	
44 0	44 240	
44 *	44 *	
45 0	45 240	
45 *	45 *	
46 0	46 240	

SLIDING SCALE regulating WAGES of CLEVELAND BLASTFURNACEMEN—*cont.*

When the Net Average Selling Price, ascertained in the manner herein-after defined, of No. 3 Cleveland Pig Iron has reached—	But has not reached—	There shall be made the following additions to the Standard Rates and Wages.
s. d.	s. d.	Additions to Standard.
47 0	47 2'40	18'75 per cent.
48 0	48 2'40	20'00 "
49 0	49 2'40	21'25 "
50 0	50 2'40	22'50 "
51 0	51 2'40	23'75 "
52 0	52 2'40	25'00 "
53 0	53 2'40	26'25 "
54 0	54 2'40	27'50 "
55 0	55 2'40	28'75 "
56 0	56 2'40	30'00 "
57 0	57 2'40	31'25 "
58 0	58 2'40	32'50 "
59 0	59 2'40	33'75 "
60 0	60 2'40	35'00 "

And so on in either direction in the same ratio.

The first ascertainment of price shall be for the three months of October, November and December, 1897. Such ascertainment to take place as early as possible in January, 1898, and to regulate wages for January, February and March, 1898. And so on every three months. The changes in the wages shall take effect as soon in the months of January, April, July or October (as the case may be), as the time of ascertaining the price will reasonably admit of, but not later than the 7th of the month.

The net average selling price of No. 3 Cleveland pig-iron shall be confidentially ascertained by two properly accredited and certificated accountants, one chosen by the ironmasters and the other by the blastfurnacemen and at their respective charges, with whom there shall be associated any accountant who may be appointed by the North-Eastern Railway Company. Such price shall be ascertained from the books of the following firms:—Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Limited; Messrs. Bell Brothers, Limited; Messrs. Cochrane & Co., Limited; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Limited; Messrs. Wilsons, Pease & Co.; Sir B. Samuelson & Co., Limited; and Edward Williams. The price shall be the actual net average invoice price at the works for each period of ascertainment.

Should any dispute arise as to the carrying out of any of these arrangements or as to the rates of wages at particular works, the question in difference shall be submitted to the decision of a committee comprising not more than six ironmasters and not more than six blastfurnacemen, who, if they cannot agree, shall appoint an umpire to settle the matter, but no alteration shall, during the currency of this agreement, be made in the rates now prevailing at any of the works of the ironmasters parties hereto, unless such alteration is sought on the ground of the working conditions or the working appliances having changed.

If for any reason either party to this Agreement desire to omit any of the firms above-named, or to add thereto, the matter shall, in case of difference, be referred to the said committee.

It is agreed that 3s. per day shall be the minimum rate of wages for any workman employed to take blastfurnace shifts, and it is understood that this clause applies to spare furnacemen only.

Under the scales the following fluctuations have taken place in the wages of Cleveland blastfurnacemen from 1891 onwards.

Year.	Percentage of Wages above Standard of 1879 during			
	Jan.—March.	April—June.	July—Sept.	Oct.—Dec.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1891	18·25	13·75	7·25	7·00
1892	6·00	5·00	6·00	6·25
1893	4·25	1·25	0·25	0·25
1894	0·25	1·00	1·75	1·25
1895	1·25	1·25	1·25	5·00
1896	3·00	4·00	4·50	4·00
1897	5·00	6·50	6·50	7·25
1898	9·50	8·75	8·00	8·00
1899	13·00	16·00	19·75	28·75

From the commencement of 1896 to the end of 1897 the number of operatives affected by these changes was reported as 5,000, and from the beginning of 1898 as 5,500.

West Cumberland Blastfurnacemen.

Wages of blastfurnacemen in this district have been regulated by sliding scale since August 6th, 1889, the principle being practically the same as that adopted in the Cleveland agreement. The scale now in operation, is embodied in an agreement providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee for the regulation of all matters affecting the relations of employers and employed. The agreement is between the West Cumberland Iron Masters' Association and the Representatives of the blastfurnacemen employed at the Associated Works, and was entered into on the 9th September, 1898. The actual scale is as follows:—

The wages of all classes of men working blastfurnace shifts shall, as from the 30th of June, 1898, till the Agreement be determined by either party giving to the other three calendar months' notice—which, however, may not be given before the 30th June, 1900—be regulated by the following sliding scale:—

When the Net Average Selling Price, ascertained in the manner herein-after defined, of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Bessemer Cumberland Hematite Warrants has reached—	But has not reached—	There shall be made the following Additions to, or Deductions from, the Rates of Wages prevailing immediately prior to the date of this Agreement.
s. d. 43 0 43 2·4 43 4·8 43 7·2 43 9·6 44 0	s. d. 43 2·4 43 4·8 43 7·2 43 9·6 44 0 Standard.	Deductions from Standard. 1½ per cent. 1 " " 2 " " 3 " " 4 " "
44 2·4 44 4·8 44 7·2 44 9·6 45 0	44 4·8 44 7·2 44 9·6 45 0 45 2·4	Additions to Standard. 1 per cent. 1 " " 2 " " 3 " " 4 " "

And so on in either direction in same ratio.

The net average selling price in the case of this scale is fixed by taking the daily average price of business done at cash in the Glasgow Market in Cumberland Hematite Warrants, the quarterly averages being then ascertained from the daily averages of the three months preceding the ascertainment.

The following fluctuations under the scales of 1889 and 1898 have taken place since the commencement of 1894 upon the standard of 1889:—

Year.	Fluctuations of Wages on Standard of 1889.			
	Jan.—March.	April—June.	July—Sept.	Oct.—Dec.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1894	1·25 below	Standard.	1·25 below	1·25 below
1895	2·50 "	3·75 below	2·50 "	1·25 above
1896	3·75 above	3·75 above	2·50 above	1·25 "
1897	6·00 "	5·75 "	3·50 "	2·50 "
1898	3·75 "	11·00* "	12·75* "	15·50* "
1899	20·75* "	23·75* "	31·50* "	42·75* "

* Includes a special advance of 5 per cent. and also an advance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. due to an alteration in the basis of the sliding scale, granted in May 1898.

The number of blastfurnacemen whose wages are regulated by this scale is returned as 1,350.

Blastfurnacemen at Barrow-in-Furness, &c.

The wages of the blastfurnacemen at Barrow are regulated by a sliding scale, adopted in 1888, and which is based on the same ascertainment of prices as the West Cumberland blastfurnacemen's sliding scale. At the beginning of 1895 there were two chief points of difference between the two scales, viz.: (1) the Barrow standard of *prices* was 44s. per ton, as against 45s. under the West Cumberland scale; and (2) the amount of the additions or deductions to be made at Barrow to or from the standard *wages* of 1889 was 1 per cent. for each 1s. above or below the standard selling price of pig, as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each 1s. in the case of the West Cumberland scale. Thus when the selling price of pig was between 42s. and 43s. per ton, and wages in West Cumberland consequently $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. below the standard of 1889, wages at Barrow would be 2 per cent. below this standard.

In 1895 two important changes took place at Barrow. After a dispute lasting three days (March 4th-6th), the blastfurnacemen submitted to an arbitrator, who made a reduction in the *standard rates of wages*.

Further, a new arrangement came into force on April 1st, 1895, by which additions and deductions were thenceforward made at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. instead of 1 per cent., so that, in the illustration given above, wages at Barrow would, under the new method of calculation, be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the standard, instead of 2 per cent. below.

In 1897 and 1898, however, modifications were made in both the West Cumberland and Barrow scales, so that the standard of *prices* is now the same, viz., 44s., and the percentage amount of the additions or deductions to or from the standard wages, has been altered in both cases so as to give an advance or reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for every rise or fall of 2·4d. in the selling price.

The other pig iron manufacturing districts in Cumberland and North Lancashire work under sliding scale arrangements similar to the above, and altogether in these two centres about 2,200 workpeople have their wages regulated in this way.

The variations in the rates of wages of blastfurnacemen under the scale have been as follows:—

Year.	Net Amount of Change. Increase (+). Decrease (—).	Per-centage above Stan- dard at end of each Year.	Year.	Net Amount of Change. Increase (+). Decrease (—).	Per-centage above Stan- dard at end of each Year.
	Per cent.			Per cent.	
1890	+ 2	+ 11	1895	+ 2½*	+ 2½
1891	— 6	+ 5	1896	...	+ 2½
1892	...	+ 5	1897	+ 1½	+ 3½
1893	— 4	+ 1	1898	+ 6½	+ 10½
1894	— 1	Standard.	1899	+ 27½	+ 37½

* New scale adopted 1st April 1895.

Barrow-in-Furness Steel Workers.

A Sliding Scale for the regulation of wages of the steel workers employed by the Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Limited, was agreed to in November 1895. It was based on the net average invoice price of good steel rails of 40 pounds per yard and upwards delivered from the works of the company, the standard price being £3 10s. per ton, and the standard wages those fixed by the arbitrator, Mr. Jeremiah Head, in the dispute which occurred in March and April 1895. To these wages $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is added for every 1s. advance in prices until rails reach £4 15s. per ton, after which 1 per cent. is added for every 1s. advance in prices. Prices are to be ascertained every two months.

Under this scale, which affects about 2,000 workpeople, the following net percentage increases on standard wages have taken place since 1895:—

In 1895	8 per cent. increase.
" 1896	1½ " "
" 1897	Upward and downward changes left wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.
" 1898	½ per cent. increase.
" 1899	16 " "

Midlands Iron and Steel Workers.

The wages of puddlers, mill and forgers in this trade and district are regulated by a sliding scale mutually agreed to by employers and employed, and under which the rate per ton to the workmen is made to bear a certain relation to the selling price of iron, which is ascertained at bi-monthly intervals by selected accountants.

It is only necessary here to explain the practical operation of the system, information as to the working of the Joint Committee and Wages Board being contained in other reports of the Department.*

The rule fixing the wage rate per ton provides that "puddlers' wages shall be 1s. 6d. in excess of 1s. for each £1 sterling per ton in selling price, and the fractional parts shall be regulated thus:—

	s. d.		s. d.						Wages.	
									s. d.	
" From over	2	6	to	5	0	...	...	...	0	3
" "	5	0	"	7	6	...	...	...	0	3
" "	7	6	"	10	0	...	...	...	0	6
" "	10	0	"	12	6	...	...	...	0	6
" "	12	6	"	15	0	...	...	...	0	9
" "	15	0	"	17	6	...	...	...	0	9
" "	17	6	"	20	0	...	...	...	1	0"

Millmen's and forgers' wages are advanced or reduced in the following way:—

For 1s. puddling	...	10 per cent. millmen and forgers.
" 9d. "	...	7½ "
" 6d. "	...	5 "
" 3d. "	...	2½ "

The tonnage rates given usually include payment not only for the puddlers, but also for their assistants or "underhands."

There appears to be an uniform practice throughout the district of paying puddlers' underhands an average wage of from 4s to 4s. 6d. per "shift," one underhand to each furnace; but in the mills there is no such uniformity of numbers of underhands or wages, such depending upon the character of the mill. The underhands' wages rise and fall in proportion to the changes in the wages of puddlers under the sliding scale.

Previous to May, 1890, the premium rate was 1s. 9d. instead of 1s. 6d., and, pending the negotiations for a revised scale, a meeting of the Committee was necessary to give effect to the finding of the accountants. In July, 1893, however, the rate of premium was reduced to 1s. 6d. and the scale was made self-acting.

The classes of iron on which the ascertained selling price is based, are described in the following statement received from the Secretary

* See Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs, 1891-1898.

of the Wages Board, which also traces the recent history of the scale:—

“A sliding scale has been employed from time to time for the regulation of wages in the Midland iron trade. It has been modified in various ways, such as alteration of the basis or of the premium. It has then been discontinued for a time and again revived, usually at the request of the president. Most of the presidents have urged the adoption of a sliding scale. In October 1889, a new basis altogether was employed, based upon *all* classes of iron as rolled and delivered from the mills, with the exception of charcoal iron, cold rolled, or that which has been subject to any additional process, and steel sheets, scrap ends, and defective sheets. This being a new departure, of which we had no experience, a leap in the dark was taken when the premium was fixed at 1s. 9d. per ton. It was soon found to be too high, giving a rate of wages in excess of the North of England. The question of premium was then suspended, although the accountants took out the figures as usual, and for a time the guiding principle was to fix a rate for puddling, which should give the Midlands 6d. per ton above the North of England rate. In July 1893, sufficient evidence of the effect of the new basis had been collected, and the scale was made self-acting, with a premium of 1s. 6d. per ton. The action of this scale runs side by side with that in the North of England with remarkable exactitude, although they are each upon a totally different basis, and it has been suggested that an amalgamation of the two scales should be made, and the basis price for each district should be the average of the two results.”

The selling price is ascertained every two months by a firm of accountants mutually agreed upon, and at these intervals the wage rate per ton is fixed for the following two months. Thus, as an example of how the system operates, the accountants, at the time appointed, announce that they find that the net average price obtained during the bi-monthly period has been £5 19s. 4·98d. per ton.

Then the wage rate works out thus:—

1s. per £ on £5 19s. 4d. as per scale, 6s. (since the fractional part 19s. 4d. being between 17s. 6d. and £1 gives 1s. wages under the scale), plus premium 1s. 6d. = 7s. 6d. per ton.

The variations of the rate per ton from the end of 1892 to the end of 1899 have been as follows:—

		Puddlers' Wages Per Ton.	
		s.	d.
December 3rd, 1892, to February 4th, 1893	...	7	9
February 4th to April 3rd, 1893	...	7	9
April 3rd to June 3rd, 1893	...	7	6
June 3rd to August 5th, 1893	...	7	6
August 5th to October 7th, 1893	...	7	6
October 7th to December 2nd, 1893	...	7	6
December 2nd, 1893, to February 3rd, 1894	...	7	9
February 5th to December 1st, 1894	...	7	6
December 1st, 1894, to December 5th, 1896	...	7	3
December 5th, 1896, to August 7th, 1897	...	7	6
August 7th, 1897, to October 2nd, 1897	...	7	9
October 2nd, 1897, to August 6th, 1898	...	7	6
August 8th, 1898, to February 4th, 1899	...	7	9
February 6th, 1899, to April 1st, 1899	...	8	0
April 3rd, 1899, to August 5th, 1899	...	8	3
August 7th to October 7th, 1899	...	8	6
October 9th to December 2nd, 1899	...	8	9
December 4th to February 3rd, 1900	...	9	0

In October, 1895, the accountants' certificate would have given a reduction of 3d. per ton in puddlers' wages, but owing to the absence

on business of leading members of the Board the rate of 7s. 3d. per ton was continued, and in the following quarter the rate was again continued, although the rate showed a reduction of 3d. per ton on the sliding scale. Again in December 1896 there was a slight deficiency of 11d. per ton on selling price necessary to give an advance in wages, but wages were advanced to 7s. 6d. per ton.* The estimated number of operatives whose wages are now regulated by this scale is about 20,000.

North of England Iron and Steel Workers.

Wages in iron and steel manufacture in the north of England are regulated on a principle very similar to that of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. There is, however, no signed agreement setting out the scale, any information on the subject being contained in certain resolutions and minutes of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the manufactured iron trade of the north of England.

The present scale, under which the wages of 6,000 operatives are now regulated, dates from 1889. It is termed a scale "of 2s. 'above shillings for pounds.'" The meaning of this phrase will be clear after the explanations given with regard to the Midland scale. The tonnage rate of piece-wages for puddlers is 2s., together with 1s. for each pound in the average price per ton of the finished iron, as ascertained by the accountants. Thus, if the average price be £5 per ton, the tonnage rate for puddlers is 7s. For each 5s. variation in the average price per ton, puddlers' wages are advanced or reduced by 3d. per ton.

The wages of all other forge and mill men are simultaneously advanced or reduced $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The average selling price of iron is ascertained by an eminent accountant every two months, by an examination of the books of the firms and companies belonging to or associated for this purpose with the Board.

It will be seen that (as in the case of the Midland iron and steel trade) the scale provides the means of calculating not only percentage changes of wages, but also the actual piece-rates payable to puddlers.

Consett and Jarrow Steel Millmen.

A scale similar to those described above is in operation at Consett works for the regulation of the wages of the steel millmen employed there. The fluctuations are governed by the average net selling price of steel plates made by the firm, this being ascertained every three months by the accountant to the Board of Conciliation.

The average price is not made known, except to the Secretaries of the Board, who declare its effect upon wages. The scale was

* Similar concessions have been made occasionally since, a guiding principle established many years ago being that South Staffordshire puddling should always be 6d. per ton above the North of England rate, owing to the difference in the "extras" allowed for puddling in the two districts.

arranged in April, 1888, and came into operation from the beginning of the following July. Since its adoption, the basis has been twice modified in favour of the workmen. The employers and workmen at Jarrow works have by mutual arrangement followed the fluctuations of the Consett scale since its adoption. About 1,000 workpeople have their wages regulated by this scale. The following table shows the percentage above or below standard at the end of each year since the adoption of the scale:—

Year.	Percentage above or below Standard.	Year.	Percentage above or below Standard.
1888	2½ per cent. above.	1894	5 per cent below.
1889	7½ " "	1895	7½ " "
1890*	17½ " "	1896*	2½ " "
1891	5 " "	1897	At Standard.
1892	2½ " "	1898	2½ per cent. above.
1893	5 " below.	1899	12½ " "

* 2½ per cent. added to basis of scale during the year.

Eston Steel Workers.

The iron and steel workers of this locality, which is the centre of the Cleveland trade, have for some years had their wages regulated by a sliding scale somewhat resembling in principle the South Wales scale (*see next page*), but presenting certain points of difference. The first scale in operation terminated in February 1892, after having worked four and a half years. It was re-established, however, on August 1st, 1894. Like the South Wales scale it provides a minimum and maximum figure, below or above which wages shall not fall or rise, and which allows for a fluctuation of 20 per cent. An ascertained net selling price of £3 10s. per ton represents the basis in comparison with the minimum rate of wages. Changes over and above £3 10s. per ton give ¼ per cent. advance on wages for each 6d. advance in price of rails up to £4 10s. per ton. From £4 10s. to £5 per ton ½ per cent. for each 6d. per ton advance in rails is given. The same rule applies in reduction. In order to ascertain the selling price an accountant is elected by the firm and another by the workmen. These examine the books every two months, and declare the rates to be paid to workmen, but the prices realised are not published, and are known only to the representatives on each side. This scale regulates the wages of over 1,200 workmen.

The following table shows the percentage of wages above the standard of January, 1887, at the end of each of the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Percentage above standard.	Year.	Percentage above standard.
1887	4½	1893	†
1888	2½	1894	Standard †
1889	12½	1895	½
1890	23½*	1896	7½
1891	8	1897	8
1892	5½†	1898	8½
		1899	19

* Including 4½ per cent. special advance.

† Sliding scale discontinued February 1892, renewed August 1st, 1894.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Workers.

A new Sliding Scale for the regulation of the wages of iron and steel workers employed at the five works affiliated to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association was agreed to on 1st September, 1895, and signed by representatives of the associated firms and of the workmen employed by these firms. It was drawn up by a Joint Committee of the signatories, on similar lines to the scale of 1890† (the first in use for iron and steel workers in this district), the operations of which extended to one establishment in addition to those comprised in the 1895 agreement. The number of representatives on the Joint Committee, which had previously been limited to 12 (6 from each side), was, in consequence of the reduction in the number of firms taking part in the agreement, reduced to 10 (5 from each side), sanction being given for four additional representatives of the workmen to attend the meetings, though without power to vote.

In connection with both the 1890 and 1895 scales, a minimum and a maximum wage was fixed, below or beyond which wages could not extend. In the first scale wages were never to fall below the standard, *i.e.*, the rates paid in March 1889, or to exceed 35 per cent. above this standard. The same conditions applied to the scale of 1895, except that the recognised standard wages were to be those paid in March 1895.

A comparison of the two agreements shows that one of the principal differences is in the selected classes of steel from which the average net selling price is calculated. Under the old scale the basis was the average net selling price of steel rails *40 lbs. per yard* and upwards, and steel tin bars, but under the new one (*see* clause 6, below) the price of steel rails *20 lbs. per yard* and upwards, and steel tin bars, is taken as the basis. Another important difference is in the system on which the percentage additions to the standard wages are made. An addition of 1 per cent. was made to wages under the 1890 scale for each 1s., or fractional part thereof, by which the ascertained average net selling price was in excess of the standard price, *viz.*, £4 5s., so long as this selling price should not exceed £5 11s. But for prices above £5 11s. the further addition was only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the standard wages for each 1s., or fractional part thereof, in excess of that amount. As will be seen, this principle is maintained in the new scale, except that it is more elastic, *i.e.*, advances and decreases of wages come into operation for each change of 6d. in selling prices.

It will be observed that the first ascertainment was to be made in December 1895, and was to cover the three preceding months, but the result would not affect wages until January 1st, 1896.

† See Minutes of Evidence taken before Group "A" (Mining, Iron, Engineering Hardware, Shipbuilding, and cognate trades) of the Royal Commission on Labour. (Vol. II.) C.—6795.—iv. Price 5s. 3d.

The new scale which regulates the wages of about 5,000 operatives is as follows:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 1st day of September 1895, between the undersigned:—

[Here follow the names of employers and employed representing five works.]

1. The said parties hereto are herein-after styled the Joint Committee, and the said Committee shall be kept on foot by employers and workmen.
2. The Joint Committee shall have two secretaries, one appointed by the employers, and the other by the workmen.
3. The number of representatives forming the Joint Committee shall not exceed ten representatives, exclusive of the two secretaries, five representatives to act on behalf of the employers, and five on behalf of the workmen; but, in addition to the before-stated five representatives of the workmen, four other representatives may attend the meetings of the Joint Committee on behalf of the workmen, but shall have no voting power. In case of a representative ceasing to be employed at any of the above-named works, he shall no longer be a representative of the Joint Committee, and another representative shall be appointed from the works where such vacancy has occurred.
4. The Joint Committee agree that the following conditions shall regulate the rates of wages to be paid at the various iron and steel works, as and from the 1st day of September 1895.
5. This agreement shall comprise, and apply to, the whole of the members of the said association.
6. The wages shall be regulated by a sliding scale, based upon the average net selling price of steel rails 20 lbs. per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars of all weights, as ascertained from time to time, and certified by the accountants.
7. That the basis on which wages are to be regulated shall be the combined average net selling price on trucks at the above-named works of steel rails weighing 20 lbs. per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars, invoiced during the three months of the audit.
8. That the standard minimum rate of wages be those paid at the Monmouthshire and South Welsh Works in March 1895; that no reduction of wages be made when the combined average net selling price of steel rails 20 lbs. per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars, is £4 5s. per ton net on trucks at the above-mentioned makers' works, or below, and that the maximum rate of wages be paid when the combined average price of steel rails 20 lbs. per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars, is £6 10s. per ton net on trucks at the above-mentioned makers' works, and above, and that wages be advanced or reduced at the above-mentioned works when the combined average prices of rails and bars are from £4 5s. to £5 10s. per ton at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. for every sixpence advance or reduction in the combined average net selling price in trucks at the above-mentioned works, and when the combined average prices are from £5 10s. to £6 10s. per ton at the rate of one quarter of 1 per cent. for every sixpence advance or reduction, and that all customs in vogue at the above-mentioned works in March 1895 remain in force.
9. Rates that have been specially altered, advanced, or reduced since March 1895 are to remain in force during the existence of this Sliding Scale, but subject to variation under clause 13.
10. General advances and reductions of wages are to be based on the standard rate as provided for in these rules.
11. Rejected rails and rejected tin bars are to be excluded from the audit.
12. Where fishplates are included in an overhead price of rails, the actual weight of fishplates is to be deducted, and an allowance of

£1 per ton of fishplates above the price of rails to be allowed in arriving at the average.

13. The wages shall be advanced or reduced at the end of each period of three months by additions or reductions in accordance with the following scale:—

When the Average Net Selling Price of Steel Rails 20 lbs. per Yard and upwards, and Steel Tin Bars, is		Wages to be at the following Percentage on the Standard.	When the Average Net Selling Price of Steel Rails 20 lbs. per Yard and upwards, and Steel Tin Bars, is		Wages to be at the following Percentage on the Standard.
and under			and under		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Standard	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4 5 0	4 5 6		5 8 0	5 8 6	23
4 5 6	4 6 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 8 6	5 9 0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 6 0	4 6 6	1	5 9 0	5 9 6	24
4 6 6	4 7 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 6	5 10 0	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 7 0	4 7 6	2	5 10 0	5 10 6	25
4 7 6	4 8 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 6	5 11 0	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 8 0	4 8 6	3	5 11 0	5 11 6	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 8 6	4 9 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 11 6	5 12 0	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 9 0	4 9 6	4	5 12 0	5 12 6	26
4 9 6	4 10 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 12 6	5 13 0	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 10 0	4 10 6	5	5 13 0	5 13 6	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 10 6	4 11 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13 6	5 14 0	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 11 0	4 11 6	6	5 14 0	5 14 6	27
4 11 6	4 12 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 14 6	5 15 0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 12 0	4 12 6	7	5 15 0	5 15 6	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 12 6	4 13 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 15 6	5 16 0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 13 0	4 13 6	8	5 16 0	5 16 6	28
4 13 6	4 14 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 16 6	5 17 0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 14 0	4 14 6	9	5 17 0	5 17 6	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 14 6	4 15 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 17 6	5 18 0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 15 0	4 15 6	10	5 18 0	5 18 6	29
4 15 6	4 16 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 18 6	5 19 0	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 16 0	4 16 6	11	5 19 0	5 19 6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 16 6	4 17 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 19 6	6 0 0	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 17 0	4 17 6	12	6 0 0	6 0 6	30
4 17 6	4 18 0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 6	6 1 0	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 18 0	4 18 6	13	6 1 0	6 1 6	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 18 6	4 19 0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 6	6 2 0	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 19 0	4 19 6	14	6 2 0	6 2 6	31
4 19 6	5 0 0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 6	6 3 0	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 0 0	5 0 6	15	6 3 0	6 3 6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 0 6	5 1 0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 6	6 4 0	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 1 0	5 1 6	16	6 4 0	6 4 6	32
5 1 6	5 2 0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 4 6	6 5 0	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 2 0	5 2 6	17	6 5 0	6 5 6	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 2 6	5 3 0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 5 6	6 6 0	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 3 0	5 3 6	18	6 6 0	6 6 6	33
5 3 6	5 4 0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 6 6	6 7 0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 4 0	5 4 6	19	6 7 0	6 7 6	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 4 6	5 5 0	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 7 6	6 8 0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 5 0	5 5 6	20	6 8 0	6 8 6	34
5 5 6	5 6 0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 8 6	6 9 0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 6 0	5 6 6	21	6 9 0	6 9 6	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 6 6	5 7 0	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9 6	6 10 0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 7 0	5 7 6	22	6 10 0		35
5 7 6	5 8 0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$			

14. Two accountants shall be appointed, one by the employers and the other by the workmen, to ascertain the net selling price of steel rails 20 lbs per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars, in trucks at makers' works.

15. The first audit shall take place in December 1895, for the months of September, October, and November preceding, and whatever alterations are shown in the combined average net selling price of steel rails 20 lbs. per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars, shall govern the rates of wages to be paid for the three months from the 1st of January to the 31st of March next.

The three months ending the 30th of November shall govern wages from the 1st of January to the 31st of March.

The three months ending 28th of February shall govern wages from the 1st of April to the 30th of June.

The three months ending the 31st of May shall govern the wages from the 1st of July to the 30th September.

The three months ending the 31st of August shall govern the wages from the 1st of October to the 31st of December.

In order to avoid a division of any one week, the accounts shall be made up to the Saturday nearest to the end of every period, that is, if the last day of the period be on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday, the accounts shall be made up to the previous Saturday, and if the period end on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, the accounts shall be made up to the following Saturday.

16. The accountants shall give a certificate of the combined net average selling price for each of the above periods of three months, such certificates to be forwarded to the joint secretaries, under seal, and afterwards opened in the presence of the Joint Committee.

17. The Joint Committee shall decide upon questions arising out of an alleged infringement of this agreement, but no dispute shall be entertained or dealt with by the Joint Committee unless the employers and workmen have in each case endeavoured and failed to settle the same.

18. The undersigned, having this day been employed as workmen at the several works of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Association, hereby authorise and require the employers to deduct from time to time, out of the wages earned by us while so employed, all payments or advances which shall from time to time be made by them for us upon our verbal or written request, in respect of medicine, medical attendance, or the contributions to any friendly or benefit society duly established, or for relief in sickness; and also the value of any fuel, tools, or implements supplied to us by them; and also the rent of any tenements occupied by us as tenants, and belonging to them, and other usual stoppages duly authorised.

19. This agreement and scale shall be in force for six months certain from the 1st of September 1895, and either side may give notice to terminate the same in any complete six months after the 1st of March 1896. Such notice to be given on the 1st of March 1896 or the 1st of September 1896, or on the first day of any succeeding March or September.

No changes occurred under the scale in 1895 or 1896, but in 1897 an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. took place. In 1898 again no changes took place, but in 1899 three advances of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each occurred.

Midlands Sheet Millmen's Wages List.

Another important list regulating the wages of a considerable section of workers in the Midland district was agreed to between the representatives of employers and employed forming the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board in 1891. This list had for its object the establishment of a schedule of prices which should be binding upon every firm of sheet iron makers in the South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire and Shropshire districts, and upon the operatives employed by them. From time to time doubts have arisen as to whether this list was being universally adhered to, but it is still regarded by the Board as an operative list, and it was stated at a meeting of the Board on September 28th, 1899, that the list had been adopted by five firms in South Wales. The number of operatives whose wages are governed by the list and who are subject to the fluctuations declared by the Board from time to time in the standard rates of mill wages, is about 2,000.

SHIPBUILDING AND BOILERMAKING TRADES.

SHIPBUILDING.

In the shipbuilding industry a very considerable proportion of the work is paid for under a sub-contract or piece-work system, although the former tends to disappear. Thus, while ten years ago it was a very general practice for the workman holding the superior position in a section of allied workers to pay the subordinates himself from the general earnings, it is now common for such subordinate workers to be paid through the office of the firm employing them. Notwithstanding this general prevalence of the piece-work system, however, such lists of prices as exist are purely local, and no attempt has ever been made to establish uniform standard lists. Indeed, the nature of the conditions under which shipbuilding is carried on is such that such a list could not be arranged. Some sections of the work may be done in much the same way in whatever locality it may be carried on, but other sections vary so much in their methods and facilities of production that no common list of prices can be framed. Therefore many of the lists in existence for regulating payment in these trades are local in character, or may even apply to but single establishments. There is, nevertheless (notwithstanding differences of technical nomenclature), a strong general resemblance in the price lists for the various sections in all districts. In fact, some of the lists apply either to more than one district or to a very large district, as, for example, the Tyne and Wear Rivetters' List, which applies to shipbuilding on both these rivers. Rivetting is an operation which is just the same on one river as the other, and hence the possibility of a common list, but in respect to the construction and plating of vessels, local conditions may be perfectly dissimilar, and therefore the Tyne and Wear have no such common price list for platers, but each river works to its own lists.

In these circumstances a limited selection only will be quoted from the number of these lists furnished to the Department.

Angle Smiths.

These form an important section of workers, and, in some districts have their prices arranged under list. Their work is heavy, and consists chiefly of welding and bending operations upon the various kinds of angle iron work which enter so largely into the construction of a ship. There is a great deal of diversity in the work done by this class of operatives, and therefore such price lists as prevail are purely local. In such lists it is not easily possible to lay down a principle of payment by weight or by number, and seldom even by measurement, and thus the scale of prices in nearly every case is fixed for the special job to be done by the smith. These smiths are generally assisted by strikers

and other assistants, who in some cases are paid by the firm, but in others by the smith under whom they work. These auxiliaries are paid at a fixed rate, which, by reason of the work being piece work, ranges considerably higher than that of similar classes of men paid under the time work system. Thus in the case of the list about to be quoted, beam smith heaters are paid 39s., strikers, 33s., and back hands from 25s. to 28s. per week. Of such lists that which was agreed to in the Wear district in August, 1892, may be taken as a fair specimen, and the following excerpts may be made as illustrating the different methods of fixing the prices of different kinds of work, whether by the article or by measurement:—

SHIPYARDS, WEAR DISTRICT.

Angle Smith's Price List.

August 3rd, 1892.

Angle Beam Kneeing—

	s.	d.
Up to 4½ in. by 3 in.	3	0
5 in. by 3 in. and 5½ in. by 3 in.	3	3

Angle Bulb Beam Kneeing—

Up to 5½ in. by 3 in.	4	0
6 in. by 3 in. and 6½ in. by 3 in.	4	6
7 in. by 3 in. and 7½ in. by 3 in.	5	0
8 in. by 3 in. and 8½ in. by 3 in.	5	6
9 in. by 3 in. and 9½ in. by 3 in.	6	6

Turning and Welding Bulb Plate Beam Knees—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
6 in.	3	10	9½ in.	7	2
6½ in.	4	1	10 in.	7	6
7 in.	4	5	10½ in.	9	6
7½ in.	4	9	11 in.	9	11
8 in.	5	1	11½ in.	10	4
8½ in.	5	5	12 in.	10	9
9 in.	5	10			

Slabbing Bulb Plate Beam Knees—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
6 in.	3	6	9½ in.	5	2
6½ in.	3	9	10 in.	5	9
7 in.	3	10	10½ in.	6	9
7½ in.	4	2	11 in.	7	6
8 in.	4	3	11½ in.	8	3
8½ in.	4	8	12 in.	9	3
9 in.	4	10			

Half Beams, half price.

Smiths prepare all Knee Plates for Welding.

Box Ends on Angle Half Beams—

Up to 4½ in. by 3 in.	10d. each.
5 in. by 3 in. and 5½ in. by 3 in.	1s. „

Box Ends on Angle Bulb Half Beams—

Up to 5½ in. by 3 in.	1s. 2d. each.
6 in. by 3 in. and 6½ in. by 3 in.	1s. 4d. „
7 in. by 3 in. and 7½ in. by 3 in.	1s. 6d. „
8 in. by 3 in. and 8½ in. by 3 in.	1s. 8d. „

Joggling in each case, 3d. extra per joggle.

(Material laid down at Smith's fire.)

Angle Smiths' Price List—*cont.*

Mast Fore and Afters—

Cutting, Dressing, and Jogging Bulbs, each end 1d. per inch in breadth of bulb.

Scarphing, up to 9 in. ... 1d. per inch.
 9½ in. and 10 in. ... 1½d. "
 10½ in. and upwards ... 1½d. "

Mast Fore and Aft Angles—

2-corner Angles, 3 in. by 3 in. made only ... 3s. 6d. each.
 3½ in. by 3½ in. ... 3s. 9d. "
 Fitting in each case ... 1s. 3d. "

Mast Fore and After Bulbs and Angles, made and fit complete—

6 in. to 8 in. Bulbs, Angles 2½ in. by 2½ in. ... 6s. each.
 8½ in. to 10 in. " " 3 in. by 3 in. ... 7s. "
 10½ in. to 12 in. " " 3½ in. by 3½ in. ... 8s. "

Mast Fore and After Angles, Two Box Ends, Plain or Jogged, made and fit complete—

5 in. by 3 in. and 5½ in. by 3 in. ... 4s. 6d. each.
 6 in. by 3 in. and 6½ in. by 3 in. ... 5s. 0d. "
 7 in. by 3 in. and 7½ in. by 3 in. ... 5s. 6d. "

Mast Coamings, Bulk Angles, Bevelled to rake—

Angles up to 5½ in. by 3 in., made only ... 13s. 6d. each.
 6½ in. by 3 in., " ... 15s. 0d. "
 7½ in. by 3 in., " ... 16s. 6d. "

Mast Coamings, Bulb Plate and Angle, made as contracted on, complete—

Bulbs up to 9 in. and Angles up to 4 in. by 3 in. ... 18s. each.

Mast Angle Rings, made and bevelled—

Angles 3½ in. by 3½ in., 5s. 6d. each. 4 in. by 3 in., 6s. 0d. each.
 4½ in. by 3½ in., 6s. 6d. " 5 in. by 3 in., 7s. 0d. "
 5½ in. by 3½ in., 8s. 0d. " 6 in. by 3½ in., 8s. 6d. "
 6 in. by 4 in., 9s. 0d. " 6½ in. by 4 in., 9s. 6d. "

Mast Step Rings, made only—

Angles 3½ in. by 3½ in., 5s. 6d. each. 4 in. by 3 in., 6s. 0d. each.
 4½ in. by 3½ in., 6s. 6d. " 5 in. by 3 in., 7s. 0d. "
 5½ in. by 3½ in., 8s. 0d. " 6 in. by 3½ in., 8s. 6d. "
 6 in. by 4 in., 9s. 0d. " 6½ in. by 4 in., 9s. 6d. "

Mast Steps, Square, made and bevelled—

Angles up to 5 in. by 3 in. ... 7s. 3d. each.

Mast End Inside Rings, made and fit—

Angles up to 4 in. by 3 in. ... 5s. each half.

Mast Check Angles, made only—

Angles up to 5 in. by 3 in. ... 2s. 10d. per Angle.
 Ditto made and fit ... 4s. 3d. "

Mast Beading Bars, 2½ in. ... 1s. 9d. each.

Mast Round Tops, Welded only—

(Extra held supplied)

Angle up to 3 in. = 3 in., 10s. each. 3½ in. = 3½ in., 11s. each
 4½ in. by 3 in., 12s. each. 5 in. by 3½ in., 13s. each.
 5½ in. by 4 in., 15s. each.

(Above these sizes, by agreement.)

Angle Smiths' Price List—*cont.*

Welding Straight Moulding Bars (Half-Round, Solid or Hollow)—				
2½ in., 1s. 3d. each ; 3½ in., 1s. 6d. each ; 4 in., 1s. 9d. each.				
Welding Angles (United Flanges)	...	...	...	3½d. per inch.
" Angle Bulbs (United Flanges)	...	...	...	3½d. "
" Bulb Plates	...	...	...	3½d. "
" Straight Plates	...	...	...	3d. "
" Broken Corners on Bulkhead, Deck, Tank Top, and				
Casing-pl.	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per corner.
" Shell Plate	...	...	...	2s. 3d. "
(All other Plates by agreement.)				

Platers.

This section comes first in order of skill and importance, and the men engaged in it really do the work of framing and plating the ship. They prepare the frames, bend and punch the plates and place them on the frames in position for the rivetters. Their work is, therefore, very varied, and, it might be imagined, would not lend itself very readily to arrangement in list form in such a way that the price for each separate piece of work could be easily fixed. Such lists have, however, been framed, and in practice are found to work successfully. As has been already explained, each district has its own lists for platers. The work of plating is rendered much more difficult or easy according to the effectiveness of the machinery and other appliances which are provided by firms for doing the work, therefore districts and separate firms in the same district must arrange for such differences, using the lists as a basis.

A list of prices for this kind of work which may be taken as typical is that in use for the Port of Sunderland. The list in question has not been signed by the officials of the Employers' Association, but it is mutually agreed that in fixing prices the dimensions of plates are to be sent to the district delegate of the Shipbuilders' Society, who calculates the weights and ascertains the prices according to the list which forms the standard. Platers require a considerable amount of help in working and moving the plates about. The labourers thus employed are called "platers' helpers," and for many years the question of their mode of payment was the cause of much dispute.

Some years ago the helpers were generally paid by the platers. Now, in the district under notice, they are, in nine shipyards out of twelve, paid through the office a weekly wage which recognises that they are working at piece-work pressure. Thus the higher grades—"Block and Board" and "Keel and Stern Helpers"—are paid 33s. per week, and ordinary helpers 30s., while those working under day work platers are only paid at 21s. per week. It will be seen from the portions of the list quoted that there is great difference in the size and weight of the frames and plates to be handled, and consequently in the amount of help required for different kinds of work. So much is this fact now generally recognised that in some cases lists are arranged fixing the number of helpers to be allowed under the various weights and conditions of work.

The platers' lists in use everywhere are highly technical, and so differently arranged as to methods of fixing prices and as to the terms used in describing the work, that the list of one district has little in common with that of another.

The two following lists, which are comparatively simple, show the prices paid for framing in the Port of Sunderland:—

Sizes of Frames.				Punching.	Bending.	Correcting.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2½	× 2½	× 5-16ths	or 5-20ths	1 0	3 0	1 3
3	2½	5-16ths	5-20ths	1 3	3 6	1 6
3	3	6-16ths	6-20ths	1 6	4 0	1 9
3½	3	6-16ths	6-20ths	1 9	4 6	2 0
3½	3	7-16ths	7-20ths	2 0	5 0	2 3
4	3	7-16ths	7-20ths	2 3	5 6	2 6
4½	3	7-16ths	7-20ths	2 6	6 0	2 9
4½	3	8-16ths	8-20ths	2 9	6 6	3 0
5	3	8-16ths	8-20ths	3 0-3 3	7 0-8 0	3 3-3 6
5½	3	8-16ths	8-20ths	3 3-3 6	7 6-8 6	3 6-3 9
5½	3½	8-16ths	8-20ths	3 9	9 6	4 0
5½	3½	9-16ths	9-20ths	4 0	10 6	4 3
6	3½	9-16ths	9-20ths	4 6	11 6	4 6
6½	3½	10-16ths	10-20ths	5 0	12 6	5 0
7	3½	10-16ths	10-20ths	5 6	13 6	6 0

Punching and Bending Cant Frames, same price as Full Frames.

Midship sizes of Frames govern the price throughout the Ship.

When Z Frames amidships, the overhead price to be the same as ordinary L Frames; but in case of Z Frames two-thirds of the price for Punching Reverse Frame Legs added to board work. The other one-third to be added to fitting and laying across Keel.

Bottom piece in Cut Frames, bent separately, one-third the full bending-price.

REVERSE FRAMES IN TWO OR THREE PIECES, FULL OR CUT.

Size of Frames.				Bending Full Reverse.	Bending Legs.	Marking, Punching, and Bolting Reverse.	
						Fulls.	Legs.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2½	× 2½	× 4-16ths	or 5-20ths	2 0	1 6	1 9	1 3
2½	2½	4-16ths	5-20ths	2 3	1 9	2 0	1 6
2½	2½	5-16ths	5-20ths	2 6	2 0	2 3	1 9
3	2½	6-16ths	6-20ths	2 9	2 3	2 6	2 0
3	3	6-16ths	6-20ths	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 3
3	3	7-16ths	6-20ths	3 3-3 6	2 9-3 0	3 0-3 3	2 6-2 9
3½	3	8-16ths	8-20ths	3 6-4 0	3 0-3 6	3 3-3 9	2 9-3 3
3½	3½	8-16ths	8-20ths	4 6	4 0	4 3	3 9
4	3½	8-16ths	8-20ths	5 0	4 6	4 9	4 3
4	3½	9-16ths	9-20ths	5 6	5 0	5 3	4 9
4½	3½	9-16ths	9-20ths	6 6	6 0	6 3	5 9
5	3½	9-16ths	10-20ths	7 6	7 0	7 3	6 9

Angles on Top of Floors (McIntyre's and Cellulars).					Under 3 × 3	Per foot.
"	"	"	"	"	" 3 × 3	d. 1
"	"	"	"	"	" 3½ × 3½	" 1½
"	"	"	"	"	" 4 × 3½	" 1½

Angles on Floors when Furnaced and turned up to Tank Sides (McIntyre's):—

				s. d.
3	× 2½	and 3	× 3	1 6 each.
3½	3	3½	3½	1 9 "
4	3½	4½	3½	2 0 "

Two platers' lists, dealing chiefly with the shell of the ship, will show the mode of payment adopted in this kind of work. In these lists the principle of payment adopted is based upon the weight and length of the plates. Practically length is determined by the number of frames to which the plates are to be attached, and thus, in the list, the weight of plates and number of frames determine price. Therefore, the price is easily found, for plates of all kinds of which the

weight is known, by carrying the weight, as shown in the left-hand column of the list, along the line until it meets the required column of frame lengths, where the correct price is found. These lists are as follows:—

Platers' Shell and Stringer Prices { less 20½ per cent., 1887.
" 6½ " 1898.

Weight per Plate.	5 Frames	6 Frames	7 Frames	8 Frames	9 Frames	10 Frames	11 Frames	12 Frames	13 Frames	14 Frames	15 Frames	16 Frames
Up to 7 cwt. ..	s. d. 6 9½	s. d. 7 3½	s. d. 7 9	s. d. 8 2½	s. d. 8 8½	s. d. 9 2½	s. d. 9 8	s. d. 10 1½	s. d. 10 7½	s. d. 11 1½	s. d. 11 7	s. d. 12 0½
From 7 to 8½ cwt.	7 10	8 4½	8 11½	9 6½	10 1	10 7½	11 2½	11 9½	12 4	12 10½	13 5½	14 0½
" 8½ " 10 "	8 10½	9 6½	10 2	10 9½	11 5½	12 1½	12 9	13 4½	14 0½	14 8½	15 4	15 11½
" 10 " 11½ "	9 11	10 7½	11 4½	12 1½	12 10	13 6½	14 3½	15 0½	15 9	16 5½	17 2½	17 11½
" 11½ " 13 "	10 11½	11 9½	12 7	13 4½	14 2½	15 0½	15 10	16 7½	17 5½	18 3½	19 1	19 10½
" 13 " 14½ "	12 0	12 10½	13 9½	14 8½	15 7	16 5½	17 4½	18 3½	19 2	20 0½	20 11½	21 10½
" 14½ " 16 "	13 0½	14 0½	15 0	15 11½	16 11½	17 11½	18 11½	19 11	20 10½	21 10½	22 10	23 9½
" 16 " 17½ "	14 1	15 1½	16 2½	17 3½	18 4	19 4½	20 5½	21 6½	22 7	23 7½	24 8½	25 9½
" 17½ " 19 "	15 1½	16 3½	17 5	18 6½	19 8½	20 10½	22 0	23 1½	24 3½	25 6½	26 7	27 8½
" 19 " 20½ "	16 2	17 4½	18 7½	19 10½	21 1	22 3½	23 6½	24 9½	26 0	27 2½	28 5½	29 8½
" 20½ " 22 "	17 2½	18 6½	19 10	21 1½	22 5½	23 9½	25 1	26 4½	27 8½	0½	30 4	31 7½
" 22 " 23½ "	18 3	19 7½	21 0½	22 5½	23 10	25 2½	26 7½	28 0½	29 5	30 9½	32 2½	33 7½
" 23½ " 25 "	19 3½	20 9½	22 3	23 8½	25 2½	26 8½	28 3	29 8½	31 1½	32 7½	34 1	35 6½
" 25 " 26½ "	20 4	21 10½	23 5½	25 0½	26 7	28 1½	29 9½	31 4½	32 10	34 4½	35 11½	37 6½

Platers' Shell and Stringer Prices, less 6½ per cent.

Weight per Plate.	5 Frames	6 Frames	7 Frames	8 Frames	9 Frames	10 Frames	11 Frames	12 Frames	13 Frames	14 Frames	15 Frames	16 Frames
From 26½ to 28 cwt.	s. d. 21 4½	s. d. 23 0½	s. d. 24 8	s. d. 26 3½	s. d. 27 11½	s. d. 29 7½	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 32 11½	s. d. 34 6½	s. d. 36 2½	s. d. 37 10	s. d. 39 5½
" 28 " 29½ "	22 5	24 1½	25 10½	27 7½	29 4	31 0½	32 10½	34 7½	36 3	37 11½	39 8½	41 5½
" 29½ " 31 "	23 5½	25 3½	27 1	28 10½	30 8½	32 6½	34 5	36 2½	37 11½	39 6½	41 7	43 4½
" 31 " 32½ "	24 6	26 4½	28 3½	30 2½	32 1	33 11½	35 11½	37 10½	39 8	41 6½	43 5½	45 4½
" 32½ " 34 "	25 6½	27 6½	29 6	31 5½	33 5½	35 5½	37 6	39 5½	41 4½	43 4½	45 4	47 3½
" 34 " 35½ "	26 7	28 7½	30 8½	32 9½	34 10	36 10½	39 0½	41 1½	43 1	45 1½	47 2½	49 3½
" 35½ " 37 "	27 7½	29 9½	31 11	34 0½	36 2½	38 4½	40 7	42 8½	44 9½	46 11½	49 1	51 2½
" 37 " 38½ "	28 8	30 10½	33 1½	35 4½	37 7	39 9½	42 1½	44 4½	46 6	48 8½	50 11½	53 2½
" 38½ " 40 "	29 8½	32 0½	34 4	36 7½	38 11½	41 3½	43 8	45 11½	48 2½	50 6½	52 10	55 1½
" 40 " 41½ "	30 9	33 1½	35 6½	37 11½	40 4	42 8½	45 2½	47 7½	49 11	52 3½	54 8½	57 1½
" 41½ " 43 "	31 9½	34 3½	36 9	39 2½	41 8½	44 2½	46 9	49 2½	51 7½	54 1½	56 7	59 0½
" 43 " 44½ "	32 10	35 4½	37 11½	40 6½	43 1	45 7½	48 3½	50 10½	53 4	55 10½	58 5½	61 0½
" 44½ " 46 "	33 10½	36 6½	39 2	41 9½	44 5½	47 1½	49 10	52 5½	55 0½	57 8½	60 4	62 11½
" 46 " 47½ "	34 11	37 7½	40 4½	43 1½	45 10	48 6½	51 4½	54 1½	56 9	59 5½	62 2½	64 11½
" 47½ " 49 "	35 11½	38 9½	41 7	44 4½	47 2½	50 0½	52 11	55 8½	58 5½	61 3½	64 1	66 10½
" 49 " 50½ "	37 0	39 10½	42 9½	45 8½	48 7	51 5½	54 5½	57 4½	60 2	63 0½	65 11½	68 10½
" 50½ " 52 "	38 0½	41 0½	44 0	46 11½	49 11½	52 11½	56 0	58 11½	61 10½	64 10½	67 10	70 9½
" 52 " 53½ "	39 9	42 1½	45 2½	48 3½	51 4	54 4½	57 6½	60 7½	63 7	66 7½	69 8½	72 9½

A further list from the same district fixes the rates to be paid for other important kinds of plating. Into this list the number of frames does not enter—it is based simply upon weight and upon length in feet and inches. It is simple and requires no explanation. This list and the two preceding it practically include all that is most important in

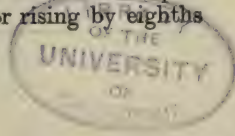
respect to the prices of plating ships. There is, of course, a considerable amount of odd work not referred to in these extracts, but provided for in the general lists of plating. In respect to these framing and plating lists it is to be noted that all plates and angles exceeding the above sizes are to be paid *pro rata*. The list for deck and tank-top plating is as follows:—

Deck and Tank-top Plating Prices—Net—August, 1898.

Weight.	Length.														
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
	10 6	12 6	14 6	16 6	18 6	20 0	22 6	24 6	26 6	28 6	30 6	32 6	34 6		
Under—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6½ cwt. ..	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	10 4		
8 ..	7 4	7 8	8 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	10 4	10 8	11 0	11 4		
9½ ..	8 5	8 9	9 1	9 5	9 9	10 1	10 5	10 9	11 1	11 5	11 9	12 1	12 5		
11 ..	9 7	9 11	10 3	10 7	10 11	11 3	11 7	11 11	12 3	12 7	12 11	13 3	13 7		
12½ ..	10 10	11 2	11 6	11 10	12 2	12 6	12 10	13 2	13 6	13 10	14 2	14 6	14 10		
14 ..	12 2	12 6	12 10	13 2	13 6	13 10	14 2	14 6	14 10	15 2	15 6	15 10	16 2		
15½ ..	13 7	13 11	14 3	14 7	14 11	15 3	15 7	15 11	16 3	16 7	16 11	17 3	17 7		
17 ..	15 1	15 5	15 9	16 1	16 5	16 9	17 1	17 5	17 9	18 1	18 5	18 9	19 1		
18½ ..	16 8	17 0	17 4	17 8	18 0	18 4	18 8	19 0	19 4	19 8	20 0	20 4	20 8		
20 ..	18 4	18 8	19 0	19 4	19 8	20 0	20 4	20 8	21 0	21 4	21 8	22 0	22 4		
21½ ..	20 1	20 5	20 9	21 1	21 5	21 9	22 1	22 5	22 9	23 1	23 5	23 9	24		
23 ..	21 11	22 3	22 7	22 11	23 3	23 7	22 11	24 3	24 7	24 11	25 3	25 7	25 11		
24½ ..	23 10	24 2	24 6	24 10	25 2	25 6	25 10	26 2	26 6	26 10	27 2	27 6	27 10		
26 ..	25 10	26 2	26 6	26 10	27 2	27 6	27 10	28 2	28 6	28 10	29 2	29 6	29 10		
27½ ..	27 11	28 3	28 7	28 11	29 3	29 7	29 11	30 3	30 7	30 11	31 3	31 7			
29 ..	30 1	30 5	30 9	31 1	31 5	31 9	32 1	32 5	32 9	33 1	33 5	33 9	34 1		
30½ ..	32 4	32 8	33 0	33 4	33 8	34 0	34 4	34 8	35 0	35 4	35 8	36 0	36 4		
32 ..	34 8	35 0	35 4	35 8	36 0	36 4	36 8	37 0	37 4	37 8	38 0	38 4	38 8		
33½ ..	37 1	37 5	37 9	38 1	38 5	38 9	39 1	39 5	39 9	40 1	40 5	40 9	50 1		

Shipyard Rivetters.

This is a section of the trade in which prices are more easy of arrangement and in which important lists are in operation over a whole district under mutual agreement between associations of employers and workmen. In the Report on Standard Piece Rates, published in 1894, sections of the list in use in the Tyne and Wear districts were quoted as illustrative of the principle on which such lists are framed. Since that time, however, a new list has come into operation for the Clyde district, and it is now proposed to make illustrative extracts from that list which is typical of those in operation in other localities. On the face of the list it would appear as though the only two elements upon which it is based are number and diameter of rivets. It is, however, apparent that in some form or other the length of the rivets and the difficulty of placing and working them must also be factors in fixing the price per 100. Hence lists are necessary which specify not only the diameter of the rivets but also the parts of the ship in which the rivetting is to be done, the nature of the work in some cases being illustrated by diagram. The list provides the price per 100 for rivets from ½ in. diameter rising by eighths



to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins., but the sizes most commonly in use are $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$, other sizes being paid at proportionate rates. Rivetters work in squads consisting of two rivetters, one holder-up and one or two rivet heaters (boys), as the case may be. The gross earnings of the squad are divided in fixed proportions, based on the standard time rates of wages, although in most cases the boys are paid a fixed weekly wage. In the case of the Clyde List this proportion is fixed for the men only at 1s. to the rivetters and 9d. to the holder-on, but it has recently been decided that the boys also are to be paid by proportion of gross earnings. This list was drawn up and agreed to in 1898 between representatives of the Employers' Association and of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society. The great bulk of the rates were mutually arranged, but some, about which the joint committee were unable to agree, were fixed by arbitration. It was agreed that the new list should come into force on August 26th, but the men refused to accept it, and, to the number of 1,500, came out on strike. The society, however, refused to endorse the action of the men, who returned to work under the list in a fortnight. Subsequently, however, the list was revised and the amended list came into operation on the 1st December, 1898.

The notes published with the list (page 47) are interesting as indicating the nature of the work for which extras are paid, and also what the standard time rates are. The following are selections from important sections of the list, and show the rates per 100 iron rivets for:—

No.	Description of Work.	$\frac{5}{8}$ -in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ -in.	1 in.	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -in.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	Beams on Ground	5 3	6 3	7 4		
2	Bulb Angle and Angle Beam Knees, Welded Ends on every Frame.	12 0	14 0	15 6	17 6	
2a	Plate Knees rivetted to Beam and every Frame, 6d. per hundred less than list, Item 2.					
3	Bulb Angle and Angle Beam Knees, Welded Ends on every alternate Frame.	14 9	17 6	19 0	21 0	
3a	Plate Knees rivetted to Beam and every alternate Frame, 6d. per hundred less than list, Item 3.					
4	Beam Splices and Lugbits		18 6	18 6		
5	Beam Splices and Lugbits, Vessels Afloat, done alone.		25 0	25 0		
6	Beam Knee Rivets, Beam Splices, and Lugbits, if set up, 2s. per hundred extra.					
7	Beam Knees and Brackets in Deckhouses and Casings.	10 0	10 0			
8	Beams, Box or H (Staging hung by Builders) ..	11 6	12 6	14 0		
9	Beams, Carlin Ends, and Lugbits, done alone ..	18 6	18 6	18 6		
10	Boats' Beams, composed of two angles, flush both sides.		16 8			
	Do. composed of Tee Bars		20 0			
11	Bracket Knees for Hold Stringers	11 0	13 0	14 3		
12	Bulkhead Body Amidship, Snap or Countersunk	7 0	8 6	10 0		
13	Bulkhead Body, hammered	7 10	9 6	11 0		
	Angle or T Stiffeners, when on Seams, 3 ply, 2s. per hundred extra.					
14	Bulkhead Closing Plate	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	
15 & 16	Bulkhead Plate Collar round Shaft, Afterpeak, and or Thrust Recess End.	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
17	Bulkhead Passage, E. and B. Room	7 0	8 6	10 0		

No.	Description of Work.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ -in.	1 in.	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -in.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
18	Bulkhead Frame Ring	9 6	11 0	13 0		
	Countersunk Heads rolled up, 2s. 6d. per hundred extra.					
19	Bulkhead Beam Bar, Double	9 6	11 0	13 0		
20	Bulkhead Beam Bar and Frame Ring, when Single, 6d. per hundred less.					
21	Bulkhead Deck Foundation Angles through Deck (when done with Deck) :—					
	2-Ply	6 0	7 0	8 0		
	3-Ply	7 1	8 2	9 1		
	4-Ply	8 3	9 3	10 2		
22	Bulkhead Deck Foundation Angles through Deck (when done alone), 2, 3, and 4-Ply.	13 0	14 0	16 8		
23	Bulkhead Deck Foundation Angles, Vertical Flange, 3-Ply (Countersunk Heads not rolled up).	13 0	14 0	16 8		
	NOTE.—Deck Angles, Vertical Flange, 2-Ply, to be ruled by price paid for Bulkhead Body, Casings, or Deckhouse, as the case may be.					
23a	Do., if Heads rolled up, 2s. 6d. per hundred extra					
24	Bulkhead Bracket Knees, Rivets through Stiffeners, clear of Tank.	16 8	16 8	16 8		
25	Bulb Plates Rivetted to Bulkhead Stiffeners, if done alone.	13 3	14 3	16 4		
26	Bulb Plates Rivetted to Bulkhead Stiffeners, if done with Bulkhead, Bulkhead price.					
27	Bulkhead Bracket Knees, Rivets through Ballast Tank Top (Heads rolled up).	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
28	Bulkhead Poop, Bridge and Forecastle Fronts	6 10	7 10	8 10		
29	Bulkhead Fore and After Peak Tanks (all over)	12 6	14 0	16 0		
	NOTE.—Rates not to include so-called Packing Stopper Rivets.					
	If packed 1s. 6d. extra on all sizes.					
	Where Bars have to be moved to get these Rivets in owing to bad work on Platers' part, Rivetters to be paid extra for this.					
30	Bulkhead in Water-Ballast Hold Tank (to height of tank).	9 6	10 6	12 0		
31	Bulkhead Longitudinal in Hold Tank to Tank Top.	9 6	10 6	12 0		
32	Bulkhead Longitudinal from Tank Top to Main Deck (if wide pitched).	10 0	11 0	12 6		
33	Bulkhead Longitudinal from Tank Top to Main Deck (if at ordinary Bulkhead pitch).	9 0	10 0	11 6		
34	Bulkhead Angle Iron Collars (Heads set up) ...	33 4	33 4	33 4		
	NOTE.—Rivets to be hammered by Rivetters on both sides, bevelled hammers to be used.					
35	Bulkhead Angle Collars at end of Ballast Tank (Heads set up).	33 4	33 4	33 4		
	NOTE.—Rivets to be hammered by Rivetters on both sides, bevelled hammers to be used.					
36	Bulkhead Plate Iron Collars and Angle Iron Collars on Stringer Plates (Heads set up).	25 0	25 0	25 0		
	NOTE.—Rivets to be hammered by Rivetters on both sides, bevelled hammers to be used.					
37	Bulkhead Watertight Hinged Doors, flush (done in shed).	10 6	11 6	13 0		
38	Bulkhead Watertight Door Hinges, done alone, 2s. per hundred.					
39	Bulkhead Watertight Door Frames, done alone (Heads rolled up.)	13 4	14 5	16 1		
	* * * * *					
51	Ballast Tank, Wells (double bar), if done in place, Heads rolled up.	16 4	17 2	18 3		
52	Ballast Tank, Wells (single bar), if done in place, Heads rolled up.	13 10	14 7	15 9		
53	Ballast Tank, Margin Plate Bar and Lugs (when frame legs are down), Heads rolled up.	11 0	12 0	13 0		
	(Heads pared and set up, 2s. 6d. per 100 extra.)					
54	Ballast Tank, Margin Plate Lugs (when frame legs are up, or when knocked down between Floors) Heads rolled up.	15 6	18 6	20 10		
55	Ballast Tank, Margin Plate Bar and Lugs (when shell is plated), Heads rolled up.	20 10	20 10	20 10		

If hammered up both sides 2s. 6d. per hundred extra.

No.	Description of Work.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	1 in.	in.
56	Ballast Tank, Margin Bar to Shell, Heads rolled up (6d. extra where Shell Butts overlapped). *NOTE.—Packed work in this case and all other similar cases to be made ready for Rivetters. Heads pared and set up, 2s. 6d. per 100 extra. NOTE.—5s. is the price for paring and setting up, credit being given for Rolling up, viz.:— Heads rolled up, $\frac{1}{2}$ Rivets, = 13s. 6d. minus 2s. 6d. for not being Rolled up = 11s. 11s. plus 5s. for paring and setting up = 16s.	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 13 6	s. d. 14 6	s. d. 16 8	.
57	Ballast Tank, Fore and Aft Rivets through Frame—Brackets and Angle, on Margin Plate, single (double, 1s. per 100 extra).	12 6	13 6	14 6		
58	Ballast Tank, Margin Plate, Staple Knees, both flanges (Heads rolled up).	13 6	15 6	18 6		
59	Ballast Tank Top— Up to 10-20ths in.	7 1	8 1	9 2		
	„ 11-20ths and 12-20ths in.		10 3	11 3	13 0	
	„ 13-20ths and 14-20ths			13 4	15 0	
	„ 15-20ths and 16-20ths „			15 7	17	20 0
	„ 17-20ths and 18-20ths „				22	25 0
	„ 19-20ths in.				24	27 0
	Advancing 2s. per 100 for each 1-20th increase of thickness of Plate. NOTE.—Where more than three Girders on each side of middle line, 1s. per 100 more per extra Girder, as far as the extra Girders extend.					
60	Ballast Tank Top Centre Strake, done alone, 6d. per 100 extra.					
61	Ballast Tank, Manhole Rings, if done alone . .	20 10	20 10	20 10		
62	Ballast Tank, Vertical Through Plate Keel (before Frames are up).	10 6	11 6	13 0		
63	Ballast Tank, Vertical Through Plate Keel (after Frames are up).	11 6	12 10	14 0		
64	Ballast Tank, Vertical Through Plate Keel (Packed, watertight work, before or after Frames are up), Heads rolled up. NOTE.—If pared and set up 2s. 6d. per 100 extra.	18 0	19 0	20 10		
65	Ballast Tank, Side Intercostals	9 1	10 8	11 9		
66	Ballast Tank, Centre Through Plate or Intercostals connected to Floors (single angle).	10 6	12 0	13 6		
67	Ballast Tank, Centre Through Plate or Intercostals connected to Floors (double angle).	11 6	13 0	14 6		
	* * * * *	*	*	*	*	*
107	Deck Stringer Plates and Angles, Ties and Deck-work, Upper and Main, including Bars up to 12-20ths in. thickness. Advancing 6d. per hundred for each 1-20th in. thickness of Plating above 12-20ths.	6 8	7 9	9 6	12 0	15 0
108	Deck Stringer Plates and Angles, Ties and Deck-work, Poop, Bridge, and Forecastle.	6 6	7 6	8 6		
109	Deck Stringers, Lower	7 9	8 9	9 9		
110	Deck Stringers, with Double Straps (all Decks), 2s. per hundred extra, for Strap Rivets only.					
111	Deck Stringers, Bars done alone, 6d. per hundred extra.					
112	Deck Body, Upper, Main, and Lower	6 0	7 0	8 0		
113	Deck Stringers, Lower, on Bracket Knees, including Bar Bumps and Facing Plate.	9 0	10 0	11 0		
114	Deck and Stringers, Fore Peak, if done after Shell is on.	13 0	15 6	16 8		
115	Deck and Stringers, After Peak, if done after Shell is on.	13 0	15 6	16 8		
116	Deck Stringer Bars, After Peak, if done after Shell is on.	14 0	16 6	18 0		
117	Deck (Main) Stringers, and loose Deck Work, round Stern, if done after Shell is on.	12 6	14 0	15 0		

* In reply to an inquiry, the Arbiter states that this item refers to soft packing in, thick and upwards, and does not apply to ordinary felt or canvas packing.

No.	Description of Work.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	1 in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
118	Deck (Main) Stringer Bars, round Stern, if done after Shell is on.	12 6	14 0	15 0		
119	Deck in way of E. and B., after Boilers are shipped.	10 0	11 1	12 2		
120	Deck Face Plates on end of Beams, Promenade Deck. NOTE.—This means Bar, or Plate and Angle on Outer End of Beam for Shelter or Promenade Deck.	16 8	16 8			
157	Jack Stays on Masts, Patent	17 6	17 6	17 6		
158	Jack Stays on Masts, Built	15 0	15 0	15 0		
159	Keelsons, Centre, Side and Bilge, 2 and 3-ply— Up to 7-inch United Flanges	8 11	10 0			
	" 8 "		11 3	13 6		
	" 9 "		13 0	15 0		
	" 11 "		14 6	16 6	21 1	
	" 12 "		15 6	17 6	22 3	
	" 13 "		16 6	18 6	23 4	
	" 14 "		17 6	20 0	24 4	
	Where 4-ply, 2s. per hundred extra on all sizes.					
	Where Keelsons formed of Single Angle Iron only, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rivet. If four or more rivets in each Frame and Lug, Keelson rate.					
	Fore and After Peaks, 40 per cent. extra					
159a	Keelson Brackets, through Bulkheads and to Keelsons.	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	
160	Keelson, in E. and B. room in way of High Floors, by arrangement.					
161	Keel Bar Slab, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 3ls. 6d.				24 6	28 6
162	Keel Bar Solid, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 29s.				22 0	26 0
163	Keel Flat-plate Straps and Bars (when frames are up).		17 0	21 0	26 3	29 6
164	Keel Flat-plate Straps and Bars (when frames are down).		12 7	16 6	22 3	25 6
165	Keel Flat-plate Straps, Bars, and Seams		12 1	15 4	20 0	23 6
166	Keel Flat-plate Seams (done with shell)		11 9	14 9	18	22 0
167	Keel Flat-plate Seams, E. and B. Room, in way of High Floors, 1s. per hundred extra.					
168	Keel Flat-plate Doubling Plates outside and inside 5s. per hundred extra over foregoing rates, including 4-ply.					
169	Keel Flat-plate dished at Stem and Stern, by arrangement.					
203	Shell, Plain Berth, up to and including 13-20ths in. thickness of Plate.	7 3	8 3	9 3	11 3	14 6
	Advancing 6d. per hundred for each 1-20th in thickness of Plate, up to and including 15-20ths, and 1s. per hundred for each 1-20th above 15-20ths. (The thickness of outside strake to regulate this extra).					
204	Shell, including E. and B. Room, under Tank top, 1s. per hundred extra over Shell rate, including rivets Flat Keel Plate seams.					
205	Shell, E. and B. Room (without tank), in way of Deep Floors and Double Reverse Bars to height of Bilge Keelson, 1s. per hundred extra over Shell rate.					
206	Shell, E. and B. Room under tank, if with more than three Intercoastals on each side, 1s. per hundred extra over Shell rate in clause No. 204.					

No.	Description of Work.	$\frac{3}{8}$ -in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ -in.	1-in.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
207	Shell, with Bunkers in, ends taken down, 3d. per hundred over Shell rate, in wake of Bunker. (If closed in, 1s. per hundred extra.)					
208	Shell, Bow Berth, to height of Main or Upper Deck, 1s. 2d. per hundred extra over Shell rate.					
209	Shell, Bow Berth, with high floors, 2s. per hundred extra over Shell rate, for very fine bows (to height of floors). NOTE.—When Holder-up is compelled to use long-shafted hammer, then prices by arrangement.					
210	Shell, Second Bow Berth, if with Chain Locker, when Bulkhead extends to Ship's side, 3d. per hundred extra over Shell rate, to top of Chain Locker.					
211	Shell, Stern Berth, 2s. per hundred extra over Shell rate.					
212	Shell, Stern Berth (Steamer's) below Lower or Orlop Deck, by arrangement. Above Lower Deck, 4s. per hundred extra over Shell rate.					
213	Shell Counter	7 3	8 3	9 3	11 3	
214	Shell Gunwale Bar, Shell rates.					
215	Shell Gunwale Bar, with heads hammered or rolled up inside, 2s. 6d. per hundred over Shell rates.					
216	Shell Gunwale Bar, if pared and set up, 5s. per 100 over Shell rates.					
217	Shell Closing Plates	10 5	11 6	12 8	14 11	
218	Shell Double Straps (on straps only), 2s. per hundred over Shell prices up to and including 10-20ths in thickness of outside Strap; above 10-20ths and up to and including 15-20ths, 3s. per hundred over Shell prices; above 15-20ths 4s. per hundred over Shell prices.					
219	Shell Overlapped Butts—Inside and Outside Strake, 8d. per hundred extra, as far as the overlap runs. Outside Strake only, 4d. per hundred extra (if scarfed by machine, half rate).					
220	Continuous Doubling Plate through length of Rivetting Berth, 2s. 6d. per hundred extra over Shell rate. If Doubling does not extend through length of Rivetting Berth, 3s. 6d. per hundred extra over Shell rate. If Doubling is an Inside Plate Rivetted with Shell, to be Shell price.					
221	Shell Chocks, through Stringer (before Shell is on).	7 11	8 11	9 11		
222	Shell Chocks, through Stringer (after Shell is on).	9 2	10 4	11 6		
223	Shell Chocks, done alone (both flanges)	10 8	11 5	12 2		
224	Shell Chocks, Fore Peak (done alone), but not watertight.		15 0	16 8		
225	Shell Chocks, Aft Peak (done alone), but not watertight.		22 9	22 9		
226	Shell Chocks, through shell, including Peaks, Shell price if done with berth.					
227	Shell Chocks, Odd both flanges—Odd Rivet price.					
228	Shell Single Landing, 6d. per hundred extra over Shell price.					
229	Shell of Yachts, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. extra over Shell price. NOTE.—(a) Where derrick causes stoppage of work, or interferes with Shell Riveters' staging, an allowance not exceeding 20s. shall be made to the squad so interfered with. In order to obtain such allowance, attention must be called to the obstruction when it arises. (b) Where bottom plating under tank is clinker built on two or more strakes on each side, with overlapped butts, an extra rate per hundred, for rivets through the clinker, strakes to be paid of 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. for $\frac{3}{8}$ -in., $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., $\frac{5}{8}$ -in., and 1 in. rivets respectively.					

NOTES.

1. Slips put in by Builders, on time or piece at Builders' option, and are to be put in before men start on berth.
2. Rivetters' Time Wages, 7d. per hour.
3. Holders-up do., 5½d. do.
4. Rivetters at Old Work, 8d. do.
5. Holders-up do., 6d. do.
6. Repairs at Old Work on Slip or Dock 30 per cent. over piece-work rates—this to apply to rivetting old material or new material to old (*e.g.*, all repair work of damage by action of sea, collision, stranding, etc.).
Where new material only is being rivetted extra is to be 10 per cent. (this applies to all lengthening jobs or extensions, such as joining poop to bridge, or bridge to forecastle, including new decks, etc., but does not apply to odd plates).
For work not mentioned in foregoing list, if the men push on in a fair and reasonable manner, 8s. per day will be allowed to Rivetters; Holders-up, 6s. per day. 6s. allowed per squad shifting from new work to Slip or Dock on piece-work.
7. For all Oil Tight Work in way of Oil Compartments in Oil Carrying Steamers, 10 per cent. over foregoing list. All other parts of these vessels to be done at the List rates.
8. Steel Rivets 5 per cent. extra on all sizes.
9. Holders-up inside Cellular Tanks, 1s. per day allowed.
10. Overtime to be paid at 50 per cent. on time rates. Each day to stand for itself.
11. Any obstruction or job not priced, to be mutually arranged between the employer and the men who are doing or to do the work.
12. Rivets of intermediate diameters to be paid for at proportionate rates.
13. Channel Frames in connection with Shell, 3s. 6d. per hundred extra, through Channel only, of 12 in. and under, in width of Channel.
14. Channel Beams in connection with Decks, 1s. per hundred, through Channel only, and of 12 in. and under, in width of Channel.
15. Allowances or extras not to be subject to advances or reductions of wages.

-
- N.B.*—1. Each strake in each berth is to be paid for according to thickness of plate and size of Rivets as provided for in List.
 „ —2. There are cases where the heads must of necessity be rolled up, and the prices in the list cover this; but when men are asked to “roll heads up,” where not usual, or specified, 2s. 6d. per hundred extra to be paid.
-

The foregoing prices shall come into operation as from and after 1st December, 1898, subject to an advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates and ½d. per hour, or 2s. per week on time rates, being the two advances (*see* below) which were current as at 1st December, 1898.

No alteration in or variation from this list to be made by either side without one month's notice, and no other prices shall be paid or received for the work detailed in the List without the sanction of the Rates Committees on both sides.

REDUCTIONS AND ADVANCES SHOWING PERCENTAGES OFF AND ON THE PRICES IN RIVETTERS' LIST.

ADVANCES.

1st July, 1898.—

2½ per cent. on piece rates.
 ½d. per hour, or 1s. per week, on time rates.

26th August, 1898.—

2½ per cent. on piece rates=5 per cent. on List.
 ½d. per hour, or 1s. per week, on time rates=½d. per hour on rates specified above.

Caulking and Cutting.

In the Report on Standard Piece Rates, published in 1894, a list in operation on the Tyne and Wear was quoted as illustrating the manner in which payment for this kind of work is arranged between employers and employed. The men engaged in this work form a section of the Iron, Shipbuilders' and Boilermakers' Society, which takes part in the formation of the lists and attends to their observance. For the purposes of this report a list of caulking and cutting prices agreed to in August, 1897, between a shipbuilding firm in the Belfast district and the above-named society, will be used. In caulking, which is an operation necessary to tightly close the joints of plates and other parts of a ship, and in cutting edges, "straightaway work," such as shell or deck joints or seams and some parts of tanks, the list fixes payment by the yard, whereas in respect to work of irregular shape, or not easily measured, payment is fixed for the specified piece of work, or by special agreement. The list fixes the rate for iron only, and steel is paid for at a certain percentage higher (generally 5 per cent.).

The following extracts are from the list referred to:—

Bulkhead Passage Holes, Punchmarks cleaned off, cleaning scale.
 " and Bunkers, Plates and Bars caulked, 2½d. per yard.
 " Foundation Bars on Cellular Bottom, Tank Top Flange Caulked, 3½d. per yard.
 " " " " Bulkhead " " 3½d. "
 " " " " Butts Caulked, 3d. each.
 " Frame, Hold, and 'Tween Decks, Bulkhead Flange, Caulked, 2½d. per yard.
 " " " " Shell " " 5½d.
 " " " " Butts " " 3½d. each.
 " " " " Bulkhead " " 2½d.
 Bulkheads forming Peak and Deep Tanks (pressed 8 ft. head and over) Plates and Bars Caulked, 3d. per yard.
 Bulkhead Shell Liner Plates, Butts way of Deep Tanks, Wedged, Caulked, and Finished, 2½d. per butt.

Cutting Table, Straight Solid Cutting—

Thickness of Material	..	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20
Price per Foot	..	3½d.	4½d.	5d.	5½d.	7d.	8½d.	9½d.	
Thickness of Material	..	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20
Price per Foot	..	10½d.	11½d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 6d.	

Over 1 inch to rise in proportion.

Decks and Deck Bars caulked, 2½d. per yard.
 Decks, edge and edge, caulked, 5d. per yard.
 Decks, Butts chipped, cleaning scale.
 Decks, Scarphs cut, 1d. per inch.
 Engineer's Holes in shell cut circular through plating, ½ in. thick and under per inch diameter, 2½d., ¾ in. and under, 4d., over ¾ in. 1d. per ⅙th on each extra ⅙th in thickness.
 Engineer's Holes in Shell, cut square, per lineal foot, through plating—

Up to ½ in. thick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	s. d.
" ½ in. and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 per foot.
" ¾ in.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 "
" 1 in.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 "
" 1 ½ in.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 6 "
" 2 in.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 9 "
" 1 in.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 "

Keels, flanged plate, knuckles cut—

$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20	$\frac{1}{16}$ 20
9d.	10d.	11d.	1s.	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.

Shell caulked, 3½d. per yard.

edge and edge seams, 5d. per yard.

Shell Butts caulked edge and edge, 5d. per yard.

" chipped, depth of cut ⅜ in. and under, 5d. per yard.

" cut, " ¼ in. and up, straight cutting scale.

" Plate Corners, when rounded from 1½ ins. radius up, 2d. each.

" Landings Stern and Stern Scarphs, cut when cutting Scarph, included in rate for Scarph.

" Wedges, fit and caulk in thick Scarphs or wide Liner Butts, 2½d. per Scarph or Liner.

" Machined Scarphs, cut to let in plate landings, per agreement.

" Butts, edge and edge chipped, per cleaning scale.

" Straps caulked (outside), 1s. 5½d. each.

" Stern and Stern Scarph Butts caulked, nothing extra.

" Scarphs cut under ¾ in. thick, 1d., ¾ in., 1½d., 1½ ins., 1½d. per square inch, over 1½ ins. to rise in proportion.

Tank (Cellular Ballast), Centre Longitudinal, Plates and Bars, caulked, 3½d. yard.	
" " Top Landings cut, ¼ in. thick Plates, 3½d. each, ¼ in., 5d. each, 1 in. up, 8d. each.	
" " Divisions, Shell and Top rivetted, chip and caulk (planed bars), 3s. 2d. per space.	
" " Divisions, before Shell and Top plated, chip and caulk (planed bars), 4s. 5d. per space; if bars have not been planed or sheared, chipping extra.	
" end Floors, Flange on Floor, caulked on ground, 3½d. per yard.	
" " Tank Top Side and Shell Flange (joggles included), 11½d. per finished yard.	
" " Bar Butts, 2½d. each.	
" Margin Plates, Top Knuckles cut off, 3½d. each.	
" " Notches cut for well, 3½d. each.	
" Margin Bar, Tank Flange, caulked, 3½d. yard.	
" " Shell Flange, caulked, 5½d. yard.	
" " Butts caulked, Tank Flange, 2½d., Shell Flange, 3½d. each.	
" " Extreme ends of Tank to Shell, Wedge caulk, &c., 5d.	
" " Plate joints, caulked, 2½d. each.	
" " V Joints where Shell landing crosses, caulk and finish, 8d.	
" " Corner of Weld on Shell Flange, if cut round, 2½d. each.	
" " Bosom Pieces, caulked Shell on, 5½d. per yard.	
" " to Shell, Liner, Joggles caulked and made up, single, 11½d., double, 1s. 1d., treble, 1s. 3d.	
" Fresh Water, Plates and Bars, built in ship, caulked, 3½d. yard.	
" " Bar Butts caulked, 2½d. each.	
" " Corner Shoes in bottom of Tank, caulked, 11½d. each.	
" " Flange of Beam, chip and caulk outside or inside, 3½d. per yard.	
" " Bulb of Beam, outside horsed, 1s. per yard.	
" " outside corners made up, 5d. each.	
" " Joggles inside made up, 7½d. each.	
" " Plates and Bars, built on ground, caulked, 2½d. per yard.	

Unusual obstructions and new items of work not mentioned in list are to be settled by agreement with foreman, and, failing this, the work is to be done on time.

Caulking plates sheared from wrong side, 1d. per yard extra.

Work done on swinging stages afloat (lights excepted) to be paid 8d. each time stage is shifted.

One month's notice to be given on either side before any alteration can be made in the foregoing rates.

If any dispute arises work is to proceed pending settlement.

Signed on behalf of, &c.,

BOILERMAKING.

Rivetting, &c.

In boiler-making although the rivetters adhere to the system adopted in shipyards of working in "squads" and dividing the gross earnings, the work is somewhat different in character. In the former case there is a greater variety of operations to be performed, the rivets commonly used are larger, and as boilers have now to work under extremely heavy steam-pressure, greater exactness is required. The weekly time wage is, therefore, somewhat higher than on ship work. There is no general list in use for this class of work, but there are some firms which have printed lists for regulating piece work prices. The list quoted below for the purpose of illustration is that of a firm of marine engine builders on the Wear. This list was arranged in 1879, and is interesting as illustrating—

- A difference in principle as to the basis of the standard as compared with rivetting in shipbuilding.
- The conditions laid down for securing good work and preventing the tendency to "scamp," which is sometimes alleged to be an evil of the piecework system.

In shipbuilding the piecework standard for ordinary rivetting is so much per 100 rivets. In the case of the present list for the plainer forms of boiler rivetting the standard taken is so many rivets per hour. At first sight the list seems to indicate a task work system, under which a certain amount of work per hour is exacted. This is not so, however. The number of rivets per hour is merely a time standard over which all extra rivets are paid for in proportion; if a less number than the standard is finished, the pay is less in proportion.

In this, as in most other cases, there is the element of a time wage to be taken into account. Thus, assuming that the recognised time rate for rivetters is 8*d.* per hour, the price paid for nine rivets as per the first two items of the following section of the list would be 8*d.* for each rivetter in a set:—

Rivetted circumferential seams in shell, 1-in. rivets	...	...	...	...	9 rivets per hour.
Rivetted circumferential seams in shell, 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. rivets	...	...	...	...	9 " "
Rivetted circumferential seams in shell, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. rivets	...	...	...	...	8 " "
Rivetted circumferential seams in shell, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. rivets	...	...	...	...	7 " "
Rivetted round furnace mouths, generally $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. rivets	...	...	...	...	11 " "
Rivetted dome necks, seams across boiler fronts	...	...	...	...	11 " "
Rivetted furnaces, combustion chambers	...	...	...	...	11 " "
Rivetted domes and gusset plates, and all $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. rivets	...	...	...	...	11 " "

50 rivets allowed in each furnace for making joints.

Under this system it is obviously the interest of each set of rivetters to put in as many rivets as they can above the standard, as their pay rises in proportion. The tendency to sacrifice quality to quantity in such important work has, therefore, to be guarded against, and the rules attached to the list provide:—

- That work shall be of at least equal quality to that recently in vogue in the establishment, and must meet the reasonable requirements of the works and other inspection.
- No drift (a rough straightening or clearing tool) shall be used by the rivetters, who will be furnished with a special tool to take ridges off holes if any exist.
- Ten per cent. will be kept off piece prices, as a reasonable guarantee that the work is sound, and any work which, on the boiler being tested, requires to be re-done, is to be paid for out of such ten per cent., and the balance then paid to the men.

The further section of the list deals with kinds of work which cannot be regulated by the above standard, and time is taken as the basis. A given number of hours is allowed for each piece of work. This again is not a "task," but a standard. For instance, taking the first piece of work on this section of the list, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours is allowed for each joint. Assuming the men's time-rate to be 8*d.* per hour, the amount allowed for each joint would be 1*s.* If, however, a joint is finished in one hour the shilling is earned in one hour, which is 50 per cent. above the time rate, this additional amount being the reward of the workmen for the increased exertion which is pre-supposed as a special advantage of the piece-work system. The following is the time basis section of the list:—

Platers' Work.

Closing joints on boiler shell from $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{5}{8}$, three hands.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to each joint.
Closing joints on boiler shell from 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{7}{8}$, three hands.	2 " "
Closing plain plates, shell	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. per hour.
Breaking, rivetting and caulking screw stays, two journeymen and a holder up.	4 per hour.
Caulking screw stays, putting on grummets, washers, and nuts.	2 " "
Driving plain tubes, 2 journeymen and boy	10 " "
Beading plain tubes, 21 tubes per 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Expanding plain tubes, by Thomson's expander	15 " "
Expanding plain tubes, by Dudgeon's expander	8 " "
Breaking off tube ends	8 " "

Platers' Work—cont.

Cutting dome holes in shell up to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thickness of plate.	10½ hours each.
Cutting dome holes in shell $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$	11½ "
" " in dome	4 "
" manholes in dome... ..	4 "
" handholes 6 in. by 4 in.	2½ "
" manholes in shell up to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick	11 "
" " " " $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$	11½ "
NOTE.—Advancing 1s. per hole for each $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thickness of plate.	
Paring and fitting large manhole doors in shell	15½ hours.
" " smaller doors in front	9½ "
Caulking shell, 3 tools, inside and out planed ..	1½ yards per hour.
Caulking round circumferential seams and cross seams inside and out.	1½ " "
When back or front flange plates are to be chipped, an allowance of 4d. per yard, making, caulking, and chipping shell 1s. 1d. per yard, or 1 yard per hour.	
Caulking furnaces, combustion chambers and domes inside and out, rivetter and holder-up, when planed.	2½ " "
Caulking furnaces, combustion chambers and domes, inside and out, rivetter and holder-up, double caulking, unplanned.	1½ " "
Cutting round furnace fronts and caulking same	15½ hours.
Paring joints of shell, one hand	1½ " each.
Paring furnace joints, combustion chamber joints, and dome joints, and caulking same, rivetter and holder-up.	1 yard per hour.
Caulking rivet heads up to $\frac{1}{8}$ rivets	10 per hour.
NOTE.—Each end.	
Caulking rivet heads $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$	8 "
Cutting, tapping and putting in cleating studs...	1½ hours each.

The following list is a copy of one which has been in operation in boiler-shops in the Hull district for several years. Payment is arranged for purely by the hundred for rivetting, by the length for caulking, fullering or cutting, or by the job in other cases:—

*Riveters' Piecework Rates, Iron or Steel.**

Description of Work.		Description of Work.	
Inches.	Per hundred.		Each.
	s. d.		s. d.
$\frac{1}{8}$ rivets	10 6	Longitudinal stays, fixing and finishing	3 0
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	14 0	Tubes, tapping stay holes	1 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	17 6	" stay, fitting	0 6
1 "	22 6	" " finishing	0 6½
1½ "	27 6	" " cutting	0 2½
1¾ "	31 6	" plain, fixing and finishing	0 6½
2 "	36 3	" " beading	0 0½
2½ "	4 9	" " cutting by hand	0 1
Caulking on boilers, 6½d. per yard.		Rivets left by machine	0 4½
" tanks, 3½d. per yard.		Inside rivetting, 2s. per 100 extra.	
" screw stay ends up to 1½ inches diameter, 8s. 4d. per 100.		Overtime to be paid at the rate of—	
" rivet heads, 8s. 4d. per 100.		2s. 6d. for 1st quarter.	
Fullering, 3½d. per yard.		5s. " half.	
Chipping, up to ¼ inch in depth, all sized plates, 6½d. per yard.		One month's notice of any alteration in these rates to be given on either side.	
" over ¼ inch in depth to be paid as cutting.		Dated 13th September, 1888.	
Cutting up to ¼ inch thickness of plate, 1s. 1d. per foot.		Signed on behalf of the Hull Iron Trades Employers' Association and of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society.	
To advance 1d. per foot for each ¼th inch in thickness.			

* On the 6th October, 1899, these rates were subject to an addition of 10 per cent.

DRILLERS IN BOILERSHOPS AND SHIPYARDS.

Hand Drillers.

In boiler making and shipbuilding a considerable number of men are employed in drilling and tapping (or screwing) holes in the shells of boilers or ships. This is a kind of work which readily lends itself to classification and arrangement for piece price list purposes. In such a list the size of the hole and the thickness of the plate drilled are the chief elements to be taken into account, and, for plain, straight-away work, the price per dozen holes is fixed on that basis. In illustration of the principle adopted in such a list, three tables may be quoted from a list mutually agreed to between a large firm in the Hull district and its drillers. The tables are selected as representing three different classes of work, viz., plain drilling, drilling and tapping, and drilling, tapping, and fitting boiler stays. The rates shown were in January, 1900, subject to an addition of 12½ per cent.

BOILER SHOP HAND DRILLERS' PIECE-WORK RATES in the Shop and on board of Ships on new work, per doz.

Thickness of Plate.	DIAMETER OF HOLES—Inches.									
	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4
8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5
9	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11
—	0 11	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 4
—	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 5	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9
—	—	1 5	1 7	1 7	1 10	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
1	—	1 7	1 9	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3
1	—	—	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6
1	—	—	2 3	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9
1	—	—	—	—	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0
1	—	—	—	—	—	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 3
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9	4 0	4 3	4 6

Rhymering holes, half drilling rates.

Countersinking

10 per cent. to be added to repairs to old boilers

DRILLING and TAPPING HOLES, per doz.

Thickness of Plate	DIAMETER OF HOLES—Inches.												
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 10	1 0	1 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 0	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	2 1	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9
1 1	1 3	1 5	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	2 1	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1
1 3	1 5	1 7	1 7	1 9	1 11	2 1	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 6
1 5	1 7	1 9	1 9	1 11	2 1	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 6	5 0
1 7	1 9	1 11	2 1	2 1	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 6
—	1 11	2 5	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6
—	—	—	—	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0
1	—	—	—	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6
1	—	—	—	3 9	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0
1	—	—	—	—	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 6
1	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6
1	—	—	—	—	—	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 0

SCREW STAYS : DRILLING, TAPPING, AND FITTING, per doz.

Thickness of Plate.				DIAMETER OF STAYS.							
				$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
				Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.	Rate s. d.
$\frac{7}{8}$	..	..	..	8 6	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 6	11 4	12 6	13 6
$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	9 0	9 6	10 0	10 6	11 5	12 5	13 3	14 3
$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	9 6	10 0	10 6	11 4	12 4	13 0	14 3	15 4
$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	10 0	10 6	11 3	12 2	12 10	14 0	15 0	16 5
$\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	10 6	11 2	12 0	12 8	13 9	14 9	16 1	17 6
$\frac{1}{16}$	..	..	..	11 0	11 9	12 6	13 6	14 6	15 9	17 1	18 7
$\frac{1}{32}$	..	..	..	11 7	12 4	13 3	14 3	15 5	16 8	18 2	19 8
$\frac{1}{64}$	..	..	..	12 2	13 0	14 0	15 1	16 4	17 9	19 4	20 9
$\frac{1}{128}$	..	..	..	12 10	13 9	14 9	16 0	17 4	19 0	20 3	21 10
$\frac{1}{256}$	..	..	..	13 6	14 6	15 8	16 11	18 6	19 9	21 0	22 11
$\frac{1}{512}$	..	..	..	14 3	15 4	16 6	18 0	19 0	20 3	22 2	24 0
$\frac{1}{1024}$	..	..	..	15 0	16 1	17 9	18 6	19 9	21 3	23 0	25 1
$\frac{1}{2048}$	..	..	..	15 9	17 3	18 0	19 3	20 6	22 0	24 0	26 2
$\frac{1}{4096}$	..	..	..	16 9	18 0	18 9	20 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	27 3

The screw stays in boiler sides to count as the bottom plate in back end of boiler. Butt straps to count each stay as one and a half stay.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

The Wrought Nail Trade.

In the wrought nail trade the system of payment is by weight. A known quantity of iron is given out to the operatives, and from this a given quantity of nails must be produced. There is, necessarily, in making the nails from the iron rods given out, a considerable amount of waste. Thus in any list for the regulation of prices there must be set forth the weight in finished nails, which must be produced from a given weight of iron. The iron is generally put up in bundles of 60 lbs., and, as a rule, payment is at so much per bundle. The list, of which an account is given below, is that of June 23rd, 1892, and was mutually agreed to between employers and employed.

Prior to the adoption of this list two others, viz., the 1878 and the 1889 lists, were in operation. The prices for the different varieties of nails made, vary considerably in the three lists, but generally the 1892 prices may be said to be about $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those of 1889, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the 1878 list prices. The 1892 list, less a reduction of 10 per cent., was partially operative at the end of 1893, principally in the Halesowen District, but it was not until the end of October, 1894, that it was adopted generally throughout South Staffordshire, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent., as the recognised standard of prices. In February, 1895, a further reduction of 10 per cent. was made on the 1892 list of prices, which was followed in December, 1896, by an advance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since July, 1897, the full 1892 list prices have been paid.

In 1894 from 5,000 to 6,000 workpeople were paid according to the list, but owing to the decline in output of wrought nails, due to the introduction of cut, pressed-wire, and other machine-made nails, the number employed has decreased, and at the present time only about 2,500 workpeople are employed.

The amount of waste on a bundle of 60 lbs. varies considerably according to the character and size of the nails to be made, and a scale is inserted in the price list giving the "yield" or weight of nails of various sizes to be produced from a bundle. The various sizes of nails are graduated according to the weight of 1,200 nails. Thus such an expression as " $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb." in the first column of the following table means a class of nails of which 1,200 weigh $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. With regard to this method of calculation a large employer states:—"All nails are made on the basis of 1,200 to the M. or thousand, according to a very old custom of the trade, but if a workman gives 1,150 nails in the proper weight of a thousand, that is considered satisfactory, as the workman is allowed 50 nails within which to work."

The following table shows the yields of nails (classed according to the weight of 1,200) from 60-lb. bundles of iron rods:—

Yields.		Yields.	
Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Weight of nails to be produced from a 60-lb. bundle of iron rods.	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Weight of nails to be produced from a 60-lb. bundle of iron rods.
2½ to 4 oz.	30	15 lb.	52½
5 oz.	32½	16 to 19 lb.	53
6 oz.	33	20 lb.	53½
7 oz.	35	22 and larger	54
8 to 9 oz.	36		
10 oz.	36½	<i>Cooler, Fine Essex Hurdle and</i>	
11 oz.	37	<i>Woolding.</i>	
12 to 13 oz.	39	2 in.	50
14 oz.	40	2½ in.	50
15 oz.	41	2¾ in.	51
1 lb. to 1½ lb.	42		
1½ lb.	43	<i>Fine Hurdle.</i>	
2 to 2½ lb.	44	9 to 11 lb.	50
2½ to 3 lb.	45	12 to 17 lb.	51
3 to 4½ lb.	46	18 and larger	52
5 to 6 lb.	48		
7 lb.	49	<i>Fine Tray.</i>	
8 lb.	50	2 and 2½ in.	51
9 to 11 lb.	51	2½ and 3 in.	52
12 to 14 lb.	52	3½ and larger	53

As an illustration of its application we may take the following extract from one of the tables:—

CLOUT AND SLATE.

Weight of 1,200 nails.	Price per M. or 1,200 nails.	Price per "Yield" from 60 lb. bundle of iron rods.
lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
1½	0 8	16 5
2	0 8½	15 2
2½	0 8½	14 3
2¾	0 9	13 6

The first column classifies the nails according to their weight per 1,200 as in the table of yields. The second column (which is not given in all the tables) gives the price paid per 1,200 ($m=1,200$). The last column gives the price per bundle of 60 lbs. of iron rods, the yield from which must be calculated according to the special table already given.

The above prices are susceptible of a simple verification.

Thus taking the top line, the yield corresponding to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. is given as 43 lbs. The price for 1,200 nails or $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. is 8d., or at the rate of $\frac{8 \times 4}{7}$ d. per lb. The price for a bundle yielding 43 lbs.

will therefore be $\frac{8 \times 4 \times 43}{7}$ d. = 197d. = 16s. 5d., which agrees with the figure given in the scale. This list was published in full in the Standard Piece Rates volume of 1894, but as it is unnecessary to give again the prices fixed by the list, for the different varieties of the same kind of nail, only the better known types of nails are now quoted. Generally speaking, wages are regulated by percentage advances or reductions on this list, but sometimes these movements are confined to one section of the trade only, so that it is extremely difficult to say at any time what the relation of the actual wage rate to the list may be.

NET WORKMEN'S PRICES FOR MAKING VARIOUS CLASSES OF NAILS.

Agreed upon at a meeting of Nail Masters, held on Thursday, June 23rd, 1892, at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham. The Resolution was "That the New List Prices should be paid on and after July 23rd, 1892."

It was decided at the above Meeting that a Copy of this List should be so placed in every Warehouse that all the Workpeople could see the Prices of their respective Nails.

Rose Nails.		Rose Nails.		Rose Nails.	
Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per Bundle.	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per Bundle.	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 5	19	0 4 9
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0 17 3	7	0 6 4	20	0 4 9
2	0 13 11	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 2	22	0 4 7
$2\frac{1}{4}$	0 12 5	8	0 6 2	24	0 4 5
3	0 11 0	9	0 6 0	26	0 4 3
$3\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 2	10	0 5 10	28	0 4 1
$3\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 10	11	0 5 9	30	0 4 0
$3\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 2	12	0 5 8	32	0 3 10
4	0 8 11	13	0 5 6	34	0 3 9
$4\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 4	14	0 5 3	36	0 3 7
$4\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0	15	0 5 2	38	0 3 6
5	0 8 0	16	0 5 1	40	0 3 4
$5\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 5	17	0 5 0	45	0 3 3
6	0 6 11	18	0 4 11	50	0 3 1

*Strong Rose and Strong
Flemish, Sharp and Flat.*

Weight of 1,000 Nails.	Length of Nails.	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	ins.	s. d.
20	2	4 4
28	2½	3 11
30	2½	3 10
40	3	3 2

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	—	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	penny.	s. d.
16	8	5 0
18	6	4 9
20	6	4 8
28	8	4 2
30	8	4 1
45	10	3 3
48	10	3 2
50	10	3 0
60	20	2 10

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle
ozs.	s. d.	£ s. d.
16	0 10½	1 16 9
lbs.		
1½	0 10½	1 9 4
1½	0 10½	1 5 1
2	0 10½	0 19 9
2½	0 10¾	0 17 7
2½	0 11	0 18 6
2½	0 11	0 15 0
3	0 11½	0 14 5
3½	0 11½	0 13 3
3½	0 11½	0 12 7
3½	0 11½	0 11 9
4	1 0	0 11 6
4½	1 0	0 10 10
4½	1 0½	0 10 5
5	1 0¾	0 10 2
5½	1 1	0 9 6
6	1 1	0 8 8
6½	1 1½	0 8 2
7	1 1½	0 8 0

Fine Rose.

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	s. d.
19	5 0
20	5 0
22	4 10
24	4 9
26	4 7
28	4 5
30	4 4

Best Rose and Sample.

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	s. d.
9	7 6
10	7 3
11	7 1
12	6 11
14	6 4
16	6 1
18	5 9
20	5 8
22	5 6
24	5 2
26	4 10
28	4 9
32	4 4
36	4 1
40	3 11
45 (4 in.)	3 9
60 (4½ in.)	3 5
70 (5 in.)	3 2

Fine Knee.

Length of Nail.	Price per Bundle.
3½ to 4 in.	s. d. 4 4
Larger.	4 0

Clout and Slate.

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
14	0 8	16 5
2	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9	13 6
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 8
3	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 10

Clout and Slate—cont.

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
3½	0 9½	11 3
3¾	0 9¾	10 8
3⅞	0 10	10 3
4	0 10½	9 10
4¼	0 10¾	9 5
4½	0 10¾	8 9
5	0 11	8 10
5½	0 11½	8 5
6	1 0	8 0
6½	—	7 8
7	—	7 7
7½	—	7 6
8	—	7 5
9	—	7 4
10	—	7 1
11	—	6 10
12	—	6 10
14	—	6 5
16	—	6 5
18	—	6 3
20	—	6 0
28	—	5 3
40	—	4 9

Barrel Hooks same price.
Fine Slate Nails 1d. per M.
extra.

Countersunk Clout.

Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	s.	d.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	0
4	12	2
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	4
5	11	10
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8
6	11	0
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6
7	10	3
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11
8	9	11
9	9	8
10	9	3
11	9	0
12	8	9
14	8	4
16	8	5
18	7	8
20	7	4
24	6	10
28	6	3
Length of Nail. ins.	—	5 6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 10
3	—	4 6
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 3
4	—	3 11
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	

Cone-headed Nails same price.

NET WORKMEN'S PRICES FOR MAKING VARIOUS CLASSES OF NAILS—*cont.*

Fine Countersunk Clout.			Clasp Mearn, Round Welsh, Patent and Dunch Hobs, Bill Tackets and Steel Bills.			Hand-made Best Home or Tie Hobs.		
2d. per M. extra.								
Rivets.								
Weight of 1,200 Nails	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per Bundle.	

NET WORKMEN'S PRICES FOR MAKING VARIOUS CLASSES OF NAILS—*cont.*

<i>Double Deep and Countersunk Horse Tip Nails.</i>			<i>Fine Battins.</i>		<i>Tenter Lath and Tile Hooks.</i>		
Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).	Price per Bundle.
lbs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	ozs.	s. d.	lbs.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1½	0 11	1 5 8	1 to 2	0 7½	1½	1 3	2 2 0
1¾	0 11½	1 3 6	2½ (¾ in.)	0 6½	1¾	1 3½	1 11 8
2	1 0	1 2 0	4	0 6½	2	1 4½	1 9 10
2½	1 0½	1 0 0	5 (½ in.)	0 6½	2½	1 4½	1 5 8
2¾	1 1	0 18 9	6	0 6½	3	1 6	1 3 0
3	1 1½	0 18 1	7	0 6½	3½	1 6½	1 0 6
3½	1 2	0 16 6	8 (¾ in.)	0 6½	4	1 7½	0 15 5
3¾	1 2½	0 15 11	9	0 6½	4½	1 7½	0 16 10
4	1 3	0 14 5	10 and 11 (¾ in.)	0 7	5	1 9½	0 17 0
4½	1 4	0 13 8	12	0 7½	6	1 10½	0 14 10
5	1 4½	0 13 2	14 (¾ in.)	0 8	7	1 11½	0 13 9
5½	1 5½	0 12 9	16	0 8½	8	2 1	0 13 2
6	1 6½	0 12 2	18 (1 in.)	0 8½	9	2 2½	0 12 6
6½	1 7½	0 12 0	20	0 8½	10	2 3½	0 11 7
<i>Round Heads.</i>			lbs.		12	2 5½	0 10 9
Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).		1½ (1½ in.)	0 10½	14	2 8	0 9 11
			1¾	0 10½	16	2 9½	0 9 3
			2 (1¾ in.)	0 11½	18	2 11	0 8 7
			2½	0 11½	20	3 1½	0 8 4
			2¾ (1½ in.)	1 0	24	3 4½	0 7 7
			3	1 0½	28	3 7	0 6 11
			3½ (1½ in.)	1 1½	<i>Round Bill 3d. per M. extra.</i>		
			4	1 2	<i>Fine Hooks 3d. per M. extra.</i>		
			4½	1 2½	<i>Tuckers 1s. 2d. per M. extra.</i>		
			5 (2 in.)	1 4	<i>Fine Tuckers 1s. 9d. per M. extra.</i>		
			6 (2½ in.)	1 5	<i>Cloth Hooks 9d. per M. extra.</i>		
			7 (2½ in.)	1 6			
<i>Round Clout.</i>			<i>Extra Fine 1d. over to 18oz., above 1½d.</i>				
Weight of 1,200 Nails.	Price per M. (or 1,200 Nails).		<i>Double Extra 2½d. over to 1 in., above 3½d.</i>				
lbs.	s. d.		<i>Treble Extra 3½d. over to 1 in., above 5d.</i>				
2 and 2½	0 10½		<i>Coach Brads and Fine Flat Battins 1d. extra.</i>				
2½	0 11½						
3	1 0						
5	1 3						
7	1 5½						

Rivet, Stud, and Peg Makers (Rowley, &c.).

A revised list for rivet, stud, and peg making (superseding one of August 1896) came into force after a strike in March 1900, in the Black-

heath, Rowley, Old Hill, and Halesowen districts. Its adoption resulted in an advance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the wages of about 170 persons. The following is the full text of the list:—

RIVET, STUD, AND PEG MAKING.

Size.	Prices per cwt.		Size.	Prices per cwt.	
	Factory Work.	Home Work.		Factory Work.	Home Work.
RIVETS (a)			GAS RIVETS.		
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch ..	2 3	2 9	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch ..	7 6	8 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	2 5	2 11	No. 1 ..	8 0	9 0
$\frac{5}{8}$ " ..	2 8	3 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch* ..	8 6	9 6
$\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	3 0	3 7			
$\frac{7}{8}$ " ..	3 4	3 11			
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..	3 10	4 6			
$\frac{5}{8}$ " ..	4 6	5 2			
$\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	5 0	5 9			
$\frac{7}{8}$ " ..	5 6	6 6			
No. 1 ..	6 0	7 0			
" 2 ..	7 0	8 0			
" 3 ..	7 0	8 0			
" 4 ..	—	11 0	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch ..	7 6	8 6
" 5 ..	—	13 0	No. 1 ..	8 0	9 0
" 6 ..	—	14 0	" 2 ..	8 6	9 6
" 7 ..	—	18 0	" 3 ..	9 6	10 6
" 8 ..	—	24 0			
(a) EXTRAS. Countersunk.— $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and upwards, 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, 4d. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and under, 6d. per cwt. extra. All tub rivets, 3d. per cwt. extra. All sizes under $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to be paid for at the same rate.			STEEL, ls. per cwt. extra.		
			STUDS.		
			$\frac{1}{8}$ inch ..	7 6	8 6
			No. 1 ..	8 0	9 0
			" 2 ..	8 6	9 6
			" 3 ..	9 6	10 6
			PEGS.		
			$\frac{3}{8}$ inch ..	8 6	10 0
			$\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	7 6	9 0
			$\frac{5}{8}$ " ..	8 0	9 0
			Best* ..	12 0	13 6

(a) EXTRAS. Countersunk.— $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and upwards, 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, 4d. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and under, 6d. per cwt. extra. Steel Rivets.— $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and upwards, 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, 4d. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 6d. All under, 9d. cwt. extra. Other sorts and sizes according to pattern.

* Other sizes in proportion.

Shoe Rivets and Wire Nails.

In this case quite a different form of nail and rivet is dealt with, and these are made by machinery. The trade is carried on extensively in the Birmingham district, and a price list, mutually agreed to by the trade union and the employers, regulates the wages of the operatives, whether engaged on day work or time work. About one-third of the members of the union work by the piece and the remainder by the day. The following is a copy of the list now being

worked to, which simply fixes the rate per cwt. for the different kinds and sizes of the articles produced:—

WIRE, NAIL, AND GENERAL ODDWORKERS ONLY.

Gauge.	Wire Nails.		Wire Clout and Coopers' Hooks.		Twisted Nails.		Gimp, Coach, Coffin, Eschion.	Parquet Pins, Shoe Rivet and Panel Pins.	Wire Staples.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
6	0	4	—	—	0	7	—	—	0	7		
7	0	5	—	—	0	8	—	—	0	8		
8	0	6	1	0	0	9	—	1	3	0		
9	0	7	1	1	0	10	—	1	3	0		
10	0	8	1	2	0	11	—	1	3	0		
11	0	9	1	3	1	0	—	1	9	0		
12	0	11	1	4	1	2	1	2	0	3		
13	1	0	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	5		
14	1	3	2	0	1	7	2	3	1	7		
15	1	7	2	3	1	11	2	6	2	0		
16	2	0	2	10	2	4	3	0	2	3		
17	2	6	3	6	Roofing Nails, 6 and 7 Gauge, and downwards, 1s. per cwt., flat or chisel points 6d. per cwt. ex.		3	6	3	0		
18	3	3	4	0			5	0	4	0	4	6
19	5	0	—	—			6	6	6	0	—	—
20	7	0	—	—			8	6	8	0	—	—
21	9	0	—	—			10	0	—	—	—	—
22	10	6	—	—			—	—	—	—		

Oval Nails.—The Intermediate Gauge to count. Example:—6 by 10 to be paid as 8 gauge, 6d.

Extras.—Cutlan or Patent rivets shall be paid 3d. extra to ordinary Shoe Rivets. Thinnest Gauge to count. Round Head Nails, 2d. per cwt. extra.

This List does not include Barrelling or Cleaning.

FOR PIECE WORKERS OR ITS EQUIVALENT.

Gauge ..	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Price ..	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 7 7
Equivalent	1s. 5½d.				2s. 3d.				6s. 9d.				

Cutlan Pins, or Patent Rivet, 3d. per cwt. extra. Thinnest Gauge to count.

DAY WORKERS.

For 15 Gauge and upwards, Three Shillings and Sixpence (3s. 6d.) per Machine.

14 Gauge and downwards, Seven Shillings (7s.) per Machine.

Cutlan or Patent Rivet, irrespective of Gauge, 7s. per Machine.

N.B.—No extra Machines to be taken under the above prices.

54 hours to constitute a week's work. Time and Quarter to be paid for all overtime.

This List does not include Barrelling, nor does it apply to Jobbing Shops.

Nut and Bolt Making.

South Staffordshire is the chief centre of this trade as carried on exclusively, but a considerable number of engineers, ship-builders, and railway companies, who are large consumers of these articles, produce for themselves. In South Staffordshire wages in the hand-made nut and bolt trade are regulated by a Wages' Board, constituted of representatives of employers and employed. In 1881 a price list was agreed to between the parties which fixed the rates per gross to be paid for the different kinds of hand-made nuts and bolts in most common use. For machine-made nuts and bolts there is no price list. This price list, with occasional revisions, is still operative in Darlaston, Smethwick, Hockley and Birmingham, and under it the wages of 500 workmen are regulated. In addition to fixing the prices for a large number of varieties and sizes of nuts and bolts, the list provides rules for fixing the price of intermediate sizes and kinds of articles different from those specified in the list. The prices, as per list, are for iron bolts and nuts, but a special rule provides that:—"Nuts and bolts made from Bessemer or Siemens Steel be paid for at list prices, and one-half up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, above that double price." The rules also provide that each hand shall pay 4d. per week for having the "breezes" (small coke) wheeled to his hearth

ready for use, and for having his hearth cleaned. Also that all work rejected by the employer or manager as useless, be put on the scrap heap in presence of the maker, and the value of the spoiled iron and breeze be then and there assessed and agreed upon, and the same deducted from the maker at the first pay day. The waste to be the property of the workman after he has paid for it. Again, where the work is made wrong, and it is possible to bring it in for other orders, the maker is to be paid the list price. The list is easily understood, and the following specimen tables are selected from it:—

HEXAGON AND SQUARE HEAD BOLTS, SQUARE HEAD DECK SCREWS, AND HEXAGON AND SQUARE HEAD COACH SCREWS AND T HEAD BOLTS.

Diameter.	Sizes.		Prices.		Additions and Deductions for Deviations from Standard Sizes.								Limit of allowances for Reductions from Standard Sizes.	
	Width.	Thick-ness.	Square or oval necks, single or double nibs.	Round necks and bolts, headed from square iron.	Width above.*						Thick-ness above $\frac{1}{16}$ and up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inclusive.	Thick-ness up to $\frac{1}{16}$ inclusive.	Width.	Thick-ness.
					Width up to $\frac{1}{16}$ inclusive.	$\frac{1}{16}$ and up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inclusive.	$\frac{1}{8}$ and up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inclusive.	$\frac{3}{16}$ and up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inclusive.	Thick-ness up to $\frac{1}{16}$ inclusive.	Thick-ness above $\frac{1}{16}$ and up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inclusive.				
See Note A.			Per gross.	Per gross.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
$\frac{1}{8}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	0 10	0 9	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	—	—		
$\frac{1}{8}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	0 10	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	—	—		
$\frac{1}{8}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	1 0	0 11	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	—	—		
$\frac{3}{16}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	0 11	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	—	—		
$\frac{3}{16}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	1 3	1 1	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	—	—		
$\frac{7}{16}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 2	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 5	0 1	0 2	—	—		
$\frac{7}{16}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	1 8	1 4	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 1	0 2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	1 6	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 1	0 2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	2 0	1 6	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 1	0 2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{5}{8}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3	1 9	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 1	0 2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{5}{8}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	2 8	2 0	0 1	0 3	0 5	0 9	0 1	0 2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{11}{16}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	2 3	0 1	0 3	0 6	0 11	0 1	0 3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{11}{16}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	3 6	2 7	0 1	0 4	0 8	1 2	0 2	0 5	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{3}{4}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	3 0	0 2	0 4	0 9	1 3	0 3	0 6	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{3}{4}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	4 9	4 0	0 2	0 5	0 10	1 4	0 3	0 6	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{7}{8}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	7 3	4 9	0 2	0 6	0 11	1 6	0 4	0 8	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$\frac{7}{8}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	10 0	6 6	0 3	0 7	1 2	1 9	0 4	0 8	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$1\frac{1}{8}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6	8 6	0 3	0 8	1 5	2 0	0 4	0 8	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$1\frac{1}{8}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$	15 0	10 6	0 3	0 9	1 6	2 3	0 4	0 8	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$1\frac{1}{4}$ { bunted	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{2}$	19 0	12 9	0 3	0 10	1 8	2 3	0 4	0 8	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$		
$1\frac{1}{4}$ { swaged	$\frac{1}{2}$	and $\frac{3}{16}$												

* For greater deviations in width than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, add the difference between the two columns marked with a † and ‡ to the column marked ‡ once for $\frac{1}{16}$ extra, twice for $\frac{1}{8}$ extra, three times for $\frac{3}{16}$ extra, and so on.

Best hexagon and square head bolts to be paid for at list prices and one-half.

Best best hexagon and square head bolts to be paid for at double the list prices.

Deviations from standard sizes to be added or deducted after the above additions for best and best quality have been made to the list prices.

NOTE A.—“Swaging” is the process of thinning down, and “bunting” that of thickening part of a bolt.

HEXAGON NUTS.

Diameter.	Sizes.		Prices.	Additions and Deductions for Deviations from Standard Sizes.*				Limit of Allowances for Reductions from Standard Sizes.	
	Width.	Thick-ness.		Width up to $\frac{1}{16}$ in-clusive.	Width above $\frac{1}{16}$ and up to $\frac{1}{8}$ in-clusive.	Thick-ness up to $\frac{1}{16}$ in-clusive.	Thick-ness above $\frac{1}{16}$ and up to $\frac{1}{8}$ in-clusive.	Width.	Thick-ness.
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ 4 $4\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $5\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{3}{4}$ 6 $6\frac{1}{4}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $8\frac{1}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $9\frac{1}{4}$ $9\frac{1}{2}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $10\frac{1}{4}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$ 11 $11\frac{1}{4}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$ 12 $12\frac{1}{4}$ $12\frac{1}{2}$ $12\frac{3}{4}$ 13 $13\frac{1}{4}$ $13\frac{1}{2}$ $13\frac{3}{4}$ 14 $14\frac{1}{4}$ $14\frac{1}{2}$ $14\frac{3}{4}$ 15 $15\frac{1}{4}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{3}{4}$ 16 $16\frac{1}{4}$ $16\frac{1}{2}$ $16\frac{3}{4}$ 17 $17\frac{1}{4}$ $17\frac{1}{2}$ $17\frac{3}{4}$ 18 $18\frac{1}{4}$ $18\frac{1}{2}$ $18\frac{3}{4}$ 19 $19\frac{1}{4}$ $19\frac{1}{2}$ $19\frac{3}{4}$ 20 $20\frac{1}{4}$ $20\frac{1}{2}$ $20\frac{3}{4}$ 21 $21\frac{1}{4}$ $21\frac{1}{2}$ $21\frac{3}{4}$ 22 $22\frac{1}{4}$ $22\frac{1}{2}$ $22\frac{3}{4}$ 23 $23\frac{1}{4}$ $23\frac{1}{2}$ $23\frac{3}{4}$ 24 $24\frac{1}{4}$ $24\frac{1}{2}$ $24\frac{3}{4}$ 25 $25\frac{1}{4}$ $25\frac{1}{2}$ $25\frac{3}{4}$ 26 $26\frac{1}{4}$ $26\frac{1}{2}$ $26\frac{3}{4}$ 27 $27\frac{1}{4}$ $27\frac{1}{2}$ $27\frac{3}{4}$ 28 $28\frac{1}{4}$ $28\frac{1}{2}$ $28\frac{3}{4}$ 29 $29\frac{1}{4}$ $29\frac{1}{2}$ $29\frac{3}{4}$ 30 $30\frac{1}{4}$ $30\frac{1}{2}$ $30\frac{3}{4}$ 31 $31\frac{1}{4}$ $31\frac{1}{2}$ $31\frac{3}{4}$ 32 $32\frac{1}{4}$ $32\frac{1}{2}$ $32\frac{3}{4}$ 33 $33\frac{1}{4}$ $33\frac{1}{2}$ $33\frac{3}{4}$ 34 $34\frac{1}{4}$ $34\frac{1}{2}$ $34\frac{3}{4}$ 35 $35\frac{1}{4}$ $35\frac{1}{2}$ $35\frac{3}{4}$ 36 $36\frac{1}{4}$ $36\frac{1}{2}$ $36\frac{3}{4}$ 37 $37\frac{1}{4}$ $37\frac{1}{2}$ $37\frac{3}{4}$ 38 $38\frac{1}{4}$ $38\frac{1}{2}$ $38\frac{3}{4}$ 39 $39\frac{1}{4}$ $39\frac{1}{2}$ $39\frac{3}{4}$ 40 $40\frac{1}{4}$ $40\frac{1}{2}$ $40\frac{3}{4}$ 41 $41\frac{1}{4}$ $41\frac{1}{2}$ $41\frac{3}{4}$ 42 $42\frac{1}{4}$ $42\frac{1}{2}$ $42\frac{3}{4}$ 43 $43\frac{1}{4}$ $43\frac{1}{2}$ $43\frac{3}{4}$ 44 $44\frac{1}{4}$ $44\frac{1}{2}$ $44\frac{3}{4}$ 45 $45\frac{1}{4}$ $45\frac{1}{2}$ $45\frac{3}{4}$ 46 $46\frac{1}{4}$ $46\frac{1}{2}$ $46\frac{3}{4}$ 47 $47\frac{1}{4}$ $47\frac{1}{2}$ $47\frac{3}{4}$ 48 $48\frac{1}{4}$ $48\frac{1}{2}$ $48\frac{3}{4}$ 49 $49\frac{1}{4}$ $49\frac{1}{2}$ $49\frac{3}{4}$ 50 $50\frac{1}{4}$ $50\frac{1}{2}$ $50\frac{3}{4}$ 51 $51\frac{1}{4}$ $51\frac{1}{2}$ $51\frac{3}{4}$ 52 $52\frac{1}{4}$ $52\frac{1}{2}$ $52\frac{3}{4}$ 53 $53\frac{1}{4}$ $53\frac{1}{2}$ $53\frac{3}{4}$ 54 $54\frac{1}{4}$ $54\frac{1}{2}$ $54\frac{3}{4}$ 55 $55\frac{1}{4}$ $55\frac{1}{2}$ $55\frac{3}{4}$ 56 $56\frac{1}{4}$ $56\frac{1}{2}$ $56\frac{3}{4}$ 57 $57\frac{1}{4}$ $57\frac{1}{2}$ $57\frac{3}{4}$ 58 $58\frac{1}{4}$ $58\frac{1}{2}$ $58\frac{3}{4}$ 59 $59\frac{1}{4}$ 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Chain Making.

The United Chain Makers' and Chain Strikers' Association prepared lists of prices for making Admiralty and Trinity House chains, which were accepted by the employers as commencing from January, 1898, and continuing, in two cases, until December, 1900, and in one case until December, 1902. The Admiralty list, which may be quoted in full as illustrating the principle on which payment is arranged for high-class chains, regulates the wages of 320 operatives.

ADMIRALTY STUD CHAINS.		ADMIRALTY OPEN LINK.		END LINKS FOR CABLES.		Scale of charges to workmen for Defective Welds for various sizes of links as mentioned below.	
Sidewelded.		Specification, 12 inches in the clear.		Size.	Per doz.	Size.	Price per link.
Size.	Per cwt.	Size.	Per doz. links.		s. d.		s. d.
1½ inch ..	5 0	2 inch ..	16 0	7/8 inch ..	0 4	7/8-inch ..	0 3
1¾ ..	4 6	2¼ ..	22 0	1 ..	0 5	1 ..	0 3
1½ ..	3 10	2½ ..	30 0	1 1/8 ..	0 6	1 1/8 ..	0 4
1¾ ..	3 6	2¾ ..	37 0	1 1/4 ..	0 7	1 1/4 ..	0 4
1½ ..	3 3	3 ..	52 0	1 1/2 ..	0 8	1 1/2 ..	0 5
1¾ ..	3 0	3 1/4 ..	80 0	1 3/4 ..	0 9	1 3/4 ..	0 5
2 ..	3 0	3 1/2 ..	117 0	1 7/8 ..	1 0	1 7/8 ..	0 6
2 1/4 (2 strikers)	3 5	ADMIRALTY STUD, Endwelded.		1 7/8 ..	1 2	1 7/8 ..	0 6
2 1/2 ..	3 5	Size.	Per cwt.	1 7/8 ..	1 8	1 7/8 ..	0 8
2 3/4 ..	3 4		s. d.	1 7/8 ..	1 10	1 7/8 ..	0 10
2 3/4 ..	3 6	7/8 ..	20 0	1 7/8 ..	2 1	1 7/8 ..	1 0
		1 ..	16 6	1 7/8 ..	3 0	1 7/8 ..	1 1
		1 1/8 ..	13 9	1 7/8 ..	3 6	1 7/8 ..	1 2
		1 1/4 ..	11 6	1 7/8 ..	4 6	1 7/8 ..	1 4
2 3/4 ..	21 0	1 1/2 ..	9 9	1 7/8 ..	6 0	1 7/8 ..	1 6
2 3/4 ..	31 0	1 3/4 ..	8 3	1 7/8 ..	7 6	1 7/8 ..	2 0
3 ..	45 0	1 5/8 ..	6 6	1 7/8 ..	8 6	1 7/8 ..	2 3
3 1/4 ..	76 0	1 3/4 ..	5 6	1 7/8 ..	9 6	1 7/8 ..	2 6
3 1/2 ..	110 0	1 7/8 ..	4 9	1 7/8 ..	12 0	1 7/8 ..	3 0
		1 7/8 ..	4 9	1 7/8 ..	14 0	1 7/8 ..	4 0
		1 7/8 ..	4 9	1 7/8 ..	14 0	1 7/8 ..	4 6
				1 7/8 ..	14 0	1 7/8 ..	4 6
				1 7/8 ..	14 0	1 7/8 ..	5 6
				1 7/8 ..	14 0	1 7/8 ..	7 0
				1 7/8 ..	14 0	1 7/8 ..	7 0

The workmen not to be held responsible for any defects in the Iron or Stud.

All Chains rejected by Admiralty Inspector, specified on the foregoing list, through defective welds, workmen to allow 15 per cent. to be deducted from the prices paid (as per list) for making.

Anchorsmiths.

A dispute in 1897 led to the introduction of price lists in this trade by the trade union. The list is not signed by the employers, but, with a few exceptions, it is said to be generally operative. The locality covered by the union is the district round Cradley Heath, and the list applies to about 200 workers. Anchorsmiths at Gateshead, Chester, and Pontypridd also use these lists. There are two lists in operation, one for oval anchors, the other for anchors and grapnel. The lists are said to be on a 3s. basis, because ordinary anchors from 2 cwt. to 20 cwt. inclusive are fixed at 3s. per cwt., and all ordinary anchors, as per appended list, below 2 cwt. and above 20 cwt. take the usual advances or reductions as per appended list. All

other descriptions of anchors are also ruled by the price of ordinary anchors, and when changes take place they are per cwt. for all kinds of anchors, and not by a corresponding percentage.

A considerably larger amount of work is done under the anchor and grapnel list than under the oval list, and therefore the first named list only is here taken as an illustration.

ANCHOR AND GRAPNEL PRICE LIST.

Size of Anchors.	Ordinary.	Rodgers and all Solid Palms.	Grapple Weight.		Trotman and Porters. Weight.		Spare crosses.	Spare shanks.
From 7 to 14 lbs.	s. d.	s. d.	From 7 to 14 lbs.	s. d.	From 1 to 3 cwt.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Above 14 " 28	14 0	14 6	Above 14 " 28	14 0	Above 3 " 5	9 0	12 6	5 6
" 28 " 56	6 6	7 0	" 28 " 56	6 6	" 5 " 20	5 3	7 6	3 6
" 56 " 112	4 6	5 0	" lbs. cwt.		" 20 " 40	5 6		
Forged.			" 56 to 2 cwt.	4 6	" 40 " 45	5 9	And to advance	
1 to 2 cwt.			" 2 to 5 cwt.	5 0	" 45 " 50	6 0	3d. per cwt.	
" 2 " 20	3 3	3 9	" 5 " 8	5 3	" 50 " 55	6 3	every 2½ cwt.	
" 20 " 30	3 3	3 9	" 8 " 10	5 6	" 55 " 60	6 6	upwards.	
" 30 " 40	3 6	4 0	" 10 " 20	5 9	<i>Nicholl's Anchors.</i>			
" 40 " 45	3 9	4 3	" 20 " 30	6 0	All under 56 lbs. 14s. each.			
" 45 " 50	4 0	4 6	" 30 " 40	6 3	56 lbs. to 112 lbs. 20s. 3d. per cwt.			
" 50 " 55	4 3	4 9	And to advance 3d. every 5 cwt.		Above 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. 18s. per cwt.			
" 55 " 60	4 6	5 0			" 2 " 3	15s.		
					" 3 " and up	11s. 3d.		

Provision is also made in the list for the following extras:—

Ordinary Anchors.

To advance 3d. per cwt. every 5 cwt. up. Dressing common palms 1d. per cwt. extra. Common Boss Stock Anchors 1s. per cwt. extra. Fishery Anchors 1s. per cwt. extra. All Plate Anchors 3d. per cwt. extra. Spare Stocks 3s. 3d. per cwt. Anchors above 1 cwt. to 2 cwt., when the smith makes his own forgings, 4s. 6d. per cwt. Iron stock anchors, made without stocks, 2d. per cwt. extra. When the smith draws the stock, 6d. per cwt. extra on the weight of stock.

Rodger's and all Solid Palms.

To advance 3d. every 5 cwt. upwards. Rodger's Boss stock anchors 1s. cwt. extra. Solid palmed, above 1 cwt. to 2 cwt., when the smith makes his own forgings, 5s. cwt.

Correction—Rodger's and all Solid Palms from 7 lbs. to 112 lbs., when made from Round Iron, 1s. per cwt. extra to Ordinary Anchors.

Trotman and Porters.

To advance 3d. per cwt. every 5 cwt. upward. Stocks to be weighed with the anchor under 20 cwt. at above list. 20 cwt. and upwards: com. stocks, 3s. 3d. cwt. Spare Boss stocks 6s. 6d. per cwt. Waterproof Trotman and Porters 3s. per cwt. extra. Palms welded on by the smith 1s. per palm. Boss stock anchors 1s. per cwt. extra to list, and the stock weighed with the anchor at the same price; but when the anchor itself weighs over 40 cwt., the stock shall remain at 6s. 6d. per cwt. In defining the weight of Trotmans, the weight to be taken without the shackles and fittings.

All descriptions of anchors extra finished 6d. per cwt. extra.

File Forging and Cutting.

Lists of prices for file forgers and file cutters in the Sheffield district were agreed to at a conference of manufacturers and workmen in July 1873, and these are operative at the present time, about 1,100 workpeople being paid under them.

The following list shows the prices paid for single hand forging of the most generally known classes of files:—

SINGLE HAND FORGING.

Ins.	Flat and Square.	Hand and Pillar.	Half round from		Round from Square Steel.	Cabinets from		Shoe Rasps.	Shoe Rasps.		Taper Saw Files from	
			Half round Steel.	Flat Steel.		Cabinet Steel.	Flat Steel.		Single Improved.	Double Improved.	Three-square Steel.	Square Steel.
	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3	3 8	3 8	—	3 9	3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9
3½	3 10	3 10	—	3 10	3 7	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	3 11
4	4 0	4 1	3 9	4 0	3 8	4 6	4 8	—	—	—	3 7	4 3
4½	4 3	4 4	4 1	4 5	4 2	5 0	5 2	—	—	—	3 11	4 11
5	4 6	4 9	4 6	4 10	4 8	5 6	5 8	3 3	3 5	3 7	4 4	5 4
5½	5 0	5 5	5 0	5 4	5 2	6 0	6 2	3 5	3 7	3 9	4 10	6 4
6	5 6	6 1	5 6	6 10	5 8	6 6	6 8	3 7	3 9	4 0	5 4	6 10
6½	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 4	6 2	7 0	7 3	3 9	4 0	4 3	6 2	7 11
7	6 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	6 8	7 6	7 9	4 0	4 3	4 6	7 0	8 9
7½	7 0	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 3	8 0	8 10	4 3	4 6	4 10	7 9	9 6
8	7 6	8 0	7 6	8 0	7 9	8 6	10 0	4 6	4 10	5 3	8 6	10 3
8½	8 0	8 6	8 0	9 0	8 7	9 3	11 3	4 10	5 3	5 9	9 6	11 3
9	8 6	10 3	8 6	10 0	9 6	10 0	12 6	5 3	5 9	6 3	10 6	12 3
9½	9 6	11 0	9 6	11 0	10 6	11 0	13 9	5 9	6 3	7 1	11 6	13 3
10	10 9	12 0	11 3	—	—	12 6	15 0	6 3	7 2	8 0	—	15 6

Ins.	Blunt Saw Files from Three-square Steel.	Three-squares from		Blunt Three-squares from Three-square Steel.	Frames from		Feather Edge and Diamond from Feather Edge and Diamond Steel.	Knife Files and Slitting Pinions.	Tumbler and Cants from Square and Flat Steel.	Blunt Tumbler and Cants from Rolled Tumbler and Cant Steel.	Cross Files from Rolled Half-round Steel.
		Three-square Steel.	Square Steel.		Frame Steel.	Square, Flat, or Round Steel.					
	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.	Per Gross.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3	—	3 6	3 9	—	—	—	—	—	4 6	3 8	—
3½	—	3 7	4 1	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	3 10	—
4	3 6	3 9	4 6	3 6	3 0	3 4	4 2	5 10	5 6	4 0	4 9
4½	3 9	4 0	5 0	3 8	3 2	3 9	4 6	6 5	6 0	4 3	5 3
5	4 1	4 4	5 6	4 1	3 5	4 3	5 0	7 0	6 6	4 6	6 0
5½	4 7	4 10	6 3	4 6	3 10	4 10	5 6	7 7	7 0	5 0	6 6
6	5 3	5 4	7 0	5 2	4 4	5 6	6 0	8 2	7 9	5 6	7 0
6½	6 0	5 10	7 9	5 6	4 10	6 3	6 6	9 0	8 9	6 0	7 9
7	7 0	6 5	8 3	6 2	5 4	7 1	7 0	10 0	10 0	6 6	8 10
7½	7 9	7 0	8 10	6 8	5 10	8 0	7 6	11 0	11 3	7 0	9 6
8	8 6	7 8	9 6	7 4	6 6	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 6	7 6	10 3
8½	9 6	8 10	10 6	8 4	7 2	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 9	8 0	11 0
9	10 6	10 0	11 9	9 6	8 0	11 0	10 3	14 0	15 0	8 6	11 4
9½	11 6	11 2	13 0	10 6	9 0	12 0	10 10	16 6	16 6	9 0	12 8
10	—	—	—	—	10 0	13 0	11 6	18 6	18 6	10 6	13 6

On the heavier sizes of files beginning from 10 inches the forger requires a striker, and the list for double hand forging provides a scale for the payment of the striker as well as the forger. The following section of the list may be taken as an illustration of this mode of adjusting the rates for the two classes of men, which is somewhat different from the mode usually adopted in dividing piece work earnings as between general smiths and strikers:—

DOUBLE HAND FORGING.

—	Flat and Square.	Half-round from Rolled Half-round Steel.	Half-round and Round from Flat and Square Steel.	—	Flat and Square.	Half-round from Rolled Half-round Steel.	Half-round and Round from Flat and Square Steel.
Inch.	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	Inch.	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	per doz. s. d.
10 { Forger { Striker	0 5½ 0 5	0 6 0 5½	0 6½ 0 5½	16 { Forger { Striker	1 3 1 0	1 5 1 2	1 9 1 6
10½ { Forger { Striker	0 6 0 5	0 6½ 0 5½	0 7 0 6	17 { Forger { Striker	1 5½ 1 2	1 8½ 1 5	2 0½ 1 9
11 { Forger { Striker	0 6½ 0 5½	0 7 0 6	0 7½ 0 6½	18 { Forger { Striker	1 8 1 4	1 11 1 7	2 4 2 0
11½ { Forger { Striker	0 6¾ 0 5¾	0 7½ 0 6½	0 8¾ 0 7½	19 { Forger { Striker	1 11 1 7	2 2 1 10	2 11 2 5½
12 { Forger { Striker	0 7 0 6	0 7½ 0 6½	0 9½ 0 8½	20 { Forger { Striker	2 4 1 10	2 8½ 2 2½	3 6 2 11½
12½ { Forger { Striker	0 7½ 0 6½	0 8½ 0 7½	0 10½ 0 8½	21 { Forger { Striker	2 9 2 2	3 1½ 2 6½	4 1½ 3 6
13 { Forger { Striker	0 7¾ 0 6¾	0 8¾ 0 7¾	0 10¾ 0 9½	22 { Forger { Striker	3 3 2 7	3 7½ 2 11½	5 1 4 4
13½ { Forger { Striker	0 8½ 0 6¾	0 9½ 0 7¾	0 11½ 0 9½	23 { Forger { Striker	4 0 3 3	4 4½ 3 7½	6 6 5 5
14 { Forger { Striker	0 9 0 7½	0 10 0 8½	1 0½ 0 10½	24 { Forger { Striker	5 2 4 4	5 6½ 4 8½	8 6 7 5
15 { Forger { Striker	0 11½ 0 9½	1 1½ 0 11½	1 5 1 3	All above 24 inch, Forger 9d. Striker 7d. per in. per doz.			All above 24 in., Forger 1s. Striker 10d. per in. per doz.
All above 24 inch, Forger 9d. Striker 7d. per in. per doz.				All above 24 in., Forger 1s. Striker 10d. per in. per doz.			

Arch Files, to advance 1 inch on flat price. Rifflers, to advance 4 inches on half-round, from flat steel. Hand Files, to advance 1 inch on flat price. Hand Files, Swaged, to advance 5 inches on flat price. Pillar Files, as hand files. High Back Half-round, from flat steel, half-round weight or under, to advance 1 inch on half-round price, from flat steel; if from half-round steel, to take advances upon half-round steel; if extra weight to take inches for weight. All Half-round of extra weight, to take inches for weight. Flat Back, half-round, as cabinets. Double Half-round, Oval, and Drawn Tumbler, to advance 1 inch on tumbler prices. Drawn Flat of extra weight to take inches for weight, if above 14 inch and carrying 4 inches or more of extra weight, from steel not cogged, take inches for weight; if cogged—Forger 6d., Striker 5½d. per stone.

Hand cutting is a much finer process, and the list which is highly technical, provides scales of payment for a vast variety of work. As in forging it will be observed the rate of payment increases by half inches in the length of the file up to 13½ inches, and afterwards by inches only. The following sections of the list deal with the commoner kinds of files, and will serve to illustrate generally the system

of fixing rates in this trade, general advances or reductions being made by percentages on the list:—

			Flat, Entering and Taper Square.*	Hand, Pillar and Blunt Square.†				Flat, Entering and Taper Square.*	Hand, Pillar and Blunt Square.†
Inches.		per doz.	s. d.	s. d.	Inches.		per doz.	s. d.	s. d.
To 4	{ Bastard	1 1½	1 2	12½	{ Bastard	3 3	3 5		
	{ 2nd Cut	1 6	1 6		{ 2nd Cut	3 11	4 1		
	{ Smooth	1 10	1 10		{ Smooth	4 9½	5 2		
4½	{ Bastard	1 2	1 3	13	{ Bastard	3 6	3 8		
	{ 2nd Cut	1 7	1 7		{ 2nd Cut	4 2	4 5		
	{ Smooth	1 11	1 11		{ Smooth	5 1	5 6		
5	{ Bastard	1 3	1 3½	13½	{ Bastard	3 9	3 11		
	{ 2nd Cut	1 8	1 8		{ 2nd Cut	4 5	4 9		
	{ Smooth	2 0	2 1		{ Smooth	5 4½	5 10		
5½	{ Bastard	1 4	1 4½	14	{ Bastard	4 0	4 2		
	{ 2nd Cut	1 9	1 9½		{ 2nd Cut	4 9	5 2		
	{ Smooth	2 1½	2 3		{ Smooth	5 10	6 2		
6	{ Bastard	1 5	1 5½	15	{ Bastard	4 6	4 10		
	{ 2nd Cut	1 10	1 11		{ 2nd Cut	5 5	6 0		
	{ Smooth	2 3	2 5		{ Smooth	6 7	7 0		
6½	{ Bastard	1 6	1 6½	16	{ Bastard	5 2	5 6		
	{ 2nd Cut	1 11½	2 0½		{ 2nd Cut	6 2	6 11		
	{ Smooth	2 5	2 7		{ Smooth	7 6	9 0		
7	{ Bastard	1 7	1 8	17	{ Bastard	6 0	6 7		
	{ 2nd Cut	2 1	2 2		{ 2nd Cut	7 3	8 0		
	{ Smooth	2 7	2 9		{ Smooth	9 0	11 0		
7½	{ Bastard	1 8	1 9	18	{ Bastard	7 0	7 8		
	{ 2nd Cut	2 2½	2 3½		{ 2nd Cut	8 6	9 3		
	{ Smooth	2 9	2 11		{ Smooth	11 0	13 0		
8	{ Bastard	1 9	1 10	19	{ Bastard	8 1	8 9		
	{ 2nd Cut	2 4	2 5		{ 2nd Cut	9 10	11 0		
	{ Smooth	2 11	3 1		{ Smooth	13 0	15 0		
8½	{ Bastard	1 10½	1 11½	20	{ Bastard	9 3	10 3		
	{ 2nd Cut	2 5½	2 7		{ 2nd Cut	11 4	12 9		
	{ Smooth	3 1	3 3		{ Smooth	15 0	17 0		
9	{ Bastard	2 0	2 1						
	{ 2nd Cut	2 7	2 9						
	{ Smooth	3 3	3 5						
9½	{ Bastard	2 2	2 3						
	{ 2nd Cut	2 9	2 11						
	{ Smooth	3 5½	3 7						
10	{ Bastard	2 4	2 5						
	{ 2nd Cut	2 11	3 1						
	{ Smooth	3 8	3 9						
10½	{ Bastard	2 6	2 7						
	{ 2nd Cut	3 1	3 3						
	{ Smooth	3 10½	4 0						
11	{ Bastard	2 8	2 9						
	{ 2nd Cut	3 3	3 5						
	{ Smooth	4 1	4 3						
11½	{ Bastard	2 10	2 11						
	{ 2nd Cut	3 6	3 8						
	{ Smooth	4 3½	4 6						
12	{ Bastard	3 0	3 2						
	{ 2nd Cut	3 8	3 10						
	{ Smooth	4 6	4 10						

Flat, entering and taper square, and hand, pillar and blunt square.—All above 20 inches rise: Bastards, 1s. 6d.; second cuts, 1s. 8d.; Smooths, 2s. per inch per dozen, respectively.

* Flat with one round edge, half-round price; with two round edges, 1-inch and half-round price.

All flat over-cut on one edge, one-twelfth extra; over-cut on both edges, one-sixth extra; if extra thin, as arch files.

† Flat and hand, middle and rough, 14 inches and above, 2d. per doz. extra. Square to 5½ inches, half-round price.

† With swaged edges to advance two inches.

Inches	Three-squares.			Three-squares Edging.		Half-round Bastard Cut.			Half-round Second Cut.		
	Bastard.	Second Cut.	Smooth.	Middle rough and bastard.	Second Cut and Smooth.	Bastard Cut Finish-ing.	Round Siding.	Flat Siding.	Second Cut Finish-ing.	Round Siding.	Flat Siding.
To 4	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 10	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 1 6½	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 6½
4½	1 2	1 7	1 11	—	—	1 4	0 10½	0 5½	1 8	1 1	0 7
5	1 3	1 8	2 0	—	—	1 5½	0 11½	0 6	1 9½	1 2	0 7½
5½	1 4	1 9	2 1½	—	—	1 7	1 0	0 7	1 11	1 3	0 8
6	1 5	1 10	2 3	0 2	0 3½	1 8	1 1	0 7	2 1	1 4	0 9
6½	1 6	1 11½	2 5	—	—	1 9	1 1½	0 7½	2 2½	1 5	0 9½
7	1 7	2 1	2 7	0 2½	0 4	1 9½	1 2	0 7½	2 4	1 6	0 10
7½	1 8½	2 4½	2 9	—	—	1 11	1 3	0 8	2 6	1 7½	0 10½
8	1 10	2 6	2 11	0 3	0 4½	2 0½	1 4	0 8½	2 8	1 9	0 11
8½	1 11½	2 7	3 1	—	—	2 2	1 5½	0 9½	2 10	1 10½	0 11½
9	2 1	2 9	3 3	0 3½	0 5	2 5	1 7	0 10	3 0	2 0	1 0
9½	2 3	2 11	3 5	—	—	2 7	1 8½	0 10½	3 2	2 1½	1 0½
10	2 5	3 1	3 8	0 4	0 5½	2 9½	1 10	0 11½	3 5	2 3	1 2
10½	2 7	3 3	3 11	—	—	2 11	1 11	1 0	3 8	2 4½	1 3½
11	2 10	3 5	4 1	0 4½	0 6	3 1	2 0	1 1	3 10	2 6	1 4
11½	3 0½	3 7	4 3	—	—	3 4	2 2	1 2	4 1	2 8	1 5
12	3 3	3 9	4 6	0 6	0 7	3 7	2 4	1 3	4 4	2 10	1 6
12½	3 6	4 0	4 9	—	—	3 10	2 6	1 4	4 7	3 0	1 7
13	3 9	4 3	5 1	0 7	0 8	4 1	2 8	1 5	4 10	3 2	1 8
13½	3 11	4 6	5 6	—	—	4 4	2 10	1 6	5 1	3 4	1 9
14	4 3	4 10	5 10	0 8	0 9	4 8	3 0	1 8	5 5	3 6	1 11
15	4 10	5 7	6 7	—	—	5 2	3 4	1 10	6 2	4 0	2 2
16	5 6	6 6	7 6	—	—	6 1	4 0	2 1	7 1	4 8	2 5
17	6 7	7 8	9 0	—	—	7 1	4 8	2 5	8 3	5 6	2 9
18	7 8	8 10	11 0	—	—	8 2	5 4	2 10	9 6	6 4	3 2
19	8 9	10 0	13 0	—	—	9 5	6 2	3 3	11 0	7 4	3 8
20	10 3	11 4	15 0	—	—	10 8	7 0	3 8	12 9	8 6	4 3
	all above rise 1/6 per in. per doz.	all above rise 1/8 per in. per doz.	all above rise 2/0 per in. per doz.	all above rise 0/1 per in. per doz.	all above rise 0/1½ per in. per doz.	all above rise 1/6 per in. per doz.	all above rise 1/0 per in. per doz.	all above rise 0/6 per in. per doz.	all above rise 1/9 per in. per doz.	all above rise 1/1 per in. per doz.	all above rise 0/8 per in. per doz.

Single Cut to 6 inches only, 2d. per doz. less than double cut, in all cuts. Blunts to advance 1 inch, with round edges, to be price and half; the Edging to be one-third of the whole.

Cutlers' Three-squares, to advance 1 inch. Bellied up to 10-inch of extra strength, to take the medium price between length and extra strength. Above 10-inch to take length for extra strength.

11-inch Three-square not to exceed ¾-inch in breadth, and to advance 1-16th to the inch; if broader, extra price. 12 inch and above middle cut or rough, 2d. per dozen extra.

Half-round Smooth.					Half-round edging.					Round.					Cabinet Files.				
Smooth Finish-ing.					Round Siding.					Flat Siding.					Common Half-round and cross files, cut on one edge.				
Common.					2nd Cut.					Smooth.					Bastard Cut.				
per doz.					per doz.					per doz.					per doz.				
s. d.					s. d.					s. d.					s. d.				
ins.	To 4	2 0	1 4	0 8	—	ins.	To 3½	0 11½	1 1	1 5	ins.	To 4	1 5	1 5	ins.	To 4	1 5	1 5	1 5
4½	2 1½	1 5	0 8½	—	4	4	1 0	1 2	1 6	5	5	1 6	5	1 7½	5	1 7½	5	1 7½	5
5	2 3	1 6	0 9	—	4½	4½	1 1	1 3	1 7½	6	6	1 7½	6	1 10	6	1 10	6	1 10	6
5½	2 4½	1 7	0 9½	—	5	5	1 1½	1 4	1 9	7	7	1 9	7	2 1	7	2 1	7	2 1	7
6	2 6	1 8	0 10	0 2	5½	5½	1 2½	1 5	1 10½	8	8	1 10½	8	2 4	8	2 4	8	2 4	8
6½	2 8	1 9	0 11	—	6	6	1 4	1 7	2 1	9	9	2 1	9	2 8	9	2 8	9	2 8	9
7	2 9½	1 10	0 11½	0 2½	6½	6½	1 5	1 8	2 2	10	10	2 2	10	3 1	10	3 1	10	3 1	10
7½	3 0	2 0	1 0	—	7	7	1 6	1 9	2 4	11	11	2 4	11	3 6	11	3 6	11	3 6	11
8	3 3	2 2	1 1	0 2½	7½	7½	1 7½	1 10	2 5½	12	12	2 5½	12	3 11	12	3 11	12	3 11	12
8½	3 5	2 3	1 2	—	8	8	1 9	2 0	2 7	13	13	2 7	13	4 4	13	4 4	13	4 4	13
9	3 7	2 4	1 3	0 3	8½	8½	1 10½	2 2	2 9	14	14	2 9	14	4 10	14	4 10	14	4 10	14
9½	3 10	2 6	1 4	—	9	9	2 0	2 4	3 0	15	15	3 0	15	5 7	15	5 7	15	5 7	15
10	4 1	2 8	1 5	0 3	9½	9½	2 1½	2 6	3 3	16	16	3 3	16	6 3	16	6 3	16	6 3	16
10½	4 5	2 11	1 6	—	10	10	2 3	2 8	3 6	17	17	3 6	17	7 3	17	7 3	17	7 3	17
11	4 10	3 2	1 8	0 3½	10½	10½	2 4½	2 10	3 9	18	18	3 9	18	8 3	18	8 3	18	8 3	18
11½	5 1	3 4	1 9	—	11	11	2 6	3 0	4 0	19	19	4 0	19	9 3	19	9 3	19	9 3	19
12	5 4	3 6	1 10	0 3½	11½	11½	2 8	3 2	4 3	20	20	4 3	20	10 3	20	10 3	20	10 3	20
12½	5 8	3 8	2 0	—	12	12	2 10	3 5	4 6			4 6							
13	5 11	3 10	2 1	0 4	12½	12½	3 0½	3 8	4 9			4 9							
13½	6 3	4 1	2 2	—	13	13	3 3	4 0	5 2			5 2							
14	6 7	4 4	2 3	0 4	13½	13½	3 6	4 3	5 5			5 5							
15	7 5	4 10	2 7	—	14	14	3 9	4 7	6 0			6 0							
16	8 9	5 10	2 11	All above rise 1d.	15	15	4 3	5 3	7 1			7 1							
17	10 6	7 0	3 6	per inch	16	16	4 10	6 0	8 3			8 3							
18	12 7	8 4	4 3	per doz.	17	17	5 7	7 1	10 0			10 0							
19	14 9	9 10	4 11	Cut on	18	18	6 6	8 3	12 0			12 0							
20	17 0	11 4	5 8	both edges,	19	19	7 6	9 8	14 0			14 0							
				Double price.	20	20	8 6	11 3	16 0			16 0							
	All above rise 2s. per doz.	All above rise 1s. 3d. per inch per doz.	All above rise 9d. per inch per doz.			All above rise 1s. 6d. per inch per doz.		All above rise 1s. 8d. per inch per doz.		All above rise 2s. per inch per doz.				All above rise 1s. 6d. per inch per doz.					

EXTRAS.—Half-round cut on the flat side only, as round-offs. Half-round Common, with six or seven rows, one-sixth more than Half-round price. Double Cut, Second Cut, and Smooth, Round Sides, one-third of the Round-side price extra. Cross files to advance 2 inches on Half-round price of their respective cuts. If Double Cut, one-third of Single Cut price, extra for Second Cut and Smooth. Flat Back Half-round to advance 1 inch on half-round price.

Smooth and Second Cut Double Cut, one third of Single Cut extra. Common over cut to 6 inch, 1d. per doz. extra.

Flat Sides, two-fifths.

The list for hand cut rasps is complete in itself, and shows clearly the graduation of price per inch of length in the various descriptions of rasps. It is as follows:—

RASPS.

Size.	Cabinet Rasps.	Cabinet Rasps, Extra Smooth.	Gun-stockers, Flat and $\frac{1}{4}$ -round.	Hand Bastard.	Hand Bastard.		Flat and $\frac{1}{4}$ -round Bastard.		
					Second Cut.	Smooth.	Bastard.	Second Cut.	Smooth.
Inches	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.
To 4	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5	1 7	2 5	—	1 4	1 8	2 2	1 3	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
6	1 10	2 9	1 8	1 6	1 10	2 4	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
7	2 2	3 3	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	2 8	1 8	2 1	2 6
8	2 6	3 9	2 2	1 11	2 5	3 0	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	2 10	4 3	2 7	2 2	2 10	3 4	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	3 3
10	3 3	4 11	3 0	2 6	3 2	3 9	2 5	3 0	3 7
11	3 9	5 8	3 5	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7	4 4	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5	4 1
12	4 2	6 3	3 10	3 3	4 0	5 0	3 1	3 10	4 10
13	4 7	6 11	4 4	3 9	4 6	5 6	3 7	4 4	5 4
14	5 1	7 8	4 10	4 3	5 0	6 2	4 1	4 10	5 11
15	5 8	8 6	5 8	4 9	5 8	6 10	4 8	5 5	6 7
16	6 6	9 9	6 11	5 6	6 6	8 0	5 2	6 2	7 5
17	8 0	12 0	8 2	6 6	7 7	9 5	6 1	7 1	8 9
18	10 0	15 0	9 5	7 6	8 11	11 6	7 1	8 3	10 6
19	12 0	18 0	10 8	8 7	10 3	13 8	8 2	9 6	12 7
20	14 0	21 0	12 8	9 10	11 10	15 10	9 5	11 0	14 8
20	16 0	24 0	14 8	11 3	13 7	18 0	10 8	12 8	16 11
	All above 20 in. 2s. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 3s. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 2s. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 1s. 6d. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 1s. 9d. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 2s. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 1s. 6d. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 1s. 9d. per inch per doz.	All above 20 in. 2s. per inch per doz.

Size.	Shoe Rasps.	Shoe Rasps.			Horse Rasps.*	Horse Rasps Tanged.*	Last Makers.†	Saddle Tree.†
		Patent French Boot.	Patent Shoe Rasps Cut.	Swiss and Devel.				
Inches.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.	Per doz.
To 4	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5	—	—	—	2 6	—	—	—	—
6	1 6	2 6	1 10	3 0	—	—	—	—
7	1 8	2 9	2 1	3 6	—	—	—	—
8	1 10	3 3	2 5	4 0	—	—	—	—
9	2 1	3 6	2 8	4 6	—	—	—	—
10	2 5	4 0	2 11	5 0	2 6	2 11	5 0	—
11	2 8	4 9	3 3	5 6	2 10	3 5	5 5	—
12	2 11	5 8	3 8	6 2	3 4	4 1	6 0	6 6
13	—	—	—	—	4 0	4 10	6 11	7 4
14	—	—	—	—	4 7	5 7	8 0	8 6
15	—	—	—	—	5 3	6 6	9 0	10 0
16	—	—	—	—	6 2	7 9	10 6	12 0
17	—	—	—	—	7 2	—	12 0	14 0
18	—	—	—	—	8 3	—	13 6	16 0
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 6	18 0
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 6	20 0

* Horse Rasps all sizes above 18 inches, and Horse Rasps Tanged all sizes above 16 inches, 1s. 6d. per inch per dozen.

† Last Makers' and Saddle Tree, all sizes above 20 inches, 2s. per inch per dozen.

Gunstockers' Second Cut to advance two inches on Gunstockers' prices. Blunt Gunstockers' to advance one inch on Gunstockers' prices. Half-round Rasps, circular cut, to reckon as Gunstockers'. Cabinet Rasps, circular cut, to reckon as Last Makers'. Flat Rasps, cut up or across, to advance one inch on Half-round. Last Makers' and Saddle Tree, circular cut, to advance one inch. Cross File Rasps to advance two inches on Half-round. Shoe Rasps, cut on one edge, to advance one inch, if cut on both edges to advance two inches. Shoe Rasps, single improved, half-inch extra; double improved, one inch extra. Tanged Shoe Rasps to advance one inch on Flat price. Swaged Rasps 2d. per dozen extra. Peg Rasps, single, 1s. per dozen, do. double, 1s. 6d. per dozen. Horse Tooth Rasps 6d. each. Bread Rasps 3d. each. Saw Handle Files and Rasps 6d. each. Oval or Tumbler Rasps to advance three inches on Hand Rasps; if Double Tanged, two inches extra. Round Rasps, from one to nine inches, 6d.; all above, 4d. per dozen extra on Half-round price on their respective cuts. Horse Rasps of extra weight to take inches for weight. Patent Horse Rasps, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, one inch less than Horse Rasp price; if broader Horse Rasp price.

Special kinds of files not set out in the detailed list, and general conditions governing the list, are dealt with in the following statement:—

Rail Files, rough seven teeth or less to the inch, double price siding; if 8 to 11 teeth to the inch, one-third extra siding.

Rail Files, with one round edge, as half-round; with two round edges, one inch extra; with square edges, as flat; ditto, blunt point square edges and cut on both edges, as equalling; if cut on one edge, as hand files. Ditto, blunt points and round edges, two inches on half-round price; if one round edge, one inch and half-round price.

Improved Rail Files, two inches and half-round price; and one inch for blunt points.

Weight Files, drawn points, flat and half-round, 10 to 13½ inch, to take the medium. Example—10 inch weight, of 11 inch, take 10½ inch price; or 11 inch weight of 13 inch, take 12 inch price.

Weight Files, 14 inch and above, carrying 4 inches or more of extra weight, for common 1s. 10d. per stone.

Weight Files, second cut, 2½d. per lb., smooth, 3d. per lb.

Weight Files, half-round common, 2s. 1d. per stone; second cut, 3d. per lb.; smooth, 3½d. per lb.

Taper Square and Round of extra thickness, to take the medium price.

Round-offs, two-thirds of half round price.

Tripple Files to advance two inches on half-round price.

Waterloo Files, half-round price.

All Tumbler Files, whether left at point or not, to advance two inches on half-round price.

Clock and Kit Files, 1s. 8d. per dozen.

Lock Files, single, flat price.

Kirby Files, as round-offs.

Flat Back, half-round, to advance one inch on half-round price.

Tip, Triangle, and New Cut Files to advance one inch.

Pot Files and Button Floats, flat price.

Grub Files to advance one inch on half-round price.

Cock Spur Files to advance one inch on flat price.

Spectacle Joint Files, half-price of equallings.

Curl Files to advance 6 inches on half-round price.

Coffin Files, safe edges, flat price; cut on one edge, to advance one inch; on both edges, two inches on flat price.

Bird Feather, as drawn feather edge.

Seagon or Strong Flat Back Feather Edge, with safe backs, as feather edges; if cut on the back one inch extra.

Cotton Files, as knife files.

Arch Files to advance two inches on half-round price.

Plumbers' Flat and Half-round Floats to advance one inch.

Entering or Jaggler Flat, as flat.

High Back Half-round, half-round weight or under, to advance one inch on half-round price; if extra weight, inches for weight.

Trowell Tang Files, full price.

Sickle Files, 1s. 3d. each.

Bird Tongue Files, as cross files.

Rifflers to advance one inch on half-round price.

Carrot Files, double price of round.

Knife Fork Files, two-grained, 2s. 4d. per dozen.

Ditto four-grained, 2s. 5d. do.

Ditto smooth, 3s. 0d. do.

Slitting Pinions to advance two inches on half-round price.

All Flat—except warding files—cut on one side, half-price ; cut on one side and on one edge, two-thirds ; if more, full price.

Warding Files, whether safe edges or sides, full price.

Thin Flat, or warding, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 W.G., 4 inch, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 17 W.G., 5 inch by 16 W.G., $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 14 W.G., or thinner, to advance half-inch ; 6 inch to advance 1 inch.

Files to reckon as Thin when one-eighth or less of their breadth in thickness.

Blunt Square, Blunt Round, Parallel, and Slotting, above 14 inch, carrying less than 4 inches of extra weight, to take medium price.

Blunt Square, Blunt Round, Parallel and Slotting, 14 inch and above, carrying 4 inches or more of extra weight—common, 1s. 10d. per stone ; second cut, 2½d. per lb. ; smooth, 3d. per lb.

All Blunts not mentioned in this list, to advance one inch on their respective sorts.

All Files and Rasps with two tangs, not provided for in this list, to advance two inches on their respective sorts.

Files Cut Double Hand, double price.

Last Makers' Files to advance one inch on cabinet files.

Dead Smooth, double price.

Double Dead Smooth, one-half more than dead smooth.

Flat Cabinets as mill-saw files.

Files without Tangs, two inches extra in cutting.

All half-inches not mentioned in this list to take the medium of prices above and below. Example—files $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch long to divide the difference of price between 8 and 9 inches.

All quarter inches to reckon quarter inches forward.

All small files, being under the lowest size mentioned in this list, to take the prices of the nearest sizes above.

Nothing to be allowed from this list for stripping or marking.

No medium between the cuts mentioned in this list.

In cutting files not mentioned in this list, the prices to be similar to work of the nearest kind.

Thirteen new files to be cut to the dozen, and 12 old files to be re-cut to the dozen.

Since 1873 the variations from list prices have been as follows :—

Year.	Percentage above or below full list prices.	
	Single hand forgers and cutters.	Double hand forgers.
1873-1877	At List.	At List.
1878-1881*	10 per cent. below.	10 per cent. below.
1882	At List.	10 per cent. below.
1883-1888	10 per cent. below.	10 per cent. below.
1889-1892	At List.	10 per cent. below.
1893-1895	10 per cent. below.	10 per cent. below.
1896-1899	At List.	10 per cent. below.

* In 1880 some firms paid full list prices.

File Grinding.

Grinding is a process intermediate between forging and cutting, and for this work also a list has been in existence since 1873. The same system of increased payment by inch or half inch of length is observable in this list as in those above referred to, as may be seen from

the following section, which may serve as a specimen of the whole in so far as new files are concerned:—

NEW FILES.

Common Flat, Entering, Plain Shoe and Horse Rasps, and Four Square above Five Inches.

From 1 to 5.	5½ to 6.	6½ to 7.	7½ to 8.	8½ to 9.	9½ to 10.	10½ to 11.	11½ to 12.
2½d.	2¾d.	3¼d.	3¾d.	4¼d.	5¼d.	6¼d.	7½d.

From 12½ to 13.	13½ to 14.	14½ to 15.	15½ to 16.	16½ to 17.	17½ to 18.
9d.	10½d.	1s. 0½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 10d.

From 18½ to 19.	19½ to 20.
2s. 2d.	2s. 6d.

All above, 6d. per inch per dozen.

Files to allow 1 in. on Flat price:—Hand, Pillar, Parallel (not broader than Flat), and thin Flat.

Files to allow 2 in. on Flat price:—Needle, Equalling, Two Tanged Flat and Millsaw, Square Edges, Lock Files, Pin Files, Tip Files, Parallel Files (Broader than Flat), Registered Files, Heel Files, Shoe Files, Coffin Files, Waterloo Files, Round Edge Cotter or Slotting and Double Blunt Parallel.

Files to allow 3 in. extra on Flat price:—Rail Files and Tanged Rasps.

For old files the following is the scale of prices for grinding, for which the rates are higher as the old cuts have to be ground down:—

OLD FILES.

To 6½.	7.	7½ to 8.	8½ to 9.	9½ to 10.	10½ to 11.	11½ to 12.	12½ to 13.	13½ to 14.
6d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	1s.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 10d.

From 14½ to 15.	15½ to 16.	16½ to 17.	17½ to 18.	18½ to 19.	19½ to 20.
2s. 4d.	2s. 9d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 9d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 10d.

All above, 1s. per inch per dozen.

Old Saw Files Topping, and Gullets, double the price of New, Old Rubbers and Weight Files, 1s. 6d. per stone. Old Silversmiths' Files and Rasps 1s. 6d. each.

Old Hand and all Blunt Points 1 inch extra. All Old Files 12 to the dozen. Old Rail Files, seven teeth or less to the inch, double the price of Bastard Cut Old Files. Old Cross Files and all Double Tanged Old Files 2 inch extra.

All stones hanging up to 14 hands 4s.; from 14 to 16 hands 5s.; from 16 to 18 hands 6s.; all above, 7s. per stone.

All back stones hanging, 2s. clear per stone.

Nottingham Needle Makers.

This trade employs but a small number of men, who are chiefly engaged in making the special classes of machine needles used in the lace, hosiery and clothing trades. The list, however, is accepted by

both parties, and has been in operation since 1882. It affects only about 20 men, and is as follows:—

NEEDLE-MAKING.

PLAIN NEEDLES.				LONG BEARDS.		CIRCULAR NEEDLES.			
Gauge.	Filing.	Cramp- ing.	Making.	Gauge.	Length of Beard.	Gauge.	Filing.	Cramp- ing.	Making.
	Per 100.	Per 100.	Per 100.	14	12		Per 100.	Per 100.	Per 100.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	16	14		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6	2 0 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂	2 6	18	16	6	1 9 ¹ / ₂	0 5	2 2 ¹ / ₂
8	1 9 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂	2 3	20	18	8	1 6 ¹ / ₂	0 5	1 11 ¹ / ₂
10	1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	2 0	22	20	10	1 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4	1 8 ¹ / ₂
12	1 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	1 9	24	20	12	1 1 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ¹ / ₂
14	1 1 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 5	26	20	14	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂
16	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 3	28	24	16	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	1 0 ¹ / ₂
18	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 1	30	24	18	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11
20	0 9	0 3	1 0	32	26	20	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 10
22	0 9	0 3	1 0	34	30	22	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 10
24	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11	36	30				
26	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11	38	30				
28	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11	Long Beards, 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per 100 extra; one fourth to Cramper.		24	5 9 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂	0 9
30	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11			26	5 9 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂	0 9
32	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹ / ₂			28	5 9 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂	0 9
34	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹ / ₂			30	5 9 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂	0 9
36	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 1	LEVERS.		32	6 1 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂
38	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2			34	6 1 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂
40	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 3				Per 100.	Per 100.	
42	1 0	0 4	1 4			36	0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 10 ¹ / ₂
44	1 0 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	1 5	24	16	38	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	0 11
46	1 1 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	1 6	26	16	40	0 9	0 3	1 0
48	1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	1 7	30	16	42	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 1
Long and Middle Eyes, 1d. per 100 extra; one fourth to Cramper.				32	18	44	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2
				34	18	46	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂
				36	20				
				38	20				
				Levera, 2 ¹ / ₂ d. per 100 extra; one fourth to Cramper.					

COTTON'S PATENTS.			Per 100.
Gauge.	Per 100 extra.	Turn Stitch Flat-back Deep Eyes Coat	s. d.
	d.	..	3 6
6 to 22 inclusive	2		2 0
24 to 34	1 ¹ / ₂		1 8 ¹ / ₂
36 to 46	1		1 5 ¹ / ₂
POINTS.			
Per 100.			
s. d.			
Pilloreen ..			2 0

COVERER POINTS.					
Gauge.	Wire.	Per 100.	Gauge.	Wire.	Per 100.
		s. d.			s. d.
10	4	2 3	22	18	1 6
12	6	2 0	24	20	1 3
14	8	2 0	26	20	1 3
16	10	1 9	30	22	1 3
18	12	1 9	32	24	1 3
20	16	1 6	34	24	1 3

All extras in the above Points to be paid for.

COTTON'S PATENTS.

Gauge.	Per 100 extra.
6 to 22 inclusive	2
24 to 34	1 ¹ / ₂
36 to 46	1

Turn Stitch	Per 100.
Flat-back	3 6
Deep Eyes	2 0
Coat	1 8 ¹ / ₂
	1 5 ¹ / ₂

POINTS.

One-fourth to the
Cramper.

Pilloreen	Per 100.
	s. d.
	2 0

COVERER POINTS.

Gauge.	Wire.	Per 100.	Gauge.	Wire.	Per 100.
10	4	s. d.	22	18	s. d.
12	6	2 3	24	20	1 6
14	8	2 0	26	20	1 3
16	10	1 9	30	22	1 3
18	12	1 9	32	24	1 3
20	16	1 6	34	24	1 3

All extras in the above Points to be paid for.

All extras to be paid for.

Vermin, &c., Trap Making.

A piece list prepared by the employers for regulating the prices paid for steel trap making is published by the workmen's trade union in Wolverhampton, and is of interest as illustrating the method of fixing prices in the trade. It is a purely local list applying to Wednes-

field and Heath Town (in the Wolverhampton district). Only about 100 men and 13 firms are said to be affected by it, and it is reported to be fairly adhered to by both parties.

The list is dated May 20, 1890, and list prices were paid until October, 1897, since when an advance of 10 per cent. on both piece work and time rates has been paid. The prices are calculated both by weight and by the dozen traps. The first class of traps given on the list may be taken as an illustration.

SINGLE SPRING VERMIN TRAPS.

—	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in. Jaws.
Weight, per dozen.. .. lbs.	36	51	66	84	96
Wages, 1½d. lb. .. per doz.	4s. 6d.	6s. 4d.	8s. 3d.	10s.	12s.

Here the traps are classified according to the size of the jaws, and to each size corresponds a certain weight, which is stated in the next line per dozen traps. The price paid is stated both by weight (1½d. per lb.) and by the dozen.

In the case above taken, the price per lb. is uniform, but in some cases it varies with the size of the trap, as is seen in the following example:—

RABBIT TRAPS.—NO. 1.

Jaws.	Stock.	Steel.	Bridges.	Weight per doz.	Wages.
in. 4	in. ¾ by 5	in. 1 by 13	in. ¾ by 11	lbs. 16	1d. per lb., or 1s. 4d. per doz.
4½	¾ " 4	1½ " 12	¾ " 11	18	1½d. " 2s. "
5	¾ " 3	1½ " 12	¾ " 11	22	1½d. " 2s. 9d. "

Here the first four columns give the sizes of the various parts of the trap in inches, the fifth column states the corresponding weight per dozen, and the last column gives the wages per lb. and per dozen respectively. It will be seen that the wages per lb. increase with the size of the trap. In the list for rat traps, of which two sections are quoted, payment is by dozens and not by weight, as may at first sight appear, but weights per dozen were inserted in the table as a safeguard against unfair competition in the trade.

The list also contains prices for trap springs per dozen or gross, varying according to the size and the kind of spring (*see* § VII., XII., &c., in the list which follows), and a statement of time wages for men (per day) and for youths and assistants (per week) and the recognised weekly hours of labour. (*See* § XIII. and XIV.)

It may be observed that there are a few slight variations between the prices calculated from the piece rates per lb. and those shown in the list, a "give and take" principle having been adopted in the compilation.

The following examples show the general character of the list :—

§ ii.

Double Spring, Plain Bridge Vermin Traps.

—	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	12 in Jaws.
Weight, per dozen lbs.	60	84	108	125	145	220
Wages, 1½d. per lb. for 6 in. jaw traps; 1½d. lb. for remainder doz.	7s. 6d.	8s. 9d.	11s. 3d.	13s.	15s. 2d.	22s.

The above with axle bridge, wrapped tongues, 2d. lb.
 " " Dorset " 2½d. lb.

§ iii.

Hawk Traps.

Class of Trap.	4 in.	4½ in.	5 in.	6 in.	—
Wages, No. 1 trap doz.	5	6	7	8	Pressed till.
" No. 2 "	6	7	8	9	Dorset till.
" No. 3 "	7	8	9	10	Curled Bridge.

§ iv.

Dorset Jaw Run Traps.

—	2½ in.	3 in. Jaws.
Weight, per dozen	7 lbs.	8 lbs.
Wages	2½d. lb. or 1s. 6d. doz.	2½d. lb. or 1s. 6d. doz.

With forged tongues, plates fraized, 2d. per doz. extra (finished as No. 2 Rabbit). Springs only, 6½d. per doz.

Best Dorset Jaw Run Traps.

—	2½ in.	3 in. Jaws.
Weight, per dozen .. lbs.	8	10
Wages	3d. lb. or 2s. doz.	2½d. lb. or 2s. 2d. doz.

Springs only, 7½d. per doz.

§ v.

Common Flat Spring Bird Traps.

Weight 3 lbs. per doz.	Wages, 2½d. lb. or 7½d. per doz.
Bow spring.	" 3d. lb. or 9d.
Best flat "spring bird" ... 10d. per doz.	Rivettted bow spring bird 9d. per doz.
" bow " ... 1s.	Dwarf bird traps ... 8d.
Rivettted flat spring bird 7½d.	Unique " ... 6d.

Forging Bird Trap Springs.

Flat springs, welded ... 2s. per gross. Flat springs, rivetted 1s. 3d. per gross.
 Bow " " 2s. 9d. " Bow " " 2s. "

§ vii.

Rabbit Trap Springs. No. 1.

4 in., { 6½d. per doz. 4½ in., { 8d. per doz. 5 in., { 9½d. per doz.
 1 in. { 1½ in. }

§ viii.

Real Dorset Traps. No. 1.

Jaws.	Stock.	Steel.	Bridges.	Weight. per doz.	Wages.
in. 4	in. ¾ by 4	in. 1½ by 12	in. ¾ by 12	lbs. 18	1½d. per lb. or 2s. 3s. per doz.
4½	¾ " 3	1¼ " 12	¾ " 11	20	1¾d. " 2s. 9s. "
5	¾ " 2	1½ " 12	¾ " 10	24	2d. " 4s. "

No. 2.

in.	in.	in.	in.	lbs.	
4	¾ by 3	1¼ by 12	¾ by 11	20	1½d. per lb. or 2s. 11d. per doz.
4½	¾ " 2	1¾ " 11	¾ " 10	24	2d. " 4s. "
5	1 " 2	1¾ " 10	¾ " 10	28	2d. " 4s. 8d. "

No. 3.

in.	in.	in.	in.	lbs.	
4	¾ by 1	1¾ by 11	¾ by 10	24	2d. per lb. or 4s. per doz.
4½	1 " 2	1½ " 11	1 " 10	28	2½d. " 5s. 3d. "
5	1 " 1	1½ " 10	1 " 10	32	2½d. " 6s. 8d. "

Dorset Traps, with Brass Heads, 3d. per dozen extra.

§ ix.

Rabbit Traps. No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

With Dorset Cheeks, 2d. per doz. extra.
 " Dorset Till 1d. "
 " 3 in. Plates 1d. "
 All above 3 in. Plates, 2d. "
 Every ¼ or ½ lb. charged for as 1 lb.

§ x.

Mole Traps.

3s. 6d. per gross.

§ xi.

Rat Traps. No. 1.*

Description of Trap.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Stock .. in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 10	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 9	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 10	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 9	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 9	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 9
Bevils .. in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ -L	$\frac{5}{8}$ -L	$\frac{5}{8}$ -L	$\frac{5}{8}$ -L	$\frac{5}{8}$ -L	$\frac{5}{8}$ -L
Bridges .. in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 14	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 14	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 14	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 14	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 14	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 14
Steel in.	$\frac{1}{16}$ " 15	$\frac{5}{8}$ " 15	$\frac{5}{8}$ " 15	$\frac{11}{16}$ " 15	$\frac{11}{16}$ " 15	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5
Weight per doz., lbs.	8	8	9	10	11	12

Wages, 1d. per lb.
No square jaw made in this quality.

No. 4.

Description of Trap.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Stock .. in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 7	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 6	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 5	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 5
Bevils .. in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 by 19	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 10	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 10	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bridges .. in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 12	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 12	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 12	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 12	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 12	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 12
Steel in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 14	$\frac{13}{16}$ " 14	$\frac{13}{16}$ " 14	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 14	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 14	1 " 14
Weight per doz., lbs.	12	13	14	16	17	20

Wages, 1d. per lb.
(Forged tongues and bows fraized.)

Bow springs, 2d. per doz. extra.

Round teeth, 2d. per doz. extra.

Spiking, 3d. "

Square traps, 1d. "

§ xii.

Rat Trap Springs. Class 1.

No. 1. 2s. 6d.	2. 2s. 6d.	3. 2s. 9d. per gross.
4. 2s. 9d.	5. 3s.	6. 3s. "

Class 2.

1. 3s.	2. 3s.	3. 3s. 3d. per gross.
4. 3s. 3d.	5. 3s. 6d.	6. 3s. 6d. "

Class 3.

1. 3s. 6d.	2. 3s. 6d.	3. 3s. 9d. per gross.
4. 3s. 9d.	5. 4s.	6. 4s. "

Class 4.

1. 3s. 9d.	2. 3s. 9d.	3. 3s. 9d. per gross.
4. 4s.	5. 4s. 3d.	6. 4s. 3d. "

§ xiii.

Day Men's Wages.

Spring Forger, 5s. 6d. per day.

2nd Spring Forger, 5s. per day.

Fire and Vice Man, 4s. 6d. per day.

Vice Man, 4s. per day.

Presser, 3s. 6d. per day.

Presser and Tool Repairer, 4s. per day.

Youths' and Assistants' Wages.

17 to 18 years, 7s. 6d. per week.

18 to 19 years, 10s. per week.

19 to 20 years, 12s. 6d. per week.

20 to 21 years, 15s. per week.

§ xiv.

Hours of Labour.

57½ per week.

All Traps to be kept under List Weight except § I. and II.

*The figures at the head of the columns in the lists for rat traps indicate the number of the trap, not inches.

Carriage Straighteners.

These are a class of mechanics employed in connection with the **Nottingham** lace trade. The carriages in which the bobbins are held in lace-making become bent or twisted during the operation, and it is the duty of these mechanics to straighten them. The rate of payment is, as a rule, by the hundred. The following is the list of prices arranged by the trade union, but it is not signed by the employers:—

LEVERS CARRIAGES.

5 inch and under, 9s. per hundred.

6d. per hundred extra for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over 5 inches.

2d. per hundred extra for every Carriage over 30 to the inch.

MECHLIN CARRIAGES.

All Mechlin Carriages up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 30 to the inch, shall be 8s. per hundred ; 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch after, and 2d. per Gauge after 30 to the inch.

CURTAIN CARRIAGES.

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and under, 7s. 6d. per hundred.

3d. per hundred extra for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

21 to the inch and over to be Levers price.

ROLLING LOCKER CARRIAGES.

3 inches and under, 4s. 6d. per hundred.

3d. per hundred extra for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over 3 inches.

ROTARY CARRIAGES.

Double Locker, Single Locker, and Fan Tails, 3 inches and under, 3s. 6d. per hundred.

2d. per hundred extra for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over 3 inches.

GROOVED MULE CARRIAGES.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and under, 5s. per hundred.

3d. per hundred extra for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

PUSHER CARRIAGES.

4s. 6d. per hundred.

All day work connected with Carriage Straightening shall be 1s. per hour.

The list came into operation in January 1897, and affects about 54 workpeople.

Brass Trades.

This is a trade in which most of the work is done under the piece-work system. The variety of articles now produced in brass is very large, and in the aggregate would occupy several hundred pages of printed matter of this size.

The list for casting is comparatively simple, as it establishes a rate per cwt. for different classes of work.

The following is a copy of an agreement between employers and workmen, typical of many others in existence in this trade, and which regulates the wages of about 800 workpeople:—

BIRMINGHAM BRASS CASTING TRADE.

General Price List.

At Special Conferences of Employers and Workmen, held at the Cobden Hotel, Birmingham, on March 1st and 15th, 1890, the following Price List was agreed to:—

				£.	d.	
Fine work double faced	...	...	...	21	0	per cwt.
" single	...	...	...	18	0	"
Dried work	...	...	...	14	0	"
German silver	...	...	...	12	0	"
Fender work	...	...	...	12	0	"
Steam gauges	...	...	...	11	0	"
Tack work	...	...	...	10	6	"
Gas, cock, and fire brasswork	...	...	...	10	0	"
Bedstead work	...	...	...	10	0	"
Odd side gun metal	...	...	...	8	6	"
General odd side and cabinet work	...	...	...	8	6	"
Perambulator caps for a whole odd side...	...	...	...	6	6	"
Flanges (bicycle and tricycle) for a whole odd side	...	...	...	6	9	"
Harness furniture work	...	...	...	6	6	"
Umbrella work	...	...	...	6	6	"
Mill and forge brasses, for regular work...	...	...	...	5	6	"
Weights, for regular work	...	...	...	4	6	"

Incidental Charges and Regulations.

That for clear metal an allowance not exceeding 7 lbs. per cwt. be made.

That a fine of 6d. each be imposed for the wilful neglect of fire and pots.

That a charge of 1s. per tub be made for gas when used.

That 3d. per cwt. be paid for shaking by motive power.

Accepted on behalf of the Employers' Association.

.....Secretary.

Accepted on behalf of the National Society of Amalgamated Brass-workers.

.....General Secretary.

January 5th, 1891.

For dressing and finishing, the lists are necessarily much longer and more complicated. The list for the dressing of brass hinges of different kinds up to 3 inches in size covers three foolscap pages. The minimum list for sash fasteners was arranged and agreed to by the Trade Board of Conciliation in September 1892, and was revised in 1893. Sash fasteners are an article known to all, so this agreement, under which 400 workpeople have their wages regulated, may be usefully quoted as illustrating the system adopted in this branch of the trade.

MINIMUM PRICE LIST FOR SASH FASTENERS.

CLASS I.

Cast Sash Fasteners.

- No. 1.—Open box, rising screw, burnished leg and circle :
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 9d., $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 10d., 3 in., 11d. per doz.
 Leg and circle not burnished, 9d. per gross less.
 With cast stud instead of rising screw, 1s. per gross extra.
- No. 2.—Open box, cast stud, burnished leg and circle :
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 2d. 3 in., 1s. 4d. per doz.
 Leg and circle not burnished, 1s. 6d. per gross less.
- No. 3.—Half box :
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 11d. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 3 in., 1s. 2d. per doz.
- No. 4.—Rivetted box :
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 1d. 3 in., 1s. 3d. per doz.
- No. 5.—Box :
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 2d. 3 in., 1s. 4d. per doz.
- No. 6.—Box :
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 3d. 3 in., 1s. 5d. per doz.
- No. 7.—Broad box :
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 4d. 3 in., 1s. 6d. per doz.
- No. 8.—Broad box :
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1s. 5d. 3 in., 1s. 7d. per doz.

Class I.—All cast sash fasteners are priced as sanded and rolled, with plain cast brass knobs and studs, and straight arms.

If dead dipped, 1s. per gross extra.

If not rolled, 1s. 6d. per gross less.

CLASS II.

Stamped Sash Fasteners.

- No. 1.—Stamped box, rising screw, cast circle and arm, dead dipped :
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 5s. 6d. per gross, in 12 gross lots. Smaller quantities, 6s. 6d. per gross.
- No. 2.—Stamped box and plate, cast leg, circle and stud :
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 8d., $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 9d., 3 in., 11d. per doz.
- Class II.—Stamped sash fasteners are priced as dipped, not rolled, with plain brass cast knobs and straight arms.
- If sanded, 1s. per gross extra.
- If rolled, 1s. 6d. per gross extra.

EXCEPTIONS.

- With raised knobs, 1s. per gross less.
- With raised studs, 1s. " with dipped pins.
- With china knobs, 1s. " If burnished, 6d. per gross less.
- With common Queen Anne knobs, 1s. per gross extra.
- With common Queen Anne studs, 1s. " "
- With Hopkinson's leg, 1s. " "
- With Hopkinson's leg with steel back, 3s. " "
- With quadrant arms, 2s. per gross extra.
- With arch arms, 3s. " "
- With drop circles, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., 4s. " "
- " " 3 in., 5s. " "
- Burnishing top of box circle and arm, 3s. per gross extra, with straight and quadrant arms; with arch arms, 4s. per gross extra.
- Burnishing all over box circle and arms, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. 6s., 3 in. 8s. per gross extra, with straight and quadrant arms; with arch arms, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. 8s., 3 in. 10s. per gross extra.
- With jointed arms, 6s. per gross extra; jointed and numbered, 9s. per gross extra.

Notes.—In both classes the employer pays for polishing.

1s. per gross extra to be paid for all fasteners priced up to 15s. per gross, and 2s. per gross extra for all above 15s. per gross, for preparing for polishing and wiping off.

All materials are found by the employers.

A sample card of the classified sash fasteners is at the office, 24, Temple Row, and is open to the inspection of members of the Brass Trades Council only. There is also one at 70, Lionel Street, for the inspection of members of the Brass Workers' Association only.

The price list to come into operation on and after Monday, April 3rd, 1893.

(Signed)

Members of the Special Committee of Sash
Fastener Manufacturers.

(Signed on behalf of the Amalgamated Brass
Trades Board of Conciliation.)

.....Chairman,

.....Joint Secretaries.

The following price lists, under which about 60 operatives have their wages regulated, will be easily understood:—

CLOCK BELLS.

Turning and Polishing.

Outside diameter.				Outside diameter.			
			Per doz.				Per doz.
2 inch	...	...	5d.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch	...	...	1s. 5d.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	...	6d.	4 "	...	...	1s. 8d.
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	...	...	7d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	...	2s. 2d.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	7d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	2s. 4d.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	...	7d.	5 "	...	...	3s.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	...	8d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	4s.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	8d.	6 "	...	...	5s.
3 "	...	...	9d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	6s.
3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	...	...	10d.	7 "	...	...	7s.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	...	11d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	7s. 6d.
3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	...	...	1s.	8 "	...	...	10s.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	1s. 1d.	9 "	...	...	12s.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	...	1s. 5d.				

Deep bells extra.

DRESSING PRICES.

Steam Gland Cocks.

Size	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 inch.
			9s.	12s.	17s. 10d.	23s. 6d.	31s.	47s. per doz.

Gas Mains.

Size	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 inch.
			4s.	5s. 6d.	8s.	12s. 6d.	19s.	36s. per doz.

Screw-Down Cocks, Tinned Shank.

Size	...	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 inch.
		5s. 9d.	6s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	20.	24s.	48s. per doz.

From 1872 to 1879 a bonus was paid on the earnings of the work-people under the above lists of 15 per cent., from the winter of 1879 to February, 1890, 10 per cent., from February, 1890, to July, 1896, 15 per cent., and from July to January, 1900, 20 per cent.

Tin Plate Manufacture.

Since 1874 a price list for the various operations included in the manufacture of tin plate has been in existence in South Wales and adjacent districts in which this trade is carried on. The list was agreed to in 1874 as between the representatives of the manufacturers and of the workmen. On neither side, however, was the organisation of the trade sufficiently strong to obtain for the list that uniformity of recognition which obtains in the finished iron trade. Nor did it contain any provision for a sliding scale, so that each demand for advance or reduction of prices became a matter for discussion, and often of dispute. The list might be infringed upon in individual cases either directly in the matter of price, or, less directly, by an increase in the number of sheets per box to be produced. Nevertheless, the list of 1874, in a somewhat modified form, is still regarded in some sense as a standard to which appeal can be made. The original list was as follows:—

LIST OF PRICES ARRANGED IN 1874.

							List Sizes.
Rolling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3s. 5d. per dozen.
Doubling	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 9d. "
Furnacing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 7d. "
Behinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 3d. "
Shearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 1d. "
Bar iron to be cut and delivered to the mills. Furnace-							
men to open stickers.							
Annealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	12s., 14s. per 100.
Black Pickling	...	...	...	...	...	...	6s., 6s. 6d. "
White Pickling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5s. 6d. "
According to class of work, or by day, as may be agreed							
upon.							
Tinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d. per box.
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d. "
Greasing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d. "
Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	6s. 3d. per day, 3 sets.

Resolved, 18th January:—"That XX plates and upwards be paid at the rate of 140 lbs. per box in mills and tinhouses."

All allowances for houses and coals will be discontinued when these are paid.

Improved processes and changes in the methods of production caused modifications in the list. No new list was mutually agreed to between the parties, but in practice it was found that certain changes had been accepted. A revised list, showing what those changes were, was published by the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire Tinplate Makers' Association in 1891. The list, even as it now stands, is not observed in every case, but it is generally quoted as the standard rate, and changes in wages are stated in percentages upon the 1874 list. Advances granted to about 15,000 workpeople in August and October, 1899, brought wages up to full list prices, and these rates were still being paid at the

beginning of 1900. The variations from the original list are not numerous, and affect only a small proportion of the operations of tin plate making. The following is a copy of the 1874 list as revised in 1891:—

SOUTH WALES, MONMOUTHSHIRE, AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE TIN PLATE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Rolling	...	List sizes	...	3s. 5d.	per dozen	} Of 116 sheets C 14 × 20. Bars to be cut and delivered to the mills. Furnacemen to open stickers
Doubling	...	do.	...	2s. 9d.	"	
Furnacing	...	do.	...	2s. 7d.	"	
Behinding	...	do.	...	1s. 3d.	"	
Shearing	...	...	...	1s. 1d.	"
Annealing	10s. 6d. per 100 boxes.
Black Pickling	} Payment according to circumstances.
White do.	...	...	...	...	...
Tinning	...	List sizes	...	3d.	per box.	} Of 114 sheets C 14 × 20. W.W. to be paid for ... 1d. per box
Washing	...	...	do.	3d.	"
Washing by	{	...	do.	2d.	"	
Apprentices	{	...	do.	2½d.	"	
Dipping in Patent Pots	do.	...	do.	1½d.	"	
Greasing	do.	1d.	"	} to be paid for ... 1d. per box
Sorting	...	...	...	...	...
Boxing	...	...	...	...	...

Plates and all above to be paid for at the rate of 140 lbs. per box in mills and tin-houses.

Swansea, January 1st, 1891.

At the present time further changes in methods of working have slightly altered this list. The points of alteration are:—"Washing by apprentices" is now discontinued; "opening stickers" is not now done by furnacemen, but by other men, certain deductions being made on this account from the furnacemen; the term "payment according to circumstances" for pickling means really according to the kind of labour-saving machinery that may be used in the process; the rate now most generally paid for "assorting" is that of the 1874 original list, viz., 6s. 3d. per day.

Tinplate Working, &c.—Government Contract Work.

For private work in the chief centres of this trade there are some lists in existence, but these are mostly obsolete, and the trade is subject to so many changes and variations that existing piece rates are merely entered in written books.

In March, 1897, a revised list of prices for Government contract work was drawn up by representatives of the various Societies included in the National Amalgamation of Tinplate Workers of Great Britain, this list being destined to apply to all towns throughout the country, except London. A separate list was issued for London, higher prices being fixed for the various articles. These lists are not signed by representatives of the employers, but represent the prices below which members of the National Amalgamation are not expected by their Society to work. Many articles are included in both lists, and denoted by the same reference

number. The following few examples, taken at random, will give some idea of the prices paid in London and elsewhere:—

					Price paid per dozen.	
					LONDON.	ELSEWHERE.*
MILK CANS.						
Brass bands found for men.					s. d.	s. d.
6 gallon ..	..	..	..	..	56 0	42 0
4 " ..	..	..	..	..	46 0	38 0
2 " ..	..	..	..	..	38 0	33 0
8 quarts ..	..	..	..	..	22 0	18 6
6 " ..	..	..	..	..	19 6	16 0
5 " ..	..	..	..	..	18 0	14 6
FISH KETTLES.						
19-inch plates pierced for men ..	..	..	..	..	31 0	30 0
18 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	24 0	23 0
18 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	28 0	27 0
17 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	23 0	22 0
17 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	25 0	24 0
15 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	20 0	19 0
15 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	20 0	19 0
15 " " " " " if tops stamped ..	..	..	..	..	16 0	15 0
LAMPS.						
Brass engine lamp, dome top, flue and corner moulding stamped, all piercing done and planished, solder cleaned off for men.	large	..	each		8 3	7 6
" " " " " middle	..	..	"		6 11	6 3
" " " " " small	..	..	"		5 0	4 6
" " " " " small	..	..	"		4 5	4 0
Mast head lamps, copper, tops stamped	..	..	"		17 0	15 6
Peep lamp, stern	"	"	"		22 0	20 0
" " top	"	"	"		23 0	21 0

* Including Birmingham, Bilston, Bristol, Coventry, Exeter, Oldham, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

In all 3,950 men are estimated to be affected by these lists, viz., 1,360 in London, and 2,590 elsewhere.

TEXTILE TRADES.

COTTON SPINNING.

THE price lists for the regulation of wages in the cotton trade of Lancashire and Cheshire are very complicated and technical in their character, but they are now very complete, being the result of long experience and special knowledge. For many years there have been spinning price lists in operation in different centres of the trade, but the two principal lists, which regulate the wages of the great majority of the spinners in the trade, are those of Bolton and Oldham. The principles upon which the two lists are based differ somewhat, and they must be discussed separately. Broadly speaking, the Bolton list provides for payment by weight, the Oldham list for payment by length. There is, however, not much force in this distinction, inasmuch as a given weight of yarn spun, of a definite fineness, ought to give a definite length.

The Oldham list is gradually superseding the local lists of many other districts. It prevails entirely in Oldham and the immediately surrounding district, as also in Rochdale and Heywood (for coarse and medium counts), and in Littleborough, Huddersfield, Salford, and Warrington. It operates partially in Preston, Burnley, Blackburn, Hyde, Stockport, Bury, Darwen, Pendlebury, Bolton, Ripponden, Manchester, Mossley, and Stalybridge. It is impossible to say to what extent this partial adoption of the Oldham list has yet affected these centres, but the following general estimate as to the numbers of members of the Spinners' Unions, paid under various lists at the end of 1893, was given by the Secretary of the Oldham Spinners' Association:—"There are 18,850 spinners enrolled in the Amalgamated "Society of Cotton Spinners; of these, 10,000 are paid under the "Oldham list, 4,000 under the Bolton, and the remainder under other lists." The figures he now supplies show that in April, 1899, there were 17,847 spinners and twiners in the Society, and of these, 9,100 were paid under the Oldham list, 4,000 under the Bolton, and the remainder under other lists. It is, however, possible that these figures, dealing with members of the trade unions only, may not account sufficiently for the general tendency to a more extended adoption of the Oldham list.

Some preliminary explanation of the terms used is necessary for the comprehension of the lists.

The cotton spinning machine is called a "mule," and the operative, who usually attends to two mules, is called a "minder" or "spinner." Mules vary as to size, speed, and length of "draw" or travel. Each mule contains many spindles, and the larger the mule the greater the number of spindles. The operative is paid according to the amount of cotton spun; the quantity spun depends upon the factors already enumerated, together with a few complications into which it is not

necessary to enter, and, therefore, these factors really determine what the remuneration of the operative is to be. Each spinner is assisted by two boys or, in some cases, girls, who are called "piecers," and who are generally of different ages, and paid at different rates of wages. They are paid by the spinner and not by the employer, and their wages bear a certain fixed proportion to the minimum list wage of the spinner. In some districts the minder and his piecers are replaced by two "joiners," who share the total earnings of the two mules. The principal duty of the spinner and the assistants is to attend to the machine during the spinning operation, and to take up and piece all broken threads. In addition, the spinner has to supervise generally the working of the machine, and to level up the mules as they wear down. There are many other things to be attended to, such as "stripping," or "creeling," i.e., replacing an empty bobbin by a full one; "doffing," or taking off the "cops" of spun cotton; "tubing," or placing a small tube on the spindle on to which the thread is wound as the spinning process goes on; "turning strings," or altering the spindle bands in such a way as to reverse the direction of their revolution. These and a few other matters are in some cases treated as extras, and are paid for by the employers as percentage additions to the rate fixed by the standard scale.

The Oldham and District List.

The Oldham and District list of wages for operative cotton spinners was agreed to by the Employers' and Operatives' Associations in January, 1876. Revisions of the list then agreed to have been made from time to time, but, practically, the principle of the original list remains undisturbed.

As has been said, the Oldham list is based on payment for the actual length of yarn produced, each machine being fitted with an automatic indicator or counter which shows the number of hanks (840 yards) spun. If this measuring of yarn were the only matter to be decided, the problem of payment by results would be very simple, but as the yarn produced varies almost indefinitely in character, and as the machinery of production varies also, the matter becomes much more difficult.

What the list does, is to establish a simple standard for work carried on under the most ordinary conditions, and from which all variations may be easily regulated.

The first element taken into account is the number of spindles in the mule. All other conditions being equal, the mule with the largest number of spindles will spin the greatest number of hanks. The operative at the larger machine, having thus more responsibility and more arduous work than the one at a smaller machine, is entitled to higher remuneration. But the rate paid per length in the case of the large machine is less than for the smaller, the operative having his reward in the increased quantity spun, the difference being so divided that it is said that the advantage of the improved machine is equally shared by the employer and the operative. The rates of the list, therefore, vary in the first place according to the number of spindles attended to by the operative.

The next element is the length of the machine's travel (or "draw," as it is technically termed), which may be said to represent the length of cotton that may most safely and conveniently be twisted, drawn out, and wound into "cops" or reels upon the spindles at one operation. Summing this up we have to take into account—

1. The number of spindles.
2. The time in which the "draws" are made.

Upon these elements the standard list is based, thus:—

Any given number of spindles making three "draws" of 63 inches each in 50 seconds should represent a certain gross rate of weekly earnings to be divided between the spinner and his assistants in a certain proportion.

The following is a copy of the operatives' schedule, embodying the list, from which it differs only in stating definite rates of wages instead of percentages. Only the number of spindles and amount of earnings is shown, the length of draw and number of draws per 50 seconds being taken according to the standard as above stated:—

No. of doz. Spindles.	Total Earnings should draw from Office.	Spinners' Wages.	Piecers' Wages.	No. of Doz. Spindles.	Total Earnings should draw from Office.	Spinners' Wages.	Piecers' Wages.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
36	1 17 0	25 6	11 6	77	2 19 4	32 4	27 0
37	1 17 2	25 8	11 6	78	2 19 6	32 6	27 0
38	1 17 4	25 10	11 6	79	2 19 8	32 8	27 0
39	1 17 6	26 0	11 6	80	2 19 10	32 10	27 0
40	1 17 8	26 2	11 6	81	3 0 0	33 0	27 0
41	1 17 10	26 4	11 6	82	3 0 2	33 2	27 0
42	1 18 0	26 6	11 6	83	3 0 4	33 4	27 0
43	1 18 2	26 8	11 6	84	3 0 6	33 6	27 0
44	1 18 4	26 10	11 6	85	3 1 8	33 8	28 0
45	2 0 6	27 0	13 6	86	3 1 10	33 10	28 0
46	2 0 8	27 2	13 6	87	3 2 0	34 0	28 0
47	2 0 10	27 4	13 6	88	3 2 2	34 2	28 0
48	2 1 0	27 6	13 6	89	3 3 4	34 4	29 0
49	2 2 2	27 8	14 6	90	3 3 6	34 6	29 0
50	2 2 4	27 10	14 6	91	3 3 8	34 8	29 0
51	2 2 6	28 0	14 6	92	3 3 10	34 10	29 0
52	2 2 8	28 2	14 6	93	3 5 0	35 0	30 0
53	2 4 4	28 4	16 0	94	3 5 2	35 2	30 0
54	2 4 6	28 6	16 0	95	3 5 4	35 4	30 0
55	2 4 8	28 8	16 0	96	3 5 6	35 6	30 0
56	2 4 10	28 10	16 0	97	3 8 8	35 8	33 0
57	2 9 0	29 0	20 0	98	3 8 10	35 10	33 0
58	2 9 2	29 2	20 0	99	3 9 0	36 0	33 0
59	2 9 4	29 4	20 0	100	3 9 2	36 2	33 0
60	2 9 6	29 6	20 0	101	3 12 4	36 4	36 0
61	2 11 8	29 8	22 0	102	3 12 6	36 6	36 0
62	2 11 10	29 10	22 0	103	3 12 8	36 8	36 0
63	2 12 0	30 0	22 0	104	3 12 10	36 10	36 0
64	2 12 2	30 2	22 0	105	3 13 0	37 0	36 0
65	2 15 4	30 4	25 0	106	3 13 2	37 2	36 0
66	2 15 6	30 6	25 0	107	3 13 4	37 4	36 0
67	2 15 8	30 8	25 0	108	3 13 6	37 6	36 0
68	2 15 10	30 10	25 0	109	3 14 2	37 8	36 6
69	2 17 0	31 0	26 0	110	3 14 4	37 10	36 6
70	2 17 2	31 2	26 0	111	3 14 6	38 0	36 6
71	2 17 4	31 4	26 0	112	3 14 8	38 2	36 6
72	2 17 6	31 6	26 0	113	3 14 10	38 4	36 6
73	2 17 8	31 8	26 0	114	3 15 0	38 6	36 6
74	2 17 10	31 10	26 0	115	3 15 2	38 8	36 6
75	2 18 0	32 0	26 0	116	3 15 4	38 10	36 6
76	2 18 2	32 2	26 0				

Spinners spinning pin cops to earn 1s. per week more.

This is the spinners' list in the simplest form, and shows the exact amount which the spinner and his piecers are entitled to take, the proportion varying from 68·92 per cent. to the former and 31·08 per cent. to the latter at the commencement of the table to 51·55 per cent. and 48·45 per cent. at the end.

Still, however, the matter is not so simple as it looks, the above table being only a sort of wages ready-reckoner, in which none of the stages by which the result is reached is shown. How this is arrived at may be gathered from the explanatory clauses of the list of wages:—

Clause No. 1.—The mode of calculating length of yarn spun by spinning mules to be as follows:—

From 56½ hours shall be deducted—

1. An allowance of 1½ hours per week for cleaning and accidental stoppages.

2. An allowance for doffing time, as follows:—

For each pair of mules, of 60 doz. spindles and under, five minutes.

For each pair of mules, over 60 doz. spindles and less than 90 doz., six minutes.

For each pair of mules, of 90 dozen spindles and upwards, seven minutes.

Number of doffings reckoned off one mule only.

3. An allowance of 2½ per cent. for breakage.

Clause No. 2.—Mule indicators to be so constructed as to allow 2½ per cent. for breakage.

Clause No. 3.—The above list of total earnings does not apply to firms using a low quality of cotton and waste, requiring more piecers; or to firms using a superior quality of cotton, requiring fewer piecers; in such cases, if any dispute arise, arrangements must be made with the consent of the two committees.

Clause No. 4.—In case of a dispute arising on account of quick speed, or from bad work, the question shall be referred to the two secretaries, and in the event of them not being able to settle the same, the dispute shall be referred to the two committees for a decision.

Clause No. 5.—If spinning 24's and under, 1s. to be added to the list of total earnings; but in cases of mules running three draws in 50 seconds, or slower, 1s. to be added for counts from 24's to 21's inclusive, and 2s. for 20's and all counts below.

Clause No. 6.—The above list of total earnings does not apply to double-decked mules, odd mules, three mules, or hand mules. In all cases of dispute, arrangements are to be made by the two committees.

In reality the list is based upon an assumption of a normal wage per week of so many hours. Under Clause No. 1 it will be seen that the hours of actual spinning vary slightly according to the size of the mules. But in every case for the normal wage stated a given length of yarn must be spun. If a workman is careless or inattentive he will fall short of the normal rate; but, on the other hand, some operatives may earn a little over.

Another important principle which is embodied in this list is illustrated by the following statement as to higher speeds, which also forms part of the list:—

In cases where spinning mules are running quicker than three draws in 50 seconds, with 63 in. draw for any counts of yarn, twist,* one half the

* Counts are determined by the number of hanks necessary to weigh one lb., thus a 32's count means 32 hanks to the lb. *Twist* is the yarn used for the warp or longitudinal threads of a piece of cloth. *Weft* is the yarn used for the cross threads.

advantage of the difference arising from quicker speeds, shall be added to total earnings as in following list:—

Number of Dozen Spindles.	Amount to be added for each second quicker than 3 in 50.	Number of Dozen Spindles.	Amount to be added for each second quicker than 3 in 50.	Number of Dozen Spindles.	Amount to be added for each second quicker than 3 in 50.
36	d. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	d. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	92	d. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
40	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
44	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
48	5	76	7	104	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
52	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	108	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
56	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	9
60	5	88	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	9

Other lengths of draw in proportion.

Thus, of the increased production consequent upon augmented speed, one half the advantage goes to the operative and the other half goes to the employer.

In addition to the understood amount of work expected from the operative under the above stated conditions he has other duties to discharge, for which the list provides as follows:—

CONDITIONS for EXTRA WORK.*

1. If no bobbin carrier is employed, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 100 lbs. of yarn weighed in to be added to the list, but if a hoist is in use and no bobbin carrier, 1d. per 100 lbs. to be allowed.

2. If spinner is employed on double-decked mule, 1s. 6d. per week to be added to total earnings.

3. If spinner is spinning from double rovings, 1s. per week to be added to the list. This to apply where the mules are adapted with tin guiders for double rovings, though not always working double rovings.

* This list has never been formally revised as between the two Associations, but the following clauses have been accepted in practice.

CHANGING of RIMS.

When rims are changed, there shall be no alteration made in the piece-work price for less rims than a 17-inch for two grooved rims, and 15-inch for three grooved rims; but for all larger rims the price to be altered as per agreement between the secretaries of the two associations. This arrangement only to apply for all changes made after this date, September 15th, 1894.

PAYMENT for ROLLER MOTIONS.

Where roller motions are employed the spinner is to be paid for yarn produced by the same, whether the mules run quicker or slower than 3 draws in 50 seconds, according to the scale printed in this list at so much per second.

Thus:—Given, a pair of mules 64 inch stretch, allowing 4 inches roller motion, and running 2 draws in 55 seconds, add the roller motion to nominal stretch, making in this case 68 inches. Then if 68 inches gives 3 in 55 seconds, 64 inches gives 3 in 52 seconds (nearly). Deduct one from the other, and allow the proper amount for the 3 seconds as per scale.

WORKING up PIECES.

Any spinner who is required to work up pieces of rovings broken out by other spinners, is entitled to compensation for such extra work, and in case of disagreement between the employer and operatives, the allowance shall be fixed by the secretaries of the two associations, in accordance with the circumstances of each particular case.

DOFFING COPS on the FLOOR.

Any spinner who is required to doff his cops, and put them on the floor, on account of being short of doffing skips, and then having to pick them up again, and put them into

4. Breaking-out rovings, or turning strings.

For mules up to 36 doz. inclusive, 1s. per pair of mules to be allowed.

„ upwards of 36 doz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per doz. per pair to be added.

For breaking-out double rovings, double the above rates to be paid.

If spinning 21's weft counts and under, that an extra full-time piecer be allowed and paid by the employer, the wages to be in accordance with the size of mules and what is actually required in each case.

5. Tubing to be left for individual arrangement, and any dispute respecting payment for same to be decided by the two committees, the allowance made to be fair payment to the spinner for loss of time entailed by the operation.

NOTE.—The allowances for breaking-out and turning strings are considered fair payment to the spinner for loss of time entailed by those operations.

6. For re-setting or levelling up mules, spinner to be paid at the following rate, if he is required and in attendance:—

For mules up to 56 doz. inclusive, 5d. per hour.

„ from 57 to 76 „ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „

All larger mules, 6d. per hour.

Piecers, if required and in attendance, to be paid their usual wages by the employer, as an equivalent for the yarn spun on one mule while the other is being re-set.

7. A month's notice of any desired alteration in the above list and conditions shall be given on either side, and all cases of dispute shall be attended to within seven days of the receipt of notice, and if on investigation the employer be found to have caused the dispute, he shall be held responsible for the same, and *vice versa* the spinner.

It will be readily understood that these lists and the exceptions are so technical in their nature that many of the operatives themselves do not understand them, and it is possible that some employers may not be highly skilled in their working. The officials of the trade union are, therefore, being continually called upon by employers or by operatives to apply the principles of the list to a given mill or to a given machine, in order to decide what the rate of wages should be under the existing conditions. So much is this the case that the union provides printed forms for the purpose of showing to spinners what the correct rate of wages should be and how the result is calculated.

skips, shall be entitled to compensation for such extra labour, and such compensation shall be agreed upon by the secretaries of the two associations, as the circumstances of each case may require.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT between REPRESENTATIVES of the FEDERATION
of MASTER COTTON SPINNERS and the AMALGAMATED OPERATIVE SPINNERS'
ASSOCIATION, SIGNED on MAY 5th, 1892.

Where bad work is proved, the employers agree that, it shall be an admitted principle that the men shall be entitled to compensation for loss in wages until the grievance is removed.

Should there be no loss in wages, but the work is proved to be bad, then the firm involved shall make such alterations in the speed or material as may in the opinion of the investigators be required to meet the case.

Any loss in wages resulting from such temporary reduction in speed shall be covered to such an extent as the two associations shall decide. This clause shall not apply to any district in which the minimum or maximum speed clause is in operation.

HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Day, and when the latter falls on a Sunday the following Monday to be a holiday. Good Friday or Easter Monday (optional). Whit Friday and Saturday. The last Saturday in August, and the whole of the following week. Making a total of 11 working days.

The following is a copy of the form, illustrating a case in point:—

OLDHAM OPERATIVE COTTON SPINNERS, &c., &c., PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION
Central Office :—Rock Street, Oldham.

I herewith beg to forward you the result of my calculations as to the number of hanks your mules should spin per week, and the price per 1,000 hanks you should be paid with, in accordance with the Oldham List of Wages Book and Conditions.

I am, yours respectfully,

.....Secretary.

Name of the Employer..... Name of the Mill.....

Date.....

No. of Spinner.	No. of Dozens.	Twist Counts Spinning.	Pin Cop Counts Spinning.	Length of Draw in Inches.	Numbers of Seconds in Three Stretches.	Number of Doffings Spun from One Mule per Week.
—	86½	36's	—	66	45	8
—	105½	—	36's	63	42	24

The Size of Speed or Bevel Wheel.	Number of Hanks Mules should Spin per Week.	Price required per 1,000 Hanks as per List Book.	Amount you should Pay for Piecing.	Amount of Money you should Draw per Week for 55 hours.	Paid by the Length of Yarn Spun	Spinners' Wage.
60	57,475	$\frac{d}{12\frac{1}{4}}$	$\frac{s. d.}{25 \quad 7}$	$\frac{s. d.}{60 \quad 11}$	Yes.	$\frac{£ s. d.}{1 \quad 15 \quad 4}$
57	69,000	13½	33 3	75 6	Yes.	2 2 3

The above form, as will be seen, states two cases in which each of the elements to be taken into account is different, and in which the division of gross earnings between the spinner and his piecers is clearly shown. Even now it is not quite clear to any but an expert how the above result is arrived at, but taking another set of conditions, the following formula illustrates the whole process:

A pair of mules spinning 32's T, 3 draws in 48 seconds, 63 in. stretch, 2,000 spindles,

56½ hours
Less 1½ „ for accidents, &c.

55 „ or 3,300 minutes.

Doffing 9 times off each mule, at

6 minutes 54 „

3,246 „
Breakage 2½% 81 „

3,165 × 60 = 189,900 seconds.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{(Stretch.)} & \text{(Draws.)} & \text{(Spindles.)} \\
 189,900 \times 63 \times 3 \times 2,000 & & \text{(Hanks.)} \\
 \hline
 & & = 49,453. \\
 840 \times 36 \times 48 & & \\
 \text{(Yards.)} & \text{(Inches.)} & \text{(Seconds.)} \\
 \\
 \text{Then the list price is} & \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\
 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\
 \text{Extra speed, 2 seconds} & 0 & 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 & 3 & 1 & 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 739 \cdot 500 \text{ Pence.} \\
 & & & \hline
 & & & = 14 \cdot 95 \text{ per 1,000.} \\
 & & & 49,453
 \end{array}$$

Since the list was first agreed upon the following fluctuations have taken place:—

Year.	Date.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1877	October 22	—	5
1878	May 27	—	5
1878	November 25	—	5
1879	October 20	—	5
1880	February 9	5	—
1881	January*	5	—
1885	October 19	—	5
1888	May 20	5	—
1891	January 1	5	—
1893	March 27	—	2'91 (7d. in the £)
1899	March 27	2'91 (7d. in the £)	—
1900	April 30	5	—

* To date from last making-up day in January.

Bringing wages up to the standard of 1876.

Mule Twining. Oldham.

Mule Twining.—This is a branch of cotton spinning which differs slightly from that already described, and “twiners” are spinners who double yarns which have been spun by the ordinary spinners. The conditions are, however, sufficiently different to require a special list, but, until 1897, this section of the Oldham trade had no regular list of prices. In September of that year, however, a list for mule twiners was agreed to by the Associations of employers and workmen. In point of numbers employed, this section of the trade is unimportant, and the general principles of the list so nearly resemble those already quoted that only a brief summary of the mule twiners' scale is required.

Twiners' weekly wages for counts of 25's and upwards are fixed at 31s. per week for pairs of mules of 800 spindles and less, with 4d. extra for every 40 extra spindles. For counts below 16's, 2s. per week is to be added, and for counts from 16's to 24's inclusive, 1s. per week. The rates for extras claimed on account of variations in speed were somewhat difficult to arrange, but it was finally agreed that amounts of from 4d. per second for 800 spindles to 7½d. per second for 2,120 spindles, with ¼d. extra for every further 40 spindles, should be paid in case mules with a 70 inch draw ran quicker than 3 draws in 56 seconds.

when on counts below 60's, and 3 draws in 62 seconds when on higher counts. For other lengths of draw the speed is to be found by proportion as in the case of spinning mules. Extras for double decked mules and for tubing, turning strings, breaking out, twining off, labouring, &c., are also provided for in the new list. In all twining mules containing intermediate numbers of spindles the scale of wages for the next highest number is to be taken. About 200 twiners are paid by this list, which rises and falls with that of the spinners.

Roller Covering at out-workshops. Oldham District.

Until the introduction of this list there was considerable diversity in the wages paid. A tentative list was drawn up by the Oldham Operative Cotton Spinners' Association in October, 1895, but the list finally signed by representatives of this and of the Employers' Association was dated March, 1896. The piece prices agreed upon are as follows:—

PRICES FOR PIECING.								Price per Dozen.
								d.
Two leathers to count one, and all single leathers over 4 inches to count one	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½

FOR CLOTHING ROLLERS.

Rings, one thread and two threads at	...	...	...	...	1½
Three or four threads, weft and twist at	...	...	...	...	1½
Speeds, slubbers, and intermediates	...	...	...	...	2
Frames, engine heads, one boss to count	...	...	...	...	2½

ENDING ROLLERS.

Ending rollers (1 threads excepted), including clipping	...	...	...	...	0½
One threads, including clipping	...	...	...	...	1

CLEARER CLOTHING.

All mules, tops, and underclearers	...	...	...	...	2
One threads, ring clearers up to 14 inches	...	...	...	...	2
Ring clearers from 15½ inches to 18 inches	...	...	...	...	3
Ring clearers from 20 inches to 24 inches	...	...	...	...	4
Space clearers under 14 inches	...	...	...	...	4
Space clearers from 15½ inches to 17½ inches	...	...	...	...	6
Space clearers from 18 inches to 24 inches	...	...	...	...	8

UNDER FLAT COVERING.

Speeds and intermediates	2
One boss frames	2
Double frames	2½

WORSTED CLOTHING.

Worsted	1½
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Appended to the list are the time rates for apprentices of various ages, together with a provision that journeymen when employed on day work should be paid 6d. per hour. The list applies to five workshops, employing about 85 persons.

General Terms of Agreement.

At the conclusion of the great dispute of 1892-3 in the spinning trade the following settlement, termed the Brooklands Agreement, was arrived at—the terms of which, however, were somewhat modified in December, 1897—and as it bears materially upon the question of prices and the manner in which they may be modified or altered, the full text of the agreement as amended is given below:—

TERMS OF THE BROOKLANDS AGREEMENT OF MARCH 24TH, 1893, AGREED TO
BETWEEN THE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED IN THE COTTON SPINNING
TRADE, AS AMENDED 24TH DECEMBER, 1897.

[The Amendments are printed in italics.]

1.—The representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employed, in the pending dispute, hereby admit that disputes and differences between them are inimical to the interests of both parties, and that it is expedient and desirable that some means should be adopted for the future whereby such disputes and differences may be expeditiously and amicably settled, and strikes and lock-outs avoided.

2. That the pending dispute be settled by a reduction of sevenpence (7d.) in the pound (£) in the present wages of the operative cotton spinners, card and blowing room hands, reelers, winders, and others, such reductions to take effect forthwith, and the mills to resume work on Monday next, the 27th instant.

3. That when the employers and employed next agree upon an increase in the standard wages of the operative cotton spinners, card and blowing room hands, and others who participated in the last advance in wages, such increase shall not exceed the reduction now agreed upon, unless in the meantime there shall have been a further reduction of such wages, in which case, should an advance be agreed to, the employed shall be entitled to an advance equal in amount to the last preceding reduction plus the reduction of sevenpence in the £ now agreed upon, provided always that no application for an increase or reduction of such wages as now agreed upon shall be made for the period of six calendar months from the date hereof.

4. That subject to the last preceding clause, and with the view to prevent the cotton spinning trade from being in an unsettled state too frequently from causes such as the present dispute, to the disadvantage of all parties concerned, no advance or reduction in such wages as aforesaid shall in future be sought for by the employers or the employed until after the expiration of at least one year from the date of the previous advance or reduction, as the case may be; nor shall any such advance or reduction, when agreed upon, be more or less than five per cent. upon the then current standard wages being paid. [Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained in this clause, whenever a general demand for an advance or decrease of wages shall be made, the wages of the male card and blowing room operatives may be increased or decreased to such an extent as may be mutually agreed to.]*

5. That the Secretary of the local Employers' Association and the Secretary of the local Trades Union shall give to the other of them, as the case may be, one calendar month's notice, in writing, of any and every general demand for a reduction or an advance of the wages then being paid.

6. That in future no local Employers' Association, nor the Federated Association of Employers, on the one hand, nor any Trades Union or Federation of Trades Unions, on the other hand, shall countenance, encourage, or support any lock-out or strike which may arise from, or be caused by any question, difference, or dispute, contention, grievance, or complaint, with respect to work, wages, or any other matter, unless and until the same has been submitted in writing by the Secretary of the local Employers' Association to the Secretary of the local Trades Union, or by the Secretary of the local Trades Union to the Secretary of the local Employers' Association, as the case may be; nor unless and until such Secretaries or a

* The words in brackets in Clause 4 were deleted by agreement made between the employers and workpeople on 26th April, 1900.

Committee consisting of three representatives of the local Trades Union with their Secretary, and three representatives of the Employers' Association with their Secretary, shall have failed, after full inquiry, to settle and arrange such question, difference, or dispute, contention, complaint, or grievance, within the space of seven days from the receipt of the communication in writing aforesaid: nor unless and until, failing the last-mentioned settlement or arrangement, if either of the Secretaries of the local Trades Union or local Employers' Association shall so deem it advisable, a Committee consisting of four representatives of the Federated Association of Employers, with their Secretary, and four representatives of the Amalgamated Association of the Operatives' Trade Unions, with their Secretary, shall have failed to settle or arrange, as aforesaid, within the further space of seven days from the time when such matter was referred to them, provided always that the Secretaries or the Committees hereinbefore mentioned, as the case may be, shall have power to extend or enlarge the said periods of seven days whenever they may deem it expedient or desirable to do so. *Should either the local Employers' Association or the local Operatives' Association fail to call such a meeting within seven days (unless by consent of the other side), then the party which has asked for the meeting shall have the right to at once carry the question before the Joint Committee of the Employers' Federation and the Operatives' Amalgamation without further reference to the local Association, and should either the Employers' Federation or the Operatives' Amalgamation fail to deal with the matter in dispute within a further seven days then either side shall be at liberty to take such action as they may think fit.*

7.—*Should a firm make any change which when completed involves an alteration in the work or rate of wages of the Operatives which is considered not satisfactory by them, then the firm shall at once place the matter in the hands of their Association, who shall immediately take action as per clause 6, failing which the Operatives involved shall have the right to tender notices to cease work without further notice to the Employers' Association. When a settlement is arrived at, it shall date from the time the change was made.*

8. Every local Employers' Association or the Federated Association of Employers on the one hand, and every local Trades Union or the Federation of Trades Unions on the other hand, shall, with as little delay as possible, furnish to the other of them, in writing, full and precise particulars with reference to any and every question, difference or dispute, contention, complaint, or grievance, with a view to the same being settled and arranged at the earliest possible date, in the manner herein-before mentioned.

9.—*There shall not be placed upon any Joint Committee of the Federated Association and the Amalgamated Association more than one member of the local Employers' Association and one member of the local Trades Union, in addition to the respective Secretaries of those bodies. The rest of the said Joint Committee shall consist of persons who have not locally adjudicated upon the matter in question. It is understood that in case of unavoidable absence of Secretary a substitute may be present to act in same capacity as Secretary.*

10. It is agreed that in respect to the opening of new markets abroad, the alteration of restrictive foreign tariffs, and other similar matters which may benefit or injure the cotton trade, the same shall be dealt with by a Committee of three or more from each Federation, all the Associations agreeing to bring the whole weight of their influence to bear in furthering the general interests of the cotton industry in this country.

11. The above Committee shall meet whenever the Secretary of either Federation shall be of opinion that questions affecting the general interest of the cotton trades should be discussed.

12. The representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employed in the pending dispute do hereby mutually undertake that they will use their best endeavours to see that the engagements herein-before respectively entered into by them are faithfully carried out in every respect.

The agreement is signed on behalf of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and the Amalgamated Northern Counties Association of Warpers, Reelers and Winders.

The Bolton and District List.

The "Bolton and district net list of prices for spinning twist, reeled yarn, or bastard twist and weft on self-actor mules," would appear to be one of the earliest of the lists adopted in the cotton spinning trade for the regulation of wages. It was first prepared in 1858, but since that time has been frequently enlarged and revised by agreement between the Joint Committees of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the Operative Cotton Spinners' Provincial Association of Bolton and District. The latest edition of the list is the one agreed to in 1887.

As already pointed out, payment under the Bolton system is by weight rather than by length. Length, however, necessarily forms an element in the arrangement of the Bolton list also. Payment is sometimes spoken of as being "per 1,000 hanks," which is clearly a matter of length, as each hank measures 840 yards. The price to be paid, however, is based not so much upon the number of hanks spun as upon a weight of 100 lbs. spun. Hanks, of course, vary in weight according to the fineness of the yarn produced, and the number of hanks required to weigh 1 lb. fixes the number of the "count" or fineness of the yarn. Thus, a 32's count means 32 hanks to the pound. Naturally, coarse yarns are more readily spun than fine yarns, and the rate per 100 lbs. increases in proportion with the fineness of the yarn. In the Bolton as in the Oldham list the amount of twist "put in" the yarn is an important factor in determining the price, and the number of turns per inch "put in" the yarn in spinning must always be taken into account, as will be seen from the lists hereafter quoted. This is a matter expressly provided for in the lists, and there is in use a special rule for calculating the standard turns per inch for any count of yarn. The rule varies in different localities, but the rule applied in Bolton and district is:—Multiply the square root of the number indicating the count by 3·606 for twist, 3·394 for reeled yarn, and 3·183 for weft. Thus, to find the standard turns per inch for a 36-count twist, we have—square root of 36 = 6, $6 \times 3\cdot606 = 21\cdot636$, or to two places of decimals, 21·64, the number required.

The Bolton list is an elaborate document, and makes up a demy 8vo. volume of 85 pages.

The schedule of general conditions and extra payments is a comprehensive statement of the standards adopted for different kinds of yarn, and is sufficiently simple to be followed with the explanations already given. It is as follows:—

Clause I.—TWIST STANDARD.

Sec. 1.—The twist standard price is 21·04*d.* per 1,000 hanks of 50's count, with 25·5 revolutions of the spindles per inch of yarn, on mules of 420 spindles each. The prices have been brought out net, by deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for every additional 12 spindles beyond 420, up to and including 806 spindles, when spinning twist, bastard twist, doubling, or pin cop weft counts on twist mules. Where, however, the number of spindles does not exceed 804 each mule, an extra 5 per cent. is allowed, and has been added for short mules.

Sec. 2.—Mules of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. gauge or over, to be considered *twist* mules, and to discount only for number of spindles up to 806 each mule. Larger mules of *twist* gauge to be paid the same price per 100 lbs.

Sec. 3.—All counts below 32's twist to be paid the same price per 1,000 hanks; but in working out the price per 100 lbs., hank by the actual count (even) spun.

Sec. 4.—Counts, whether twist, bastard twist, doubling, or pin cop weft, spun on mules of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. gauge or over, to be discounted for length of mules up to 806 spindles only.

Sec. 5.—An additional 5 per cent. to be allowed when spinning pin cops on mules over $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. gauge.

Clause II.—REELED YARNS OR BASTARD TWIST STANDARD.

Sec. 1.—The bastard twist standard price is 19-8*d.* per 1,000 hanks of 50's count, with 24 revolutions of the spindles per inch of yarn, on mules of 420 spindles each; a half per cent. is deducted for every additional 12 spindles beyond 420 up to and including 806 spindles. Where, however, the number of spindles does not exceed 804 each mule, an extra 5 per cent. is allowed and has been added for short mules.

Sec. 2.—Twist, bastard twist, doubling, or pin cop weft counts spun upon mules of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. gauge or over, will be discounted for size of mule up to 806 spindles.

Sec. 3.—All counts below 34's bastard twist to be paid the same price per 1,000 hanks; but in ascertaining the price per 100 lbs., hank by the actual count (even) spun.

Clause III.—WEFT STANDARD.

Sec. 1.—The standard price for weft is 18-56*d.* per 1,000 hanks of 50's count, with 22-5 revolutions of the spindles per inch of yarn, on mules of 420 spindles each. A half per cent. is deducted for every additional 12 spindles beyond 420 up to and including 900 spindles, when the gauge of the spindles is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. or below. Where, however, the number of spindles does not exceed 804, an extra 5 per cent. is allowed, and has been added for short mules.

Sec. 2.—Mules of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. gauge of spindles, and below, to be considered *weft* mules; twist, bastard twist, doubling or pin cop weft counts spun on *weft* mules shall be discounted for length of mule up to 900 spindles each mule.

Sec. 3.—All counts below 36's weft to be paid the same price per 1,000 hanks; but in calculating the price per 100 lbs., hank by the actual count (even) spun.

Clause IV.—COARSE COUNTS.

Sec. 1.—Five per cent. to be added upon all sizes of mules when spinning 40's twist, bastard twist, doubling, or pin cop weft, or any count below.

Sec. 2. When spinning 30's count, or below, the employer to engage and pay an extra full-time creeler, unless spinning so slow as not to require one, or spinning from a single roving, or as may be otherwise arranged between the secretaries of the two associations, and unless a few sets only are required, in which case the spinner shall have an extra allowance of 8*d.* per diem in lieu thereof.

Clause V.—HARD OR SOFT SPUN YARNS.

Sec. 1.—When spinning any count with *more* than standard turns per inch in, the price per 100 lbs. to be increased by $\frac{2}{3}$ ths the proportionate difference between the price of the count set to spin, and the count for which the turns per inch put in is the standard.

Sec. 2.—When spinning soft weft yarns with more than two-and-a-half turns per inch *less* than is allowed by the standard, the price per 100 lbs. shall be reduced by one-fifth the proportionate difference between the price per 100 lbs. for each turn per inch beyond, and reckoning from the two-and-a-half turns per inch referred to.

N.B.—In spinning soft weft or hosiery yarns, to which this section may not always apply, the price for spinning such yarns shall be subject to arrangement in accordance with Cl. XIX.

Clause VI.—STANDARD SPEED.

Sec. 1.—The standard speed shall be taken in each mill as the speed usually run at such mill. In case of alteration to a speed below such standard, the price per 100 lbs. to be increased equal to two-thirds of the proportionate difference in reduction in size of the rim.

Sec. 2.—Five per cent. extra to be allowed when spinning with single and double speeds.

Clause VII.—PRICES TO BE PAID EXTRA WHEN TUBING.

Tubing per Set, Large Cops.

Sec. 1.

COUNTS.	Spindles in each Mule.							
	600 and under.	602 to 648.	650 to 698.	700 to 748.	750 to 798.	800 to 848.	850 to 898.	900 to 948.
30's and under	d. 3	d. 3	d. 3½	d. 4	d. 4½	d. 5	d. 5½	d. 6
32's to 60's	4	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7
62's " 80's	4½	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½
82's " 100's	5	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8
102's " 120's	5½	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
122's " 140's	6	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9
142's " 160's	6½	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½

COUNTS.	Spindles in each Mule.							
	950 to 998.	1000 to 1048.	1050 to 1098.	1100 to 1148.	1150 to 1198.	1200 to 1248.	1250 to 1298.	
30's and under	d. 6½	d. 7	d. 7½	d. 8	s. d. 0 8½	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9½	s. d. 0 9½
32's to 60's	7½	8	8½	9	0 9½	0 10	0 10½	0 10½
62's " 80's	8	8½	9	9½	0 10	0 10½	0 11	0 11
82's " 100's	8½	9	9½	10	0 10½	0 11	0 11½	0 11½
102's " 120's	9	9½	10	10½	0 11	0 11½	1 0	1 0
122's " 140's	9½	10	10½	11	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 0½
142's " 160's	10	10½	11	11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1	1 1

¼d. per set to be added for every 20 hanks finer above 160's count.

Mules of 1,300 spindles each to be paid proportionate advance.

Tubing per Set, Pin Cops.

Sec. 2.—The price per set for tubing pin cops shall be equivalent to ¼th of a penny per lb. weight of such set, when spinning 60's to 100's count; with a penny per set added, for every 10 hanks, or fractional part of 10 hanks finer than 100's count; and a reduction of a half-penny per set, for every 10 hanks or fractional part of 10 hanks coarser than 60's count down to 20's count.

Sec. 3.—Cops spun full length of spindles on mules of 1½ in. gauge and over, to be paid for tubing in accordance with scale for large cops. When spinning full length cops on mules of 1½ in. gauge of spindles or below, the price per set shall be the mean between the price per set allowed for large, and the price per set allowed for pin cops, same length of mule.

Sec. 4.—Full-length tubes, large cops, to be paid double the rates given by section 1. Full-length tubes, pin cops, on 42's count or above, to be paid double the rates shown in section 2; 40's count and below to be paid ½th of a penny per lb. weight of the set.

Sec. 5.—Tubes put on with the apparatus to be paid two-thirds the above rates per set when spinning 100's count or over, and three-fifths the rates per set when spinning 98's count or under.

Sec. 6.—All tubes, whether part or full length, to be weighed in as yarn, providing the weight of such tubes does not exceed 12 oz. per 1,000. Any excess beyond this weight to be deducted.

Clause VIII.—RE-BANDING SPINDLES.

3½d. per 100 spindles. (*See table.*)

Clause IX.—TURNING SPINDLE BANDS.

2½d. per 100 spindles. (*See table.*)

Clause X.—STRIPPING CREELS.—TURNING BANDS.—RE-BANDING.

Spindles per Mule	600 and under.	602 to 648	650 to 698.	700 to 748.	750 to 798.	800 to 848.	850 to 898.	900 to 948.
Stripping creels, double- roving	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 3	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 4 9	s. d. 5 0
Stripping creels, single- roving	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 2	3 4
Turning bands	2 0½	2 3	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	3 0	3 2½	3 4½
Re-banding	3 1½	3 4½	3 7½	3 11	4 2½	4 6	4 9½	5 0½

Spindles per Mule	950 to 998.	1,000 to 1,048.	1,050 to 1,098.	1,100 to 1,148.	1,150 to 1,198.	1,200 to 1,248.	1,250 to 1,298.
Stripping creels, double- roving	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 5 6	s. d. 5 9	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 6 9
Stripping creels, single- roving	3 6	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 2	4 4	4 6
Turning bands	3 6½	3 9	3 11½	4 1½	4 3½	4 6	4 8½
Re-banding	5 4½	5 7½	5 10½	6 2½	6 5½	6 9	7 0½

Clause XI.—REPAIRING, RE-SETTING, or STARTING NEW MULES.

If both mules are stopped, the spinner to receive at the rate of 21s. per week, and piecers paid by the employer if required in attendance. If one mule be worked, the spinner to receive at the rate of 30s. per week, together with piecers' wages, but no allowance for any yarn spun. Payment to reckon from the commencement of stoppage.

N.B.—This Clause shall not come into operation unless there be 4½ hours' stoppage on one mule, or 2½ hours' stoppage on both mules.

Clause XII.—BOBBIN CARRYING.

Where no bobbin-carrier is employed, each spinner shall be entitled to compensation the amount to be decided by the committees of the two associations.

Clause XIII.—DOUBLE DECKED MULES.

To be paid 5 per cent. extra, but to discount for length of mules, as if total spindles in two mules were contained in a single mule.

Clause XIV.

No deduction to be made from the price per 100 lbs. unless provided for in this schedule.

Clause XV.

All counts to be paid to what they are set. When spinning "odd" counts, i.e., 21's, 41's, 61's, &c., &c., the spinner to be paid for the next "even" count higher, viz., 22's, 42's, 62's, &c., &c.

Clause XVI.—LIST OF REVOLUTIONS per Spindle per Inch of Yarn.

TWIST. 10's to 120's.		REELED YARN. 10's to 120's.		WEFT. 10's to 120's.	
Counts.	Twist, per inch.	Counts.	Twist, per inch.	Counts.	Twist, per inch.
10	11'44	10	10'77	10	10'10
12	12'47	12	11'74	12	11'01
14	13'46	14	12'68	14	11'89
16	14'40	16	13'46	16	12'72
18	15'27	18	14'38	18	13'48
20	16'09	20	15'15	20	14'21
22	16'88	22	15'89	22	14'91
24	17'63	24	16'50	24	15'57
26	18'35	26	17'28	26	16'21
28	19'04	28	17'93	28	16'83
30	19'75	30	18'58	30	17'42
32	20'4	32	19'2	32	18'0
34	21'02	34	19'78	34	18'55
36	21'64	36	20'36	36	19'09
38	22'23	38	20'92	38	19'61
40	22'81	40	21'47	40	20'13
42	23'37	42	22'0	42	20'62
44	23'92	44	22'51	44	21'1
46	24'45	46	23'01	46	21'58
48	24'98	48	23'51	48	22'04
50	25'5	50	24'0	50	22'5
52	26'0	52	24'47	52	22'94
54	26'5	54	24'94	54	23'38
56	26'98	56	25'39	56	23'81
58	27'46	58	25'84	58	24'23
60	27'93	60	26'28	60	24'54
62	28'39	62	26'72	62	25'05
64	28'85	64	27'15	64	25'45
66	29'29	66	27'58	66	25'87
68	29'73	68	27'98	68	26'23
70	30'17	70	28'39	70	26'62
72	30'6	72	28'8	72	27'0
74	31'02	74	29'19	74	27'37
76	31'44	76	29'59	76	27'74
78	31'85	78	29'97	78	28'1
80	32'25	80	30'36	80	28'47
82	32'65	82	30'73	82	28'81
84	33'05	84	31'1	84	29'16
86	33'44	86	31'47	86	29'5
88	33'83	88	31'83	88	29'84
90	34'21	90	32'19	90	30'18
92	34'59	92	32'55	92	30'52
94	34'96	94	32'9	94	30'85
96	35'33	96	33'25	96	31'17
98	35'7	98	33'6	98	31'5
100	36'06	100	33'94	100	31'83
102	36'41	102	34'27	102	32'14
104	36'77	104	34'61	104	32'46
106	37'12	106	34'94	106	32'76
108	37'47	108	35'27	108	33'07
110	37'81	110	35'59	110	33'32
112	38'16	112	35'91	112	33'68
114	38'50	114	36'23	114	33'98
116	38'83	116	36'55	116	34'28
118	39'17	118	36'86	118	34'57
120	39'50	120	37'17	120	34'86

The above turns per inch are found by multiplying the square root of the counts by 3'606 for twist, 3'394 for reeled yarn, and 3'183 for weft.

Clause XVII.

Table showing the amount per cent. to be added or taken from the gross price per 1,000 hanks (as per Clauses I., II., III.), in ascertaining the net price per 1,000 hanks or 100 lbs.

Spindles in each Mule.	Per-centages to be added to or deducted from Standard Prices.	Spindles in each Mule.	Per-centages to be added to or deducted from Standard Prices.
432	4½ per cent. to be added.	672	5½ per cent. to be deducted.
444	4 " " "	684	6 " " "
456	3½ " " "	696	6½ " " "
468	3 " " "	708	7 " " "
480	2½ " " "	720	7½ " " "
492	2 " " "	732	8 " " "
504	1½ " " "	744	8½ " " "
516	1 " " "	756	9 " " "
528	½ " " "	768	9½ " " "
540	Net.	780	10 " " "
552	½ per cent. to be deducted.	792	10½ " " "
564	1 " " "	804*	11 " " "
576	1½ " " "	806	16 " " "
588	2 " " "	816	16½ " " "
600	2½ " " "	828	17 " " "
612	3 " " "	840	17½ " " "
624	3½ " " "	852	18 " " "
636	4 " " "	864	18½ " " "
648	4½ " " "	876	19 " " "
660	5 " " "	888	19½ " " "
		900	20 " " "

* All mules of twist gauge having over 804 spindles each mule, to be discounted 16 per cent.; mules of weft gauge having over 804 spindles each, to be discounted ½ per cent. for each 12 spindles up to 900 spindles, as per above scale.

Clause XVIII.—HOLIDAYS.

The recognised holidays are Good Friday and Saturday following, Friday and Saturday in Whit-week and following Monday, third Saturday in August and following Monday and Tuesday, Christmas day, and first and second working days in January.

Clause XIX.

Should any circumstance arise for which the list makes no provision, the same shall be submitted to the adjudication of the joint committees of the two associations.

Clause XX.

Three months' notice to be given by the one party to the other party to this agreement of any intention to increase or reduce the rates of prices, &c., provided for in this schedule of conditions.

Clause XXI.

One month's notice to be given by the one party to the other party of an intention to advance or reduce the prices per 1,000 hanks or per 100 lbs.

Clause XXII.

In the event of a dispute arising between employers and employed regarding these notes, prices, or general conditions of work or wages, the matter shall be referred to the secretaries of the two associations for adjustment, who shall take action within seven days from receipt of notice of complaint. Should, however, they fail to arrive at a settlement of the point at issue, the same shall be referred to the joint committees for their decision.

STANDARD PRICES per 1,000 Hanks for Spinning Twist, Reeled Yarn or Bastard Twist, and Weft, upon Mules containing 420 Spindles each; and from which the price to be paid for Spinning 100 lbs. of any Count of Yarn, from Nos. 10 to 120 upon the various sizes of Mules is to be ascertained.

No. of Count.	Twist Counts, per 1,000 Hanks.	Reeled Yarn or Bastard Twist Counts, per 1,000 Hanks.	Weft Counts, per 1,000 Hanks.	No. of Count.	Twist Counts, per 1,000 Hanks.	Reeled Yarn or Bastard Twist Counts, per 1,000 Hanks.	Weft Counts, per 1,000 Hanks.
	d.	d.	d.		d.	d.	d.
32's	16'82	—	—	78's	26'28	24'73	23'18
34's	17'34	16'32	—	80's	26'61	25'05	23'49
36's	17'85	16'80	15'75	82's	26'94	25'35	23'77
38's	18'33	17'25	16'18	84's	27'27	25'66	24'06
40's	18'82	17'71	16'60	86's	27'59	25'96	24'34
42's	19'28	18'14	17'01	88's	27'90	26'26	24'62
44's	19'73	18'56	17'40	90's	28'23	26'56	24'90
46's	20'17	18'98	17'80	92's	28'54	26'86	25'18
48's	20'71	19'44	18'18	94's	28'85	27'15	25'45
50's	21'04	19'80	18'56	96's	29'15	27'43	25'72
52's	21'43	20'17	18'92	98's	29'45	27'71	25'98
54's	21'86	20'56	19'26	100's	29'74	28'00	26'26
56's	22'26	20'95	19'64	102's	30'05	28'27	26'50
58's	22'66	21'33	20'00	104's	30'33	28'54	26'76
60's	23'05	21'69	20'33	106's	30'63	28'81	27'00
62's	23'42	22'02	20'66	108's	30'91	29'09	27'27
64's	23'88	22'40	21'00	110's	31'20	29'35	27'50
66's	24'17	22'75	21'34	112's	31'48	29'61	27'75
68's	24'53	23'08	21'64	114's	31'77	29'89	28'02
70's	24'89	23'42	21'96	116's	32'04	30'15	28'26
72's	25'24	23'75	22'27	118's	32'35	30'42	28'50
74's	25'59	24'08	22'58	120's	32'59	30'66	28'74
76's	25'93	24'40	22'88				

N.B.—All counts below 32's twist, 34's reeled yarn, and 36's weft are to be paid the same price per 1,000 hanks.

These conditions having been mutually agreed to by representatives of both employers and employed are signed by the secretaries of the respective organisations.

The illustrative tables published with the list are too lengthy for reproduction in full, but it is possible to show the principle upon which they are based by taking as an example one mule of 600 spindles and one of 806 spindles, instead of taking a large number of mules with varying numbers of spindles. The price falls in proportion to the number of spindles, and rises in proportion to the fineness of the yarns. Only the minimum and maximum numbers of spindles shown in the tables are here selected for the sake of brevity. The tables themselves give a series of intermediate figures at intervals of one dozen spindles.

Counts per 100 lbs.	STANDARD RATES. (Net Prices per 100 lbs.)					
	Twist Counts.		Reeled Yarn.		Weft Counts.	
	Per 600 Spindles in each Mule.	Per 806 Spindles or over in each Mule.	Per 600 Spindles in each Mule.	Per 806 Spindles or over in each Mule.	Per 600 Spindles in each Mule.	Per 806 Spindles in each Mule.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
32's	55.10	47.48	—	—	—	—
34's	60.35	51.98	56.81	48.92	—	—
36's	65.80	56.70	61.92	53.35	58.03	50.00
38's	71.28	61.44	67.10	57.83	62.92	54.22
40's	77.08	66.40	72.52	62.48	68.00	58.60
42's	78.96	68.04	74.29	64.00	69.67	60.01
44's	84.65	72.95	79.64	68.64	74.68	64.32
46's	90.48	77.97	85.14	73.37	79.85	68.81
48's	96.96	83.52	91.00	76.38	85.10	73.34
50's	102.60	88.40	96.55	83.20	90.50	78.00
52's	108.68	93.65	102.28	88.14	95.94	82.68
54's	115.12	99.19	108.27	93.31	101.41	87.37
56's	121.57	104.72	114.40	98.56	107.24	92.40
58's	128.18	110.43	120.64	103.93	113.10	97.46
60's	134.88	116.22	126.90	109.32	118.98	102.48
62's	141.60	122.01	133.11	114.70	124.93	107.63
64's	149.05	128.38	139.77	120.44	131.07	112.89
66's	155.56	134.04	146.45	126.12	137.34	118.33
68's	162.65	140.14	153.06	131.85	143.48	123.62
70's	169.89	146.37	159.88	137.76	149.44	129.15
72's	177.19	152.71	166.75	143.64	156.38	134.71
74's	184.70	159.10	173.75	149.70	162.94	140.37
76's	192.20	165.60	180.89	155.80	169.65	146.07
78's	199.91	172.22	188.13	162.08	176.85	151.94
80's	207.60	178.88	195.44	168.40	183.28	157.92
82's	215.40	185.56	202.70	174.66	190.07	163.75
84's	223.35	192.44	210.16	181.10	197.06	169.84
86's	231.42	199.34	217.75	187.56	204.16	175.87
88's	239.44	206.27	225.36	194.12	211.28	182.07
90's	247.77	213.48	233.10	200.88	218.52	188.28
92's	256.03	220.61	240.94	207.64	225.85	194.67
94's	264.42	227.85	248.91	214.41	233.30	200.97
96's	272.92	235.10	256.80	221.28	240.76	207.45
98's	281.45	242.45	264.79	228.14	248.33	213.93
100's	290.00	249.90	273.00	235.20	256.10	220.60
102's	298.86	257.55	281.21	242.25	263.66	227.05
104's	307.63	264.99	289.43	249.39	271.44	233.79
106's	316.62	272.73	297.75	256.62	279.09	240.40
108's	325.51	280.47	306.39	263.95	287.18	247.42
110's	334.62	288.31	314.82	271.26	295.02	254.10
112's	343.84	296.24	323.34	278.65	303.07	261.07
114's	353.17	304.26	333.31	286.25	311.44	268.35
116's	362.38	312.27	341.04	293.82	319.69	275.38
118's	371.76	320.72	349.98	301.60	327.92	282.49
120's	381.48	328.56	358.80	309.12	336.36	289.80

The fluctuations in the prices paid under the list since its introduction in 1858 are given below. The last advance of 5 per cent. took place in February 1900, making prices 5 per cent. above standard.

Year.	Date.	Alteration.		Year.	Date.	Alteration.	
		Rise.	Fall.			Rise.	Fall.
		Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.
1860	March 3 ..	5	—	1875	May 14 ..	5	—
1861	March 16 ..	—	5	1877	October 25 ..	—	5
1866	March 2 ..	5	—	1879	March 3 ..	—	10
1867	October 19 ..	—	5	1880	January 23 ..	5	—
1869	October 30 ..	—	5	1885	September 15 ..	—	5
1871	March 4 ..	5	—	1888	June 26 ..	5	—
1872	March 30 ..	5	—	1890	December 19 ..	5	—
1874	October 20 ..	—	5	1900	February 19 ..	5	—

As in the case of Oldham, frequent differences of opinion arise between employers and operatives as to the exact results worked out by the machinery, and much of the time of the permanent officials of the Operatives' Association is occupied with testing results for their members. The operative, if dissatisfied, takes to the office of the association a "cop" of the yarn he wishes tested. The official measures off accurately on a machine a given length of the yarn. The yarn thus measured is then weighed upon a nicely adjusted balance, and the man is at once told what his price ought to be.

Self-acting indicators are in many cases attached to the spinning machines and register the quantities produced, and, where all the technical details of the spinning process are clearly determined, no dispute is possible. There is often some difficulty, however, in arranging a basis for payment by indicator, and the details in such cases are generally left to be decided between the secretaries of the two associations.

In the Bolton district, in 1894, about 23 mills, representing about 1,000,000 spindles had adopted indicators. In March, 1899, 53 mills, representing 2,500,000 spindles, had adopted the indicator principle, an improved method of calculation having been introduced. This system extends the principle of the indicator, and regulates the relatively higher price for counts with more twist in. By this method a price per 100 draws is fixed for each class of twist wheel that may be used. The necessity of timing the mules when a change of counts or twist wheel is made is thus obviated. The list thus arrived at is based on standard speeds, and provides for varying sizes of mules, but as an illustration of the system in brief, the list for a mule of 762 spindles may be quoted:—

STATEMENT OF PRICES PER TOOTH OF TWIST WHEEL.

September 28th, 1898.

762 SPINDLES.

Twist Wheel.	Price per 100 Draws.	Twist Wheel.	Price per 100 Draws.
	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
30	4'5423	43	3'45
31	4'42	44	3'39
32	4'31	45	3'34
33	4'21	46	3'30
34	4'11	47	3'24
35	4'01	48	3'20
36	3'94	49	3'14
37	3'88	50	3'10
38	3'78	51	3'06
39	3'70	52	3'02
40	3'65	53	2'99
41	3'57	54	2'95
42	3'51	55	2'9127

The price for any other twist wheel will be found by adding or deducting '0194 per revolution of rim shaft to or from the above scale.

The following quotations from the diary of the General Secretary of the Operatives' Association for 1893 afford an example of the method by which these matters are settled:—

"June 20th.—Our members at _____ Mill, complain of their wages being lower than the average of the District."

"July 20th.—Mr. _____ (Secretary of Employers' Association) and myself had an interview this morning with Mr. _____ of _____ Mill respecting complaint of low wages. We are to submit a basis of payment by indicator."

"August 4th.—The following is the list and conditions for _____ Mill:—

"LIST OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

"Clause 1.—Gross minimum wages to be as under:—

Size of Mules.	Gross Minimum Wages.	Per Set to be added for Time lost in Doffing.
Mules of 892 spindles each	£ s. d. 2 18 0	d. 2½
" 950 "	3 2 0	3
" 1,008 "	3 4 9	3½

"2.—With 1s. added in each case for pin cops. 5 per cent. to be added to the gross wages earned (exclusive of tubes) when spinning 30's count to 20's count, and 7½ per cent. added when spinning 18's count and under; in both cases irrespective of the extra creeler, if such has to be provided, as per clause 4, section 2, of the standard (weight) list.

"3.—A factory week to equal 56½ hours, less 1½ hours for cleaning, and 1 hour 20 minutes for breakages, leaving a net week of 53 hours 40 minutes = 193,200 seconds.

"4.—Present speeds of the mules are and shall be taken as the standard speeds. If a quicker speed than standard be required, then a fresh basis and consequent fresh calculation of prices shall be made and agreed upon between the two associations.

"5.—Tubing, stripping creels, and other conditions to be paid extra, as per clauses 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of the weight list dated July 1st, 1887.

"6.—All 'timings' to be taken in the middle of the cop, and to be an average of all the mules working under same conditions. When spinning a fraction beyond a ¼ second, the spinner to be paid for the next ¼ second slower or higher.

"N.B.—This basis is subject to revision in the event of the present machinery being replaced.

"Signed on behalf of the Employers,

" _____ Secretary.

"Signed on behalf of the Operative Spinners,

" _____ Secretary."

Attached to this agreement are tables showing details of its results, and laying down the technical principles upon which it is based, all having direct application to the conditions of the particular mill for which it is drawn. In the first place all particulars as to standard speeds and sizes of gear are provided for, as in the following table:—

PARTICULARS OF STANDARD SPEEDS, &c.

Spindles in each Mule.	Count.	Twist Wheel.	Size of Rim in Inches.	Standard Rim in Inches.	Length of Stretch in Inches.	Seconds to run one Draw.
892	30's	59	16	16½	68	16
892	62's	61	16	16½	68	21½
892	54's	62	16½	16½	68	20½
892	32's	63	19½	19½	68	18
892	40's	78	18	19½	68	21
948	24's	50	17	19	68	16½
948	40's	58	19	19	68	18½
948	60's	71	19	19	68	21½
948	60's	69	19	19	68	21½
948	62's	73	19	19	68	21½
948	62's	74	18	19	68	21½
1012	36's	81	16½	16½	68	18½
1012	36's	96	14	16½	68	20½
1012	46's	90	14	16½	68	19½
1012	48's	72	16½	16½	66	17½
1012	48's	64	19	19	71	18
1012	34's	66	19	19	71	18½
1012	58's	71	19	19	71	18½

Further tables fix definitely the price per draw for each class of mule in the mill, but of these it is only necessary to quote the first:—

PRESENT NET PRICES per 100 DRAWS on MULES of 892 SPINDLES each.

2½d. per set to be added to the gross wages given by the following prices for time lost in doffing.

1s. to be added to the gross wages when spinning pin cops.

Seconds to run One Draw.	Price per 100 Draws.	Seconds to run One Draw.	Price per 100 Draws.	Seconds to run One Draw.	Price per 100 Draws.
15	d.	18½	d.	22	d.
15½	2'70	18½	3'33	22½	3'96
15½	2'74	19	3'37	22½	4'00
16	2'79	19½	3'42	22½	4'05
16½	2'83	19½	3'46	22½	4'09
16	2'88	19½	3'51	23	4'14
16½	2'92	19½	3'55	23½	4'18
16½	2'97	20	3'60	23½	4'23
16½	3'01	20½	3'64	23½	4'27
17	3'06	20½	3'69	24	4'32
17½	3'10	20½	3'73	24½	4'36
17½	3'15	21	3'78	24½	4'41
17½	3'19	21½	3'82	24½	4'45
18	3'24	21½	3'87	25	4'50
18½	3'28	21½	3'91		

The price for any other speed will be found by adding or deducting .04503d. per ¼ second to or from the above scale.

The diary of the General Secretary of the Operatives' Association furnishes numerous cases of this kind, from which it is seen that there is in operation not only an elaborate system of regulating wages in a most complicated trade, but a procedure which affords a means of conciliating and arranging trade differences between employers and employed.

Spinning Lists for Other Districts.

The Oldham and Bolton lists regulate wages for about 73 per cent. of the cotton spinners of Lancashire and Cheshire, but several other centres have lists of their own in operation. Speaking generally all are arranged either on the Oldham or Bolton principle, though the Bolton system of payment by weight seems most generally to prevail in North and North-East Lancashire. Thus, though the variations in detail in these local lists are numerous, it is unnecessary to do more than state the terms of the agreements in force in a few cases.

(a.) PRESTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Spinners' Standard List (agreed to between the Associated Masters and the Operative Cotton Spinners and Self-actor Minders of Preston and neighbourhood, May 11, 1866).

This list is calculated upon an average of prices paid in the East Lancashire district, which comprises the higher and lower divisions of the hundred of Blackburn. Nine districts pay according to the Blackburn list and two according to the Burnley list.

The weft standard is 42·75*d.* for 100 lbs. of 32's weft on mules with 640 spindles in each mule, and for twist 46·25*d.* for 100 lbs. 30's twist, on mules with 540 spindles in each mule.

One halfpenny to be added for every 20 spindles from 600 downwards and one farthing to be deducted from 600 up to 900 spindles on weft mules; for twist one halfpenny to be added for every 20 spindles below 500, and above 500 one farthing to be deducted up to 800 spindles.

In calculating the turns for counts of yarn, the turns to be calculated by multiplying the square roots of the counts by 3·25 for weft and 3·75 for twist. All extra turns to be paid for at the rate of two-thirds of the proportion.

When spinning weft on twist mules 5 per cent. to be allowed, except when the speed of the spindle is equal to the speed of the weft spindles of the same mill on the same counts.

That 4*d.* per 100 lbs. of weft and 2*d.* per 100 lbs. of twist be allowed for tubing with the apparatus, and the tubes weighed in as yarn. Tubing by the hand to be paid 6*d.* a doffing all round, and the tubes to be weighed in as yarn.

1*s.* 3*d.* to be allowed for stripping the creels of a pair of wheels under 400 rovings in each mule; 400 and under 500, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 500 and under 600, 2*s.*; and 6*d.* for every additional 100 bobbins or rovings for single creels.

Under this list the wages of about 2,000 operatives are regulated, and they received the advance of 7*d.* in the £ obtained in March, 1899, by those working under the Oldham list.

(b.) BURNLEY.

Standard list for Spinning (compiled for the Committee of the Burnley Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and brought into operation March 23, 1867).

The weft standard is 42·75*d.* for 100 lbs. of 32's weft on mules with 640 spindles in each mule, and for twist 46·25*d.* for 100 lbs. 30's twist, on mules with 540 spindles in each mule.

One halfpenny to be added for every 20 spindles from 600 downwards and one farthing to be deducted from 600 up to 1,000 spindles on weft mules; for twist one halfpenny to be added for every 20 spindles below 500, and above 500 one farthing to be deducted up to 900 spindles. In counts below 24's no deduction to be made after 800 spindles.

In calculating the turns for counts of yarn, the turns to be calculated by multiplying the square root of the counts by 3·25 for weft and 3·75 for twist. All extra turns to be paid for at the rate of two-thirds of the proportion.

When spinning weft on twist mules 5 per cent. to be allowed, except when the speed of the spindle is equal to the speed of the weft spindles of the same mill on the same counts.

1*s.* 3*d.* to be allowed for stripping the creels of a pair of wheels under 400 spindles in each mule; 400 and under 500, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 500 and under 600, 2*s.*; and 6*d.* for every additional 100 bobbins or rovings for single creels.

This list governs the wages of about 400 operatives.

(c.) ASHTON AND DISTRICT.

Counts 36's—Twist and Weft.

No. of Dozen Spindles.	Price per Thousand Hanks.		No. of Dozen Spindles.	Price per Thousand Hanks.	
	Twist.	Weft.		Twist.	Weft.
30	s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	1 5	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
36	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
39	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	62	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
41	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
42	1 4	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
43	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	1 2	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
44	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
45	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
46	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
47	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
48	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	88	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0
49	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
51	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1 1	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

STANDARD TWISTS per Inch of Yarn from 30's up to 100's Counts.

All extra Twists to be paid for in proportion; and all other Counts not stated in the List, between 30's and 100's, according to the changes.

Counts.	Twist.	Weft.
30's	21	18
32's	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
34's	22	19
36's	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
40's	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
45's	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
50's	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
55's	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
60's	29	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
65's	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
70's	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
75's	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
80's	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
85's	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
90's	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
95's	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
100's	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$

This list was published in May, 1860, and about 3,000 operatives now have their wages regulated by it. It forms really a ready reckoner, from the numerous tables of which the operative can ascertain the amount of his earnings. The following general statement of rules and exceptions accompanies the tables:—

The speed of the spindle to range from 6,600 to 6,800 per minute, and all speeds gained above that number by improvements and good machinery, or a good quality of cotton, for every two per cent. above 6,800 up to 7,480, one per cent. to be reduced from the prices stated; but all speeds above 7,480 to be paid the same price.

For every two per cent. below 6,600, one per cent. to be added on the prices stated.

Mules with a less number of spindles than included in the list, to rise one-eighth of a penny for each dozen less. 100 dozens, and all upwards, to be paid one price.

To be paid the true marketable counts standing rap.

(d.) *BLACKBURN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

Spinning coarse counts on alternate spindles to be arranged at each mill.

Blackburn List for Slubbing, Intermediate, and Roving.

In the Blackburn district since 1873 there has been in operation a standard list of prices for certain intermediate processes which come between the carding and drawing and the spinning of the cotton, to which they are preparatory, and, to some extent, similar operations. This list is known as the "Blackburn Standard List of Prices for Slubbing, Intermediate, and Roving."

The basis of the list in each of these cases may be quoted:—

BLACKBURN STANDARD LIST OF PRICES FOR SLUBBING.

(January 6th, 1873.)

To find the standard turns for any hank slubbing, extract the square root of the hank. Turns above or under this standard to be paid for or deducted at the rate of 60 per cent. of the proportionate difference. The standard price is taken at 3.125*d.* for .7 hank slubbing up to 1 hank on frames of 70 spindles, and for fine slubbing the standard is taken at 3.29*d.* for 1 hank up to 1.25 hank slubbing on frames of 70 spindles.

For every 1-20th hank below .7 hank, 2 per cent. to be added for extra doffing, and for every 1-20th hank above .7 hank, 2 per cent. to be deducted for less doffing up to 1 hank, and for every 1-20th hank above 1 hank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be deducted for less doffing up to 1.25 hank.

For every 5 spindles above 70, four per cent. to be added, and for every 5 spindles below 70, two per cent. to be deducted. Two spindles over or under each 5 not to be reckoned, but 3 or 4 spindles to be taken as 5.

BLACKBURN STANDARD LIST OF PRICES FOR INTERMEDIATE.

(January 6th, 1873.)

To find the standard turns for any hank intermediate, extract the square root of the hank and add 10 per cent. Turns above or under this standard to be paid for or deducted at the rate of 70 per cent. of the proportionate difference. The standard price is taken at 1.9*d.* for 1.6 hank up to 2 hank intermediate on frames of 90 spindles, and for fine intermediate the standard is taken at 1.957*d.* for 2 hank up to 2.5 hank on frames of 90 spindles.

For every 1-10th hank below 1.6 hank intermediate, two per cent. to be added for extra doffing, and for every 1-10th hank above 1.6 hank up to 2 hank, two per cent. to be deducted for less doffing, and for every 1-10th hank above 2 hank up to 2.5 hank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to be deducted for less doffing.

For every 5 spindles above 90, three per cent. to be added, and for every 5 spindles below 90, one and a half per cent. to be deducted. Two spindles either over or under each 5 not to be reckoned, but 3 or 4 spindles to be taken as 5.

BLACKBURN STANDARD LIST OF PRICES FOR ROVING.

(January 6th, 1873.)

To find the standard turns for any hank roving extract the square root of the hank and add 25 per cent. Turns above or under this standard to be paid for or deducted at the rate of 70 per cent. of the proportionate difference.

The standard price is taken at 2.25*d.* for 4.5 hank roving up to 6 hank on frames of 125 spindles, and for fine roving the standard is taken at 2.503*d.* for 6 hank roving up to 7.5 hank on frames of 125 spindles.

For every 1-10th hank below 4.5 hank roving, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to be added for extra doffing, and for every 1-10th hank above 4.5 hank roving, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to be deducted for less doffing up to 6 hank, and for every 1-10th hank above 6 hank roving, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to be deducted for less doffing up to 7.5 hank.

For every 5 spindles above 125, two per cent. to be added, and for every 5 spindles below 125, one per cent. to be deducted. Two spindles either over or under each 5 not to be reckoned, but 3 or 4 spindles to be taken as 5.

COTTON WEAVING.

The price lists for weaving in the cotton trade are very complicated and highly technical. Their practical application to the ever-varying conditions of the work and material is often difficult, and requires a considerable amount of special knowledge. So much is this now recognised that Government inspectors have been appointed for the purpose of ensuring to workpeople a certainty that they are paid for their work according to the conditions of the list, or, at least, to ascertain for them under which category of the price list their work should fall. The price lists in the weaving trade were at one time very numerous, many districts having separate lists of their own. During the last few years, however, many of these local differences have been got rid of by the adoption of a uniform list of prices for plain goods which applies to nearly the whole industry.

Before this list can be understood by those who have no knowledge of the trade, some explanation is required.

The weaving operation proper, as here understood, only commences after the warp, consisting of the longitudinal threads of the piece to be woven, which has been prepared and dressed at other machines, is placed in position in the loom. The threads used for the warp are what in spinning has been termed "twist." These threads or "ends," as they are sometimes called, when placed on the loom, pass through the openings of the "reed," a sheet of metal cut like a comb, into spaces of the width required for the special coarseness or fineness of the material to be woven. The twist also passes through loops known as "healds." Thus, the first element to be taken into account is the thickness of the threads of the warp, the number of threads going to make up an inch of width, and the total width of the piece to be woven.

The work of the loom is to throw across the warp the cross threads or "weft." These threads are carried in the shuttle, which flies to and fro, and passes over and under the warp threads alternately, or at such angles and intervals as are provided for by the arrangement of the warp in the "healds" and reed. The "weft" or cross threads are termed "picks." Thus, the second element in determining the price is the fineness and closeness of the weft. The fineness is determined by the number of counts of the yarn. The closeness may be determined by counting the number of threads or picks in a given length actually woven, or by a calculation based upon the mechanical action of the machine. In many cases the number of "picks" can be easily settled by counting, but in almost every instance the most exact method is by calculation, based upon the sizes and divisions of the wheels, and of the beams in the loom.* The third element is the total length woven, and a fourth is the nature and quality of the material used. This latter is indeed a most important matter in determining price. The smaller the openings in the "reed" through which the threads pass, the finer and closer the crossing of the weft, the greater in number and more delicate the threads to be watched by the weaver, and the greater the liability to breakage of threads. Closer attention

* For a description of this method of calculation, see pp. 116-7.

and greater dexterity and quickness are therefore required in the weaving of fine than of coarse materials.

The weaving of the coarser yarns may entail harder bodily labour though not requiring so much skill. Such increased labour is paid for at a higher rate, though less wages may be earned by the operative.

It should be stated that weavers frequently employ assistants, whom they pay out of the piece prices obtained under the list.

Uniform List for Weaving.

This list is now in general use in North and North-East Lancashire, and was prepared by a Joint Committee of Employers' and Operatives' representatives. It is in reality an elaborately worked-out set of tables in book form, and contains a statement of prices for one pick 100 yards in looms from 24 to 72 inches in width, and reeds from 50 to 132, and prices for winding, warping, slashing, twisting, drawing, &c., together with a set of tables for ascertaining the weight of yarns required for given cloths.

The most important point of the list is, of course, the standard.

THE STANDARD.

The standard upon which the Uniform List is based takes an ordinarily made loom, 45 inches in the reed space measured from the fork-grate on one side to the back board on the other, weaving cloth as follows:—

Width:—39, 40, or 41 inches.

Reed:—60 reed, 2 ends in one dent, or 60 ends per inch.

Picks:—15 picks per $\frac{1}{4}$ " inch as ascertained by arithmetical calculation with $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added for contraction.

Length:—100 yards of 36 inches measured on the counter. Any length of lap other than 36 inches to be paid in proportion.

Twist:—28's or any finer numbers.

Weft:—31's to 100's, both inclusive.

Price:—30d., or 2d. per pick.

VARIATIONS FROM STANDARD.

As, however, the conditions here stated are in practice varied in every conceivable way, exceptions of every kind have also to be provided for.

(a.) *Width of Looms*.—Thus, as looms vary in width, an ascending scale of percentage additions is prepared for above 45 up to 72 inches, and a descending scale of reductions from 45 to 24 inches. Thus, going above the standard of 45 inches $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is to be added for every inch up to and including 51 inches; 2 per cent. from 51 to 56 inches; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 56 to 64 inches; and 3 per cent. from 64 to 72 inches. Going below the standard the deductions are:— $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each inch from 45 to 37 inches inclusive; and 1 per cent. from 37 to 24 inches, below which no further reduction is made. Fractions of an

inch under half an inch are not subject to reductions or additions, but if over the half inch are paid as if a full inch.

(b.) *Broader Cloth than admitted by Rule.*—Looms are allowed to weave within four inches of the reed space, but whenever the difference between the width of cloth and the reed space is less than four inches it shall be paid as if the loom were one inch broader, and if less than three inches as if it were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broader.

(c.) *Allowance for Cloth 7 to 15 inches narrower than the Reed Space.*—When the cloth is from 7 to 15 inches, inclusive, narrower than the reed space of the loom, a deduction is to be made in accordance with a set of tables provided in the list. For instance, taking a 45-inch loom the allowance varies from .94 per cent. on a 38-inch cloth to 8.25 per cent. on a 30-inch cloth.

(d.) *Reeds.*—A "60 reed" being the standard, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. is to be deducted for every two ends or counts of reed from 60 to 50, but no reduction is to be made below 50. $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. is to be added for every two ends or counts of reed from 60 to 68; 1 per cent. from 68 to 100; $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 100 to 110; and 2 per cent. from 110 to 132.

(e.) *Picks.*—(*Low.*)—An addition of 1 per cent. is to be made for each pick or fraction of a pick below 11. (*High.*)—An addition of 1 per cent. per pick is to be made whenever they exceed the following:—

If using wefts below 26's, when picks exceed 16; 26's to 39's wefts, inclusive, when picks exceed 18; and 40's wefts and above when picks exceed 20.

(f.) *Twist.*—The standard being 28's, or finer, the following additions are to be made when coarser twist is woven in the following reeds:—

Below 28's to 20's in	64 to 67 reeds inclusive	...	1 per cent.
" "	68 to 71	...	2 "
" "	72 to 75	...	3 "
" 20's to 14's in	56 to 59	...	1 "
" "	60 to 63	...	2 "
" "	64 to 67	...	3 "

and so on at the same rate. When twist is woven in coarser reeds no addition is to be made.

(g.) *Weft.*—(*Ordinary Pin Cops.*)—The standard is 31's to 100's, both inclusive. Above 100's, 1 per cent. is to be added for every 10 hanks or fraction thereof. In lower numbers than 31's the following additions are to be made:—

For 30's ...	...	...	...	...	...	Add 1 per cent.
" 29's, 28's	...	...	...	...	...	" 2 "
" 27's, 26's	...	...	...	...	...	" 3 "
" 25's, 24's	...	...	...	...	...	" $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 23's, 22's	...	...	...	...	...	" $6\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 21's, 20's	...	...	...	...	...	" 8 "
" 19's, 18's	...	...	...	...	...	" $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 17's, 16's	...	...	...	...	...	" 13 "
" 15's, 14's	...	...	...	...	...	" 16 "

(*Large Cops.*)—When weft of the following counts is spun into large cops, so that there are not more than 19* in one pound, the following additions are to be made instead of the above allowance:—

For 29's, 28's	...	...	...	...	...	Add 1 per cent.
" 27's, 26's	...	...	...	...	...	" 2 "
" 25's, 24's, 23's	...	...	...	...	...	" 3 "
" 22's, 21's, 20's	...	...	...	...	...	" $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 19's, 18's	...	...	...	...	...	" 6 "
" 17's, 16's	...	...	...	...	...	" 8 "
" 15's, 14's	...	...	...	...	...	" 10 "

* See note of alteration on p. 115.

To this section of the list additions were made in 1896 extending the limits of coarseness, provided for as follows:—

Count of Weft.	Percentage Addition to Price.	
	Large Cops.	Small Cops.
13's weft	12	18
12's "	15	21
11's "	19	25
10's "	24	30
9's "	30	—
8's "	33	—
7's "	48	—
6's "	61	—
5's "	76	—
4's "	94	—

The limit for large cops, which by the uniform list is now 19 to the pound, is changed to 22 to the pound.

(h.) *Four-Staved Twills.*—(*Low Picks.*)—In four-staved twills an addition of 1 per cent for each pick or fraction thereof below the picks mentioned in the following table is to be made when using weft as follows:—

Below 26's the addition shall begin at 13.
 26's to 39's inclusive, at 14.
 40's and above, at 15.

(*High Picks.*)—When using weft—

Below 26's the addition shall begin at 21.
 26's to 39's inclusive, at 22.
 40's and above, at 23.

In making additions for high picks, any fraction of a pick less than a half shall not have any allowance; exactly a half shall have $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added; any fraction over the half shall have the full 1 per cent. added.*

(i.) *Splits.*—"Splits" mean two widths together. The following additions are to be allowed for them:—One split uncut, add 5 per cent.; two splits add $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Empty dents only are not to be considered splits.

All the foregoing additions and deductions are to be made separately.

This is substantially the "Uniform List" which was agreed to by representatives of employers and operatives, June 24, 1892, and was subject then to a reduction of 10 per cent., reduced in July, 1899, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., by an advance to the operatives of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It replaced the Blackburn List, which had been in operation from 1853, and also the Burnley and Preston Lists for weaving.

The list contains tables illustrating in different forms the application of the list, and its exceptions. The table of prices for one pick 100 yards in looms from 24 to 72 inches in width, and reeds from 50 to 132 is really in the nature of a ready reckoner

* This rule also applies to section (e), p. 114.

from which wages may be easily calculated. It is too long for reproduction in full, but those lines in it which deal with standard conditions of loom may be quoted:—

PRICE for one PICK, 100 YARDS of 36 INCHES, STANDARD REED SPACE of 45 INCHES.

Reeds.	Deductions or Additions.	Price.	Reeds.	Additions.	Price.
	Per cent.	d.		Per cent.	d.
50	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ded.	1'925	92	15	2'30
52	3	1'94	94	16	2'32
54	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'955	96	17	2'34
56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'97	98	18	2'36
58	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'985	100	19	2'38
60	Standard	2'00	102	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'41
62	$\frac{1}{2}$ Add.	2'015	104	22	2'44
64	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2'03	106	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'47
66	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2'045	108	25	2'50
68	3	2'06	110	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'53
70	4	2'08	112	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'57
72	5	2'10	114	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'61
74	6	2'12	116	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'65
76	7	2'14	118	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'69
78	8	2'16	120	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'73
80	9	2'18	122	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'77
82	10	2'20	124	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'81
84	11	2'22	126	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'85
86	12	2'24	128	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'89
88	13	2'26	130	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'93
90	14	2'28	132	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	2'97

This illustrates the principle of the table, which is worked out in detail, not only for the standard as here quoted but for almost every possible variety of loom. The rate per pick is here worked out for a length of 100 yards; from this the rate per pick for one yard is easily obtained and thus the wages may be easily calculated for any number of yards.

TO FIND THE WEAVING PRICE.

The rule for finding the price for weaving is stated as follows:—

In making out the prices for weaving, care should be taken to follow out the instructions contained in clause 11 of the list, viz., to add and deduct the various allowances one by one.

Examples.—(1.) To find the price for weaving 43-inch cloth, 96-reed, 21 change wheel, dividend 609, 24 yards of 36 inches, 60's twist and 60's weft woven in a 48-inch reed space loom.

Wheel 21)609 dividend.

29 picks.

Take from table the price for one pick 96 reed, 100 yards, 48-inch loom as 2·4453—

We have $2\cdot4453 \times 29 \times 24$

$$1 \times 100 = 17\cdot019288d.$$

$$1\cdot53173592d. - 9\% \text{ added for pick.}$$

$$18\cdot55102392d. \text{ price.}$$

(2.) Or: required the price for weaving 35-inch cloth, 36 reed, 71 wheel, 428 dividend, 38 yards of 36 inches, 32's twist, 40's weft, woven in a 45-inch reed space loom.

Wheel 71)428

6.028 picks.

Take from table the price for one pick, 48 reed, 100 yards 45-inch loom, 1.925*d*.

$$1.925 \times 38 \times 6.028$$

$$= 4.409482d.$$

$$1 \times 100 \quad \cdot 2204741d. - 5\% \text{ added for pick.}$$

$$4.6299561d.$$

$$\cdot 1736233d. - 3.75\% \text{ deducted for narrow cloth.}$$

$$4.4563328d. \text{ price.}$$

Rules are also given for finding the "dividend" of a loom, so that any person with an elementary knowledge of figures may work out wage rates for themselves.

TO FIND THE "DIVIDEND" OF A LOOM.

Multiply the number of teeth in rack, stud, and beam wheels together for a dividend, and multiply the number of teeth in the little pinion wheel and the circumference of beam (in quarter inches) together, for a divisor: the quotient therefrom will be the mathematical dividend, to which must be added $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to meet the contraction of the cloth between being at full stretch in the loom and placed upon the counter. The result will be the practical dividend of the loom, which, divided by the change wheel, will give the picks per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Example.—Given—Rack 60, beam wheel 75, stud or carrier 120, little pinion 15, circumference of roller 15 (which must be multiplied by 4 to reduce to $\frac{1}{4}$ inches):—

Thus,— $60 \times 75 \times 120$

$$= 600$$

$$15 \times 15 \times 4 \quad 9 = 1\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ added for contractions.}$$

$$609$$

ADDITIONS TO UNIFORM LIST.

Weaving Stave Work Goods (Uniform List).

— A piece price list for weaving cloth with dobby and tappet motions, one shuttle loom (lenos, sateens, jeans, jeanettes, drills, drillettes, and similar goods excepted), was agreed to by the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Amalgamated Associations of Weavers on the 19th January, 1895, and came into operation on the first making-up day in February of that year. Two lists, known as the Chorley and Nelson lists, had previously been in force. The latter followed a strike at Nelson in April, 1894, for the adoption of the Chorley list. Both these lists were superseded by the new list, which is operative throughout North and North-East Lancashire. It is impossible to state exactly the number of workpeople affected by the change.

The list is as follows:—

It is agreed on behalf of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Northern Counties Amalgamated Associations of Weavers, that in future the following list prices shall be paid for weaving cloth with dobby and tappet motions, one shuttle loom (lenos, sateens, jeans, jeannettes, drills, drilletes, and similar goods excepted):—

(1.) Basis:—Plain cloth as per Uniform List.

(2.) Cloth woven with the number of staves as follows:—

4, 5, or 6 staves,	12 per cent. to be added.
7, 8, or 9	16
10 or 11	18
12	19
13	20
14	22
15	23
16	24
17	25
18	26
19	27
20	28

(3.) Single lift dobbies to be paid 10 per cent. extra.

(4.) Stripes and other cloths with more than two ends in one dent to be paid for by the number of ends per inch.

(5.) Skeleton staves for selvages not to be counted.

(6.) Where the employer does not require the card or lattice to be turned in order to find the pattern, 3 per cent. less to be paid.

(7.) Where the employer requires the loom to be turned in order to find the broken picks, 10 per cent. more to be paid.

(8.) Plain handkerchiefs, 72 reeds and below, to be paid 5 per cent. extra.

(9.) Single shuttle cord checks, with more than two picks in one shed, to be paid 2½ per cent. less.

(10.) In single shuttle checks, handkerchiefs, and all other special classes of goods in which more than one pick is put in one shed, such extra picks shall be counted.

(11.) Any other goods of a difficult character to be paid extra, the amount of which shall be fixed upon by the Employers' and Operatives' Associations.

Weaving Sateens, Jeans, Drills, &c. (Uniform List).

—A new list for weaving sateens, jeans, jeannettes, drills, drilletes, and florentines was agreed to between the representatives of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Northern Counties Weavers' Association, and came into operation in September, 1898, and governs the price for weaving on some 30,000 looms.

The list is as follows:—

BASIS.

1. Plain cloth as per uniform list, with the following modifications.

REEDS.

2. When cloths are woven with three or more ends in one dent, the allowance for every two ends or counts of reed above 68 shall be ¾ per cent. only, the same as from 60 to 68. When the reed exceeds the pick, ¾ per cent. shall be added for every additional count of reed above the number of picks per ¼ inch.

PICKS.

3. Cloths up to and including 25 picks to be paid 5 per cent. extra, and for every additional pick or fraction beyond the half up to and including 32 picks to have $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per pick added, from 32 picks upwards to have an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per pick or fraction beyond the half added.

PICK FINDING.

4. Where the employer requires the loom to be turned in order to find the broken picks, the following percentages to be paid:—

5 per cent. when using 26's or finer weft.			
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	25's to 16's weft.
10	"	"	15's to 12's weft.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	11's or under.

COARSE TWIST IN FINE REEDS.

5. Clause 7 of the Uniform List to apply, and when there are more than two ends in one dent, the reed and reedage to be added together and divided by two. Thus a 52 reed three ends in one dent below 28's to 20's twist would be paid for as a 65 reed, and when using twist below 20's to 14's in a 45 reed three ends in one dent would be paid for as a 56 reed, for twist purposes only.

Uniform List for Weaving Cotton Crimps.

—An agreement was entered into on the 12th November, 1894, between representatives of the North Lancashire Employers' Association and the Northern Counties Amalgamated Associations of Weavers as to the prices to be paid for weaving cotton crimps in North and North-East Lancashire. The full text is as follows:—

(1.) Basis:—Plain cloth as per Uniform List.

(2.) Cloth woven with the number of staves as follows:—

4 staves, 20 per cent. to be added.				12 staves, 28 per cent. to be added.			
5	"	21	"	13	"	30	"
6	"	22	"	14	"	32	"
7	"	23	"	15	"	34	"
8	"	24	"	16	"	37	"
9	"	25	"	17	"	40	"
10	"	26	"	18	"	44	"
11	"	27	"	19	"	48	"

(3.) When coloured yarn is used to form a stripe, 5 per cent. extra shall be paid.

(4.) When all the warp is coloured, the price to be paid shall be by arrangement.

Rep Headings in Plain and Dobby Dhooties.

—This class of work is provided for by a special list which came into operation as an addition to the Uniform List in July, 1896, and which is as follows:—

(1.) Basis:—Plain cloth as per uniform list.

(2.) For 16 headings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cut to be added. Any other number of headings to be paid in proportion, together with one-tenth of a penny per change on all changes above 10 in each half heading.

(3.) Every required stoppage of loom for putting in of headings to be counted as a change.

(4.) All headings containing up to 200 picks inclusive, that is picks "Repped," to be paid $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cut extra; 201 to 400 picks $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per cut extra; over 400, $1d.$ for each 100 or fraction thereof.

(5.) The above percentages to be paid on nett price. All lost picks to be counted and included in calculations.

PLAIN DHOOTIES.

(6.) For borders; 5 per cent. extra to be added to plain cloth price.

DOBBY DHOOTIES.

(7.) Dobby borders, with 16 flush ends, or under, 15 per cent. to be added on plain cloth price; all other dobbly borders, 25 per cent.

Arrangement for the Payment of Grey Dhootie Headings.—After several conferences between the representatives of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Weavers, during the autumn of 1898, the following list of prices for the above-named class of work was formally agreed to on February 9th, 1899:—

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF GREY DHOOTIE HEADINGS.

Over and above the Ten per cent. or Scale Payment.

When cloth is woven full width of loom, 40 inches, and over, to be as follows:

7 TO 9 GOALS HEADINGS.

Headings put in by Hand.	Headings put in by a Motion
$\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 12 Headings.	$1\frac{3}{8}d.$ for 12 Headings.
$\frac{3}{4}d.$ for 14 "	$\frac{3}{8}d.$ for 14 "
$1d.$ for 16 to 20 "	$\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 16 to 20 "

11 TO 15 GOALS HEADINGS.

Headings put in by Hand.	Headings put in by a Motion.
$\frac{3}{4}d.$ for 12 Headings.	$\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 12 Headings.
$\frac{3}{4}d.$ for 14 "	$\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 14 "
$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 16 to 20 "	$1d.$ for 16 to 20 "

to be reckoned to the nearest multiple in 40 yards.

Nothing extra for headings if narrow cloth in broad looms.

LISTS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAVING.

Velvet Weaving.

Velvet weaving is chiefly carried on in the Oldham District, and in this trade a somewhat different principle of arranging a standard list is adopted, the measurement of weft being by weight rather than by picks. The list was agreed to in 1888, but only the basis with allowances for weft came into operation in that year, the full list not being finally adopted until October, 1890.

The basis of the list is as follows:—

45	and	49	looms	weaving	56's	weft,	7d.	per	lb.
50	"	54	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"
55	"	59	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	"	"
60	"	64	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	"	"
65	"	69	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"
70	"	74	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	"	"
75	"	79	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"
80	"	84	"	"	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"	"
85	"	89	"	"	"	"	6d.	"	"

Whenever the looms are narrower than the above table, $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per lb. shall be added for each range of 5 inches, and if broader $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. shall be deducted for each similar range. In March, 1900, an amendment providing for an advance in prices on coarser wefts (16's to 38's) was agreed to by the employer's and workpeople's associations.

Quilt Weaving.

Quilts of various kinds are chiefly woven in the Bolton District and there is in operation a price list mutually agreed to by employers and operatives through their associations. The list for toilet and marseilles quilts dates back to January, 1862, but in 1890 a list of prices for weaving honeycomb, alhambra, and tapestry quilts was added thereto.

The list, or basis for honeycomb quilts woven with one shuttle, is the shortest and simplest, and may be quoted as a specimen.

Counts of Reed reckoned 1 end per dent.	Width in Reed exclusive of Fringe.	Picks for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Penny.	Counts of Reed reckoned 1 end per dent.	Width in Reed exclusive of Fringe.	Picks for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Penny.
	Inches.			Inches.	
36	58	118	36	77	99
"	59	117	"	78	98
"	60	116	"	79	97
"	61	115	"	80	96
"	62	114	"	81	95
"	63	113	"	82	94
"	64	112	"	83	93
"	65	111	"	84	92
"	66	110	"	85	91
"	67	109	"	86	90
"	68	108	"	87	89
"	69	107	"	88	88
"	70	106	"	89	87
"	71	105	"	90	86
"	72	104	"	91	85
"	73	103	"	92	84
"	74	102	"	93	83
"	75	101	"	94	82
"	76	100	"		

A 36 reed or 18 dents, being the standard, is made the starting point:—Two picks to be added for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny for a decrease of eight counts of reed, and deducting two picks for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny for an increase of eight counts of reed.

The above prices are for honeycombs with fringes, Grecians, and honeycombs without fringe, with a fret at the ends to have 10 picks extra for $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny if there is not more than 12 inches of empty reed space; if there is more than a total of 12 inches of empty reed space, to be paid as fringed honeycombs.

Coloured stripes in warp $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny per quilt extra.

Coloured border in warp and weft $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per quilt extra.

Brocade stripes 10 per cent. extra.

Any of the afore-mentioned quilts, if woven with a second shuttle (drop box at one side only) to be paid 10 per cent. extra, if woven with a third shuttle (drop box at one side only) to be paid 20 per cent. extra.

Honeycomb quilts woven with two shuttles (pick and pick) to be paid 20 per cent. extra to one shuttle price, three shuttles (pick and pick) 30 per cent. extra to one shuttle price.

Weaving Toilet Covers.

This class of work is also largely confined to the Bolton District but is usually executed on a much smaller class of looms. No list was in existence for such work until November 28th, 1895, when the following arrangement was entered into as from January 1st, 1896.

TOILET COVERS.

One Shuttle.—Basis, 24 reed 90 picks per inch, 31 inches wide, 45 inches long.

Price for weaving, 10½*d.* per dozen. Other widths to be paid in proportion to the square inch.

One per cent. to be added or deducted for each count of reed above or below 24.

Three and four picks to a card to be paid in proportion.

Two picked cloths to have 5 per cent. added if woven in a single lift machine.

1½*d.* per diamond* to be added or deducted for picks above or below 90.

Coloured yarns to have 5 per cent. extra.

Two Shuttles.—Basis, 32 reed 90 picks per inch, 31 inches wide, 45 inches long, 15*d.* per dozen. Other widths to be paid in proportion to the square inch.

One per cent. to be added or deducted for each count of reed above or below 32.

Three or more picks per card to be paid in proportion.

Two picked cloths to have 5 per cent. added if woven in single lift machine.

1½*d.* per diamond* to be added or deducted for picks above or below 90 in all reeds up to and including 40 reed.

Above 40 reed 2*d.* per diamond to be added or deducted.

Coloured yarns to have 5 per cent. extra.

Pick and pick cloth to have 20 per cent. extra. This basis of payment to apply to all goods woven in looms up to and including 56 inches, reed space measured as before defined. Goods wider than this to be calculated from the Broad Loom List.

Piece goods to be reckoned as toilet covers, 15 yards of cloth being considered equal to one dozen covers.

Stave work to be paid 5 per cent. less than Jacquard work.

Heywood (Sheeting Weaving).

The adoption of this list, which was agreed to by representatives of both employers and workpeople, dates from July, 1894. It was the outcome of a strike of short duration for the adoption of a standard list of prices, and is as follows:—

Loom Reed Space.	Width of Cloth.	Length.	Reed.	Weft.	Price per Pick.
Ins.	Ins.	Yds.			<i>d.</i>
57 and 60.	42 to 46	100's.	40 to 56	16 to 20	265
" "	47 " 50	"	" "	" "	29
" "	51 " 55	"	" "	" "	315
80 and 82.	56 " 61	"	" "	" "	465
" "	62 " 68	"	" "	" "	49
" "	69 " 75	"	" "	" "	515
" "	76 and above	"	" "	" "	54

For 22's weft deduct 1 per cent.

" 24's " " 2 "

" 26's " " 3 "

" 28's " " 4 "

No deduction for weft higher than 28's.

For 15's weft add 1 per cent.

" 14's " " 2 "

" 13's " " 3 "

" 12's " " 4 "

" 11's " " 5 "

" 10's " " 6 "

" 9's " " 7 "

* Of 12 picks per inch.

Reeds.—All reeds higher than a 56 to have $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added for every two ends or counts of reed above.

Twist.—All twists to be considered equal.

Picks.—All picks to be paid for as ascertained by wheel and dividend.

The above prices to be paid without any deduction.

This list only applies to 57, 58, 59, 60, 80, 81, and 82 inch reed space looms.

RADCLIFFE AND COLNE DISTRICTS.

(Coloured Goods Weaving.)

The following is the standard of the Colne district list (agreed to in 1890) for coloured goods:—

The standard upon which the price for plain and striped goods is based is as follows:—

Cloth.—28, 29, or 30 inches in width.

Reed.—52 to 64 both inclusive, or 26 to 32 dents per inch, two ends in a dent.

Length.—74 yards of warp, 36 inches to the yard.

Weft.—16's or any finer counts.

Price.— $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pick.

The standard upon which the price for checks is based is 70 yards of warp, 2d. per pick; in all other particulars the same as the standard for plain and striped goods.

The standard of the list of prices—agreed to in 1892, and somewhat altered in 1898 for coloured goods for Radcliffe and district—is as follows:—

Cloth.—The list shall be based on cloth, 36 inches to the yard and 100 yards long.

Reed.—56 reed, i.e., 28 dents to the inch, and two ends in a dent.

Width.—27 to 30 inches measured on the counter in an unfinished state as it comes from the loom.

Weft.—16's or any finer counts.

Looms.—Circular, box, and plain.

Warps.—Full (or hand) dressed or sectional.

Price per pick.—Per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch—Checks, 3d.; stripes and plains $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

LISTS FOR WINDING AND OTHER PRELIMINARY PROCESSES.

The foregoing lists all relate to the weaving process proper, which only commences after the warp is placed in the loom. The accessory processes of winding, preparing, and sizing the warp, are also paid by the piece, and some of the lists in use are given below. Loomers employ either one full-timer or two half-timers as assistants, whom they pay out of the prices obtained under the list.

Blackburn Prices for Winding.

Subject to a reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Counts of Yarn.	Lbs. of Twist for 12d.	Counts of Yarn.	Lbs. of Twist for 12d.	Counts of Yarn.	Lbs. of Twist for 12d.
18's	55	32's	36	50's	26
20's	52	34's	34½	60's	22
22's	49	36's	33½	70's	19
24's	45½	38's	32	80's	16½
26's	42½	40's	31	90's	14½
28's	40	46's	27½	100's	13
30's	38				

Winding throstle yarn—28's and upwards, one-third more to be wound for 12d.; 26's and below, one-fourth more to be wound for 12d.

Blackburn Prices for Tape-Sizing or Slashing.

Subject to a reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In consequence of so many different lengths being made, the 100 yards' length has been added, it being so much simpler to calculate from, as the 100 yards' price only requires to be multiplied by the length, whatever it may be, removing the decimal point two figures more to the left.

Through some errors having crept into the original list, the following table will be found to differ slightly therefrom, as the calculations have been worked out strictly in accordance with the standard, irrespective of the prices given in the original list of 1867.

Taking 2,460 ends as a standard, deduct $\frac{3}{8}d.$ from every 50 ends below the standard, on 100 cuts of $37\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Taking 2,460 ends as a standard, add $\frac{1}{4}d.$ for every 50 ends above the standard, on 100 cuts of $37\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Fractional parts of 50 ends given in favour of the workman.

Ends.	{	1,260 to 1,310	1,360 to 1,410	1,460 to 1,510	1,560 to 1,610	1,660 to 1,710	1,760 to 1,810	1,860 to 1,910
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25 yards	$\frac{d.}{13}$	$\frac{d.}{13\frac{5}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{14}$	$\frac{d.}{14\frac{5}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{15}$	$\frac{d.}{15\frac{5}{8}}$
37½	"	..	19½	20½	21	21½	22	23½
46	"	..	23½	24½	25½	26½	27½	28½
60	"	..	31½	32½	33½	34½	36	37½
100	"	..	52	54	56	58	60	62

Ends.	{	1,960 to 2,010	2,060 to 2,110	2,160 to 2,210	2,260 to 2,310	2,360 to 2,410	2,460 to 2,510	2,560 to 2,610
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25 yards	$\frac{d.}{16\frac{5}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{17}$	$\frac{d.}{17\frac{5}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{18}$	$\frac{d.}{18\frac{5}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{19}$
37½	"	..	24½	25½	26½	27	27½	28½
46	"	..	30½	31½	32½	33½	34½	35½
60	"	..	39½	40½	42	43½	44½	45½
100	"	..	66	68	70	72	74	76

Ends.	{	2,660 to 2,710	2,760 to 2,810	2,860 to 2,910	2,960 to 3,010	3,060 to 3,110	3,160 to 3,210	3,260 to 3,310
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25 yards	$\frac{d.}{20\frac{3}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{21}$	$\frac{d.}{21\frac{3}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{22\frac{3}{8}}$	$\frac{d.}{23}$	$\frac{d.}{23\frac{3}{8}}$
37½	"	..	30½	31½	32½	33½	34½	35½
46	"	..	37½	38½	39½	40½	42	43½
60	"	..	48½	50½	52	53½	55½	56½
100	"	..	81½	84	86½	89½	92	94½

Ends.	{	3,360 to 3,410	3,460 to 3,510	3,560 to 3,610	3,660 to 3,710	3,760 to 3,810	3,860 to 3,910	3,960 to 4,010
25 yards		d. 25	d. 25'66	d. 26'33	d. 27	d. 27'66	d. 28'33	d. 29
37½ "		37'5	38'5	39'5	40'5	41'5	42'5	43'5
46 "		46	47'23	48'45	49'68	50'91	52'13	53'36
60 "		60	61'6	63'2	64'8	66'4	68	69'6
100 "		100	102'66	105'32	108	110'66	113'33	116

The preceding list is based upon medium counts of yarn. Extreme counts and sorts to be allowed for as per agreement.

Blackburn (Twisting and Drawing).

This list, under which about 700 operatives in Blackburn and neighbourhood have their wages regulated, was under consideration in 1893, and was signed on the 22nd June, 1894, on behalf of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Blackburn twisters and drawers. It superseded the prices temporarily recognised during its preparation. In the following September the list was adopted in Preston and district for about 800 workpeople. Prices per 1,000 ends are given for drawing and twisting grey and coloured work, and the following extracts will serve to show the system on which the list is constructed:—

<i>Drawing Grey.</i>		<i>Twisting Grey.</i>	
	Per 1,000 ends. d.		Per 1,000 ends. d.
Plain, 4 staves up to 80's, reeds	5½	Plain, 4 staves 26's to 80's, twist	4
" " 81's to 90's ..	5½	Coarser than 26's and over 80's	
" " 91's to 100's ..	5½	to 90's... ..	4½
" " over 100's, ¼d. per 1,000		Plain 4 staves, over 90's to	
ends extra; every 10 counts or 20		100's	4½
ends or fractional part thereof.		Plain 4 staves over 100's ..	5

Burnley (Beaming and Winding).

A revised list of prices to be paid for winding in Burnley was agreed to by committees representing the Burnley Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Burnley Weavers', Winders', and Beamers' Association on the 16th June, 1894. The basis of the previous list was a net standard price of 6½d. for winding 20 lbs. of 32's twist (or 1s. 7½d. for 60 lbs.) though, with a few exceptional cases, this price was generally paid for higher counts of twist. It is stated that the bulk of the twist used in the district is of 36's count and under, though 38's and 40's counts are sometimes used, finer counts than 40's being very seldom used. The list was again revised during 1899, so as to include the advance of 2½ per cent. then given to the operatives, of whom about 2,200 are governed by this list.

Winding List.

For winding 60 lbs. of twist:—

s.	d.	s.	d.
16's to 18's twist ..	1 3	40's to 42's twist ..	1 11
20's to 22's " ..	1 4½	44's to 48's " ..	2 0½
24's to 26's " ..	1 5½	50's to 52's " ..	2 2
28's to 30's " ..	1 6½	54's to 5'8s " ..	2 3½
32's to 34's " ..	1 8	60's to 62's " ..	2 5
36's to 38's " ..	1 9½		

Intermediate counts not named above in proportion.

The winders' wages to rise and fall along with weavers' wages.

The list for beaming as given below was adopted at the same time:—

Beaming List.

For beaming 400 ends, 17,500 yards, 5 wraps, the payment to be as follows:—

4d. per beam for creeling, and 4d. for each wrap, irrespective of counts of twist.

For every 10 ends, or fraction thereof, one halfpenny, up or down, but no deduction below 370 ends, thus:—

For 400 ends, 5 wraps, 17,500 yards, the price will be 2s. per beam, including creeling.

For 441 to 450 ends, the price will be 2s. 2½d. per beam, including creeling.

For 379 ends and below, the price will be 1s. 10½d. per beam, including creeling.

The operative will be required to turn the beam backward to find broken ends.

The beamers' wages to rise and fall along with weavers' wages.

These prices cover the 2½ per cent. advance agreed to be paid from the first pay day in July, 1899.

It will be seen that provision is made for both beamers' and winders' wages to rise and fall with wages under the uniform list for weaving.

Twisting and Drawing Velvets, Oldham District.

A new standard list of piece prices for twisting and drawing velvets came into operation in Oldham and district on January 1st, 1897, having been agreed upon in December, 1896, by a Joint Committee of the Oldham Master Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Association of Beamers, Twisters, and Drawers. The list applies to velvets only, all other sorts, such as velveteens, fustians, cords, &c., not being affected. About 100 workpeople are paid by the new list. The following are the prices for twisting:—

From 40's to 80's twist, twofold, or 20's to 40's single twist.

Straight lease	4½d.*	per thousand ends.
Broken lease	5d.*	" "
Without lease or slashed work	5½d.*	" "

For every difference of 10 counts or fractional parts thereof over or under the limits named, ¼d. per 1,000 ends extra.

EXTRAS.

Altering middles—plain 1d. per middle; fancies, time work.

Edging, 50 ends or fractional part thereof, 2d.

Putting combs on—1d. per comb.

Twisting Towel Honeycombs, Tapestries and Alhambras, Bolton District.

A list for twisting these classes of goods was agreed upon by the Bolton Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Association of Beamers, Twisters and Drawers, on March 22nd, 1897, and came into operation on the first making-up day in April. About 40 twisters are paid according to the list.

* From the first pay day in April, 1900, these prices were increased to 5½d., 5½d. and 6d. respectively, for twisting single twist American warps.

WOOLLEN WEAVING.

In the woollen and worsted trades there are no price lists so elaborately devised and generally accepted as in the cotton trade. The "Weavers' Scale," published in 1883 by the Huddersfield Woollen Manufacturers' and Spinners' Association, will serve to illustrate the methods of remuneration for men and women weavers in use, though the actual scale is by no means generally adhered to in this trade, which is not nearly so thoroughly organised as is the cotton trade.

Huddersfield.

The following Scale for 18 strings of 10 feet per string was compiled by the Huddersfield Woollen Manufacturers' and Spinners' Association, and came into operation on the 7th day of May, 1883.

WEAVERS' SCALE.

In shawls not more than three shuttles will be paid for.

Up to 30 picks on warps of only one cut long, 6*d.* extra will be allowed.

From 30 to 60 picks on warps of only one cut long, 9*d.* extra will be allowed.

Above 60 picks on warps of only one cut long, 1*s.* extra will be allowed.

In all cases one half-penny per string to be added for every two healds over 16.

Weavers working two looms will be paid 35 per cent. or 7*s.* in the £ less than Scale.

All damages traced to negligence will be deducted.

No interference will be allowed with learners approved by the masters.

Men.

LOOMS RUNNING 70 TO 80 PICKS PER MINUTE.

Picks.	White faced Worsteds, Woollens, Mixtures, or solid coloured Worsted.							
	One Beam.				Two Beams.			
	Shuttles.				Shuttles.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	2.	3.	4.	
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
9 and 10	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 3	—	—	—	
11 and 12	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 9	—	—	—	
13 and 14	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 3	—	—	—	
15 and 16	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 9	—	—	—	
17 and 18	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 3	—	—	—	
19 and 20	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 9	—	—	—	
21 and 22	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 3	—	—	—	
23 and 24	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 9	—	—	—	
25 and 26	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 3	—	—	—	
27 and 28	8 0	8 6	9 0	9 9	—	—	—	
29 and 30	8 6	9 0	9 6	10 3	—	—	—	

Picks.	White faced Worsted, Woollens, Mixtures, or solid coloured Worsted.						
	One Beam.				Two Beams.		
	Shuttles.				Shuttles.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	2.	3.	4.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
31 and 32	9 0	9 6	10 0	10 9	11 1½	11 7½	12 4½
33 and 34	9 6	10 0	10 6	11 3	11 8½	12 3	12 11½
35 and 36	10 0	10 6	11 0	11 9	12 3	12 9	13 6
37 and 38	10 6	11 1½	11 9	12 8	13 1	13 8½	14 7½
39 and 40	11 0	11 7½	12 3	13 2	13 7½	14 3	15 2
41 and 42	11 6	12 1½	12 9	13 8	14 2½	14 10	15 9
43 and 44	12 0	12 7½	13 3	14 2	14 9	15 4½	16 3½
45 and 46	12 6	13 1½	13 9	14 8	15 4	15 11½	16 10½
47 and 48	13 0	13 9	14 6	15 7½	16 1½	16 10½	18 0
49 and 50	13 6	14 3	15 0	16 1½	17 9	17 6	18 7½
51 and 52	14 0	14 9	15 6	16 7½	17 3	18 0	19 1½
53 and 54	14 6	15 3	16 0	17 1½	17 10	18 7	19 8½
55 and 56	15 0	15 9	16 6	17 7½	18 4½	19 1½	20 3
57 and 58	15 6	16 4½	17 3	18 6½	19 2½	20 1	21 4½
59 and 60	16 0	16 10½	17 9	19 0½	19 9	20 7½	21 11
61 and 62	16 6	17 4½	18 3	19 6½	20 4	21 2½	22 6
63 and 64	17 0	17 10½	18 9	20 0½	20 10½	21 9	23 0½
65 and 66	17 6	18 4½	19 3	20 6½	21 5½	22 4	23 7½
67 and 68	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 6	22 3	23 3	24 9
69 and 70	18 6	19 6	20 6	22 0	22 10	23 10	25 4
71 and 72	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 6	23 4½	24 4½	25 10½
73 and 74	19 6	20 6	21 6	23 0	23 11½	24 11½	26 5½
75 and 76	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 6	24 6	25 6	27 0
77 and 78	20 6	21 7½	22 9	24 5	25 4	26 5½	28 1½
79 and 80	21 0	22 1½	23 3	24 11	25 10½	27 0	28 8
81 and 82	21 6	22 7½	23 9	25 5	26 5½	27 6½	29 3
83 and 84	22 0	23 1½	24 3	25 11	27 0	28 1½	29 9½
85 and 86	22 6	23 7½	24 9	26 5	27 7	28 8½	30 4½
87 and 88	23 0	24 3	25 6	27 4½	28 4½	29 7½	31 6
89 and 90	23 6	24 9	26 0	27 10½	29 10	30 2½	32 0½
91 and 92	24 0	25 3	26 6	28 4½	29 6	30 9	32 7½
93 and 94	24 6	25 9	27 0	28 10½	30 1	31 4	33 2½
95 and 96	25 0	26 3	27 6	29 4½	30 8	31 11	33 9½
97 and 98	25 6	26 10½	28 3	30 3½	31 5½	32 10	34 10½
99 and 100	26 0	27 4½	28 9	30 9½	32 0	33 4½	35 5
101 and 102	26 6	27 10½	29 3	31 3½	32 7	32 11½	36 0
103 and 104	27 0	28 4½	29 9	31 9½	33 1½	34 6	36 6½
105 and 106	27 6	28 10	30 3	32 3½	33 8½	35 1	37 1½
107 and 108	28 0	29 6	31 0	33 3	34 6	36 0	38 3
109 and 110	28 6	30 0	31 6	33 9	35 1	36 7	38 10
111 and 112	29 0	30 6	32 0	34 3	35 7½	37 4½	39 4½
113 and 114	29 6	31 0	32 6	34 9	36 2½	38 8½	39 11½
115 and 116	30 0	31 6	33 0	35 3	36 9	38 3	40 6
117 and 118	30 6	32 1½	33 9	36 2	37 7	39 2½	41 7½
119 and 120	31 0	32 7½	34 3	36 8	38 1½	39 11	42 1½

The Scale also provides for "Coloured Worsted" and "Single White Worsted."

* For rates payable to women see bottom of p. 129.

The system of payment illustrated by the table is distinctly piece-work, but all prices are fixed on a more or less direct understanding that an approximate weekly wage is to be provided for. The following explanation will make the meaning of the table clear.

The chief elements to be taken into consideration in fixing prices for weaving are:—

- (a.) The speed at which the loom runs.
- (b.) The number of "picks" ("weft" or cross threads) per inch of woven cloth.
- (c.) The number of shuttles, healds, beams, or other complications of the weaving process used, which depend upon the character of the cloth to be produced.

When the weaving operation commences, the "warp" or longitudinal threads which form the basis of the piece to be woven, and which has been dressed and prepared by another section of workers, is arranged on the machine or loom. The work of the loom is to insert the "weft" threads, which are carried backwards and forwards across the warp in shuttles.

The speed of the loom is measured by the number of weft threads (technically termed "picks") thrown across per minute. Thus, in the foregoing table, the standard adopted is that of looms running at 70 to 80 picks per minute.

The standard of length taken is the length of the warp threads previous to weaving, and the unit of length fixed in the standard table is a "string, or length of ten feet. Upon these factors the unit of price is based.

The simplest form of machine is taken for the standard, and all such complications as extra shuttles, healds, or beams are treated as extras and allowed for by per-centages upon the above standard.

The above rates are for men only. Women are paid on a lower scale. The following extract from the women's scale for looms running 70 to 80 picks per minute compares with the two of the sections of the men's scale on p. 128:—

Worsted, Woollens, Mixture, or solid coloured Worsted,.							
Picks.	One Beam.				Two Beams.		
	Shuttles.				Shuttles.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	2.	3.	4.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
31 and 32	7 4½	8 1½	8 10½	10 0	9 9	10 1½	10 8
33 and 34	8 1½	8 10½	9 0	10 1½	10 6	11 0	11 9
35 and 36	8 10½	9 0	9 6	10 10½	11 0	11 6	12 3
37 and 38	9 1½	10 0	9 10½	10 11½	11 6	12 0	12 9
39 and 40	9 3	10 1½	11 0	11 8½	12 0	12 6	13 3
41 and 42	10 0	10 9½	11 1½	12 5½	12 6	13 0	13 9
43 and 44	10 3	11 3	11 7½	13 1½	13 3	13 10½	14 9½
45 and 46	11 0	11 4½	12 4½	13 3	13 9	14 4½	15 3½
47 and 48	11 1½	12 1½	13 1½	14 0	14 3	14 10½	15 9½
49 and 50	11 4½	12 6	13 3	14 8½	14 9	15 4½	16 3½

Yeadon and Guiseley.

In August, 1893, the following was adopted as the list for weavers in the Yeadon and Guiseley district. The scale was drawn up by the Local Board of Conciliation.

STANDARD SCALE FOR WEAVING.

1. That the standard length of all warps be 64 yards per cut or weave.
2. The length of warp to be stated on the weavers' tickets, and if any doubt arise the weaver to be allowed to measure.
3. That the standard width be 68 inches in the reed within the lists.
4. Weaves. A melton is defined as a weave with two picks to the round, the shed changing each pick.
5. A twill means every weave up to eight shafts, except melton.
6. Shafts. Every additional four shafts, or part thereof, shall be paid 6*d.* extra.
7. Shuttles. Every additional shuttle 6*d.* extra.
- *8. A worsted warp two 20's count and below, shall be as cotton.
- *9. Worsted above two 20's count, shall be as woollen.
10. Cotton and worsted mixed shall be as cotton.
11. Worsted and woollen mixed shall be as woollen.
- *12. Cotton and woollen twist-warps, 6*d.* extra.

*Weaves or Cuts up to Eight Shafts.**Cotton Warp.*

Picks per Inch	Melton.	Twill.	Extra for					
			1 Weft. 2 Shuttles.	2 Wefts. 2 Shuttles.	3 Wefts. 3 Shuttles.	4 Wefts. 4 Shuttles.	5 Wefts. 5 Shuttles.	Odd Pick.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 to 19	3 6	4 6	6	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 9	6
20 to 24	4 0	5 0	6	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 9	6
25 to 29	4 6	5 6	6	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 9	6
30 to 34	5 0	6 0	6	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6
35 to 39	5 6	6 6	6	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6
40 to 44	6 0	7 0	6	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6
45 to 49	6 6	7 6	6	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6
50 to 54	7 0	8 0	6	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6
55 to 59	7 6	8 6	6	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6
60 to 64	8 0	9 0	7	1 9	2 3	2 9	3 3	6
65 to 69	8 6	9 6	7	1 9	2 3	2 9	3 3	6
70 to 74	9 0	10 0	7	1 9	2 3	2 9	3 3	6

Extras.

Slow looms, 1*s.* extra.

9 to 12 shafts inclusive, 6*d.* extra.

13 to 16 shafts inclusive, 1*s.* extra.

Woollen threads in cotton warps, 6*d.* extra.

Woollen warps, 1*s.* extra.

Harness figures, 1*s.* extra.

Extra beams, 1*s.* extra.

* *Two-20's count*:—As in the Cotton Trade the number of Hanks to the pound indicate the counts. Thus, if 20 Hanks weigh one pound, the yarn is said to be 20's. Two-20's counts are two threads of 20's doubled, or equal to 10 Hanks to the pound.

White cotton warps, woven twill with grey wefts, four shafts, 30 to 39 picks, 6*d.* less than twill scale.

Exceeding 68 inches and not exceeding 81 inches, 6*d.* extra.

81	90	1 <i>s.</i>
90	99	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
99	108	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
108	117	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
117	126	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

Bradford District.

The difficulty of obtaining a generally recognised list in the woollen trade is strongly illustrated in the case of Bradford, a most important centre of the trade. No such list existed in the district till 1895, but during that year an endeavour was made to arrange one by representatives of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bradford Trades and Labour Council. The sittings of this conference extended over a year, and in November, 1896, the result of its labours was made known. No definite and compulsory list was issued, and all the parties proposed to do was to codify in list form the average result of their inquiries and deliberations as to rates found to be actually paid. It was, in fact, an experimental list which could only become generally operative if adopted by a union of manufacturers. Under these circumstances it is not considered necessary to publish this list.

HOSIERY TRADE.

The hosiery trade in Leicester, Hinckley, and Nottingham is largely guided and in some branches governed by piece price lists. The lists from which specimen extracts are given below relate to Leicester and Hinckley.

Leicester.—In the early part of 1895 the employers of Leicester sought, mainly on the ground of the competition of country labour, to obtain a revision of the scales of piece work prices which had been in force for many years, and a committee of manufacturers and workmen was formed with the object of drawing up piece-work lists more in accordance with those in force in country districts in Leicestershire. The committee failed to come to a decision, and a dispute commenced on July 8th by which some 4,000 operatives, 3,000 of whom were employed in the hose departments and 1,000 in the shirt and pant departments, were thrown out of work. Within a few days after the commencement of the dispute, a conference of manufacturers and workmen was held, and a settlement, so far as the hose departments were concerned, was arrived at on July 26th, the operatives resuming work on the following Monday. The negotiations concerning the shirt and pants departments were not so successful. A revised list was agreed upon by the joint committee, but the operatives declined to accept it and did not resume work until August 24th, when a new

list for shirts, pants, dresses, vests, and trousers was arranged and accepted by the Hosiery Union and the Leicester Manufacturers' Association. The lists in force in Leicester prior to the dispute and the Coloured and White Rib List recognised in Hinckley were published in the Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in 1893, Part II., Standard Piece Rates (C.—7,567—I. of 1894).

The net effect of the adoption of the hose list of 1895 was estimated to be equivalent to an average reduction in earnings of about 7 to 10 per cent. A detailed comparison between the prices paid under the old and new lists is extremely difficult, owing to their complicated character as well as to the differences in the form of the two lists. The following extracts include the most important sections of the list:—

Hose List.

LEICESTER.—PRICE LIST FOR CIRCULAR RIB HOSE (LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S).

Description.	Price per 100 dozen Pairs of Stockings of the undermentioned Sizes.									
	Children's.							Small Women's.	Women's.	
	All 0's	1	2	3	4	5	6			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Circular Rib Legs (<i>any number of heads</i>)—										
Two-Feeder	10 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	13 10	15 10	17 10	19 9	19 9	
One-Feeder	14 10	15 10	15 10	17 10	17 10	19 9	19 9	21 9	23 9	
Cutting Circular Ribs (<i>on board and slide</i>)—										
2/1, 1/1 Broad or Fancy Ribs.										
Half Heels	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	
Wrought Heels	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	
1/1 and 2/1 Patent Welts, not counted.	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	
1/1 and 2/1 Patent Welts, counted	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	
" " " " Wrought Heels.	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Plain Circulars (Cashmere) ..	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
<i>Plain, Mock Ribs or Stripes.</i>										
(Cotton or Merino).										
Two pairs at once	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	
One pair at once	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	
Heeling Circulars (<i>either on Cotton's or Rotary</i>). On 12 to 16 Divisions										
Half Heels, Jobbed on	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	
Full " " " "	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	
Half " " run on, Cleared ..	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	23 2	23 2	23 2	
Full " " " "	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	
Toeing (<i>Circular or Fashioned</i>) (<i>either on Cotton's or Rotary</i>). 12 to 16 Divisions—										
Jobbed on	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	
Run on, Cleared	19 3	19 3	19 3	21 2	21 2	21 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	
On Paget's Patent —										
Fashioned, run on, not Cleared ..	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 11	13 11	13 11	14 9	14 9	
Jobbed on, Fine	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 5	11 5	
Ordinary, Jobbed on	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	

Circular Rib Legs.

Extras.

Patent Welt	...	...	...	...	2s. per 100 doz. pairs.		
Tuck Knee, Automatic	...	...	...	...	4s.	"	; by hand 6s. 3d.
Spliced Knee,	...	...	...	...	4s.	"	" 6s. 3d.
Tuck and Spliced Knee, Automatic	...	...	...	...	6s.	"	" 10s. 5d.
Spliced Ankle, Automatic	...	...	...	...	4s.	"	" 6s. 3d.
Tuck	...	...	...	...	4s.	"	" 6s. 3d.
Spliced and Tuck Ankle, Automatic	...	...	...	...	6s.	"	" 10s. 5d.

Tuck all round throughout leg, 1d.

If mock seams, 2s. per 100 dozen pairs.

Altering heads, any pattern, 3d. each head.

Silk Plaited, 1s. 2d. per 100 dozen for sizes 1, 2, 3; 3s. 4d. for sizes 4 and 5; and 1d. per dozen for sizes 6, S.W. and W.

Night work, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per dozen.

Clipping Welts, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per dozen.

Deductions.

Workpeople are charged 8s. 4d. per 100 needles, soldered.

Cutting Circular Ribs.

Extras.

Plain Circulars (Cashmere), all sizes	...	...	...	...	4s. per 100 dozen pairs		
Coloured (all sorts)	...	...	...	...	1s.	"	"
Backs and Fronts	...	...	...	...	1s.	"	"
2/1 Cut between the 2-frame needles	...	...	...	...	3d.	"	"

Deductions.

9d. per 100 dozen pairs when cut on counter. Another 3d. less when rolled.

Tickets made by the Firm for Rib work, 4d. per 100 dozen pairs less.

Heeling Circulars.

Extras.

Mock Seams	...	...	...	...	2s. per 100 dozen pairs		
Jobbed on Under Linking	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Open Legs	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Putting Selvidge Stitch on	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Half-Merino Heel	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Run on over Splicing, when fabric is not slackened	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
" Silk Plaited, Circular	...	...	...	...	6s.	"	"
" " Fashioned	...	...	...	...	8s.	"	"

Deductions.

Eighteen or more at once, 1s. per 100 dozen pairs.

Run on work, not cleared, 2s. " "

Toeing.

Extras.

Jobbed on Under Linking	...	...	...	...	2s. per 100 dozen pairs.		
Coloured	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Half-Merino Toe	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Open Legs, putting Selvidge Stitches on	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Marking, by hand	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Tying Ends in Toe	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
Run on through splicing, if not slackened	...	...	...	...	2s.	"	"
" Silk Plaited, Circulars	...	...	...	...	6s.	"	"
" " Fashioned	...	...	...	...	8s.	"	"
On Paget's patent: Half merino toe	...	...	...	...	4s.	"	"

Deductions.

Eighteen or more at once, 1s. per 100 dozen pairs.

Run on work, not cleared, 2s. " "



The prices for Welting on any kind of machine, whether for narrow or broad welts, is 4s. 2d. per 100 dozen pairs if the stockings are not turned inside out afterwards, and 5s. per 100 dozen pairs if they are turned.

Several of the terms in these tables require explanation to render the list intelligible.

A "two-feeder" is a machine by which two courses of work are made in one revolution of the machine instead of one as on a one-feeder machine. The frame formerly chosen as a standard had eight heads, *i.e.*, a frame for making eight pairs of stocking legs, each pair being worked in one piece and cut afterwards. In the preceding list the prices are fixed regardless of the number of "heads" to the machine. The operative is paid 10s. 10d. per 100 dozen pairs for the four sizes below 1 (*viz.*, 0000, 000, 00, 0), 11s. 10d. for the sizes 1, 2, and 3, and so on.

In making ribbed stockings the term "2/1 ribs" is used to denote that the number of outside stitches is twice the number of inside stitches. In "1/1 ribs" the number of inside stitches is the same as the number of outside stitches.

If the circular leg is made with a "mock seam" the seam must come exactly in the middle of the back. The cutter must therefore count an exact number of stitches on each side before cutting up the side of the legs. Thus for cutting 1/1 and 2/1, circular ribs with patent welts, the cutter receives 7s. per 100 dozen pairs of women's stockings when counting is not required, and 9s. 6d. when counting is necessary.

In putting the heels on circular legs, the heels may either be "run on" by the stitch, needles being put through the loops, or they may be "jobbed on" without this care being taken. In "running on" by the loops a certain amount of the fabric has to be held, and this has afterwards to be unravelled or "cleared." For "jobbing" full heels on women's size circulars the operative receives 15s. 5d. per 100 dozen pairs; for running them on, cleared, the payment is 27s. per 100 dozen pairs. The prices for heeling are the same whether the work is done on Cotton's patent machine or on the rotary machine. The standard taken is a machine with 12 to 16 divisions, enabling that number of heels to be put on at one time.

The "toeing" prices are applicable not only to "circular legs" but also to "fashioned legs." "Jobbed on fine" means that the toe is put on more carefully than ordinary jobbing is done, although not with the exactitude employed when the toe is "run on."

The extras show the amount paid for any extra work in addition to the ordinary price.

In "silk-plaited" stockings a silk thread is worked in along with a worsted or cotton thread; the two threads have to be worked in instead of one and the machine has to be more accurately set in consequence and extra rates are paid.

Men working on night shifts are paid at a higher rate.

"Altering heads" means altering the machine to a different pattern.

"Open legs" are made on a flat machine and are fashioned. The 'selvage stitch' is the outside needle stitch.

LEICESTER.—COTTON'S PATENT.—PRICE LIST

	000. 0000.	00, 0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	S.W.	W.	O.S.W
Price per Dozen Pairs.											
Plain Hose (Cashmere).											
34, 36 and 38 Yarn on 30 Gauge Frames.	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 6½	s. d. 0 6½	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 8½	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9½
40 Yarn on 33 Gauge Frames.	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 10	0 10½
45 Yarn on 36 Gauge Frames.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 9	0 9½	0 9½	0 10	0 10½	0 11	0 11½
50 Yarn on 39 Gauge Frames.	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 1	1 1	1 1½	1 1½	1 2	1 2½	1 3	1 3½
Footing.											
All Circulars and Fa- shioned, 1/1 and 2/1.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Broad Ribs, Plain Hose.											
22 and 26 Yarn	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
28 and 34 Yarn	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
36 and finer (Number of Yarns refers to Legs only.)	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½
French Footing (Plain and Ribs).	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
Loose Bottoms.											
White, per 100 dozen..	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	..
Different coloured Toe	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	..
Broad Ribs, 5/2, 6/3.											
Heels	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	..
Toes	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	..

Plain Hose.

Extras.

40 to 44 yarn in 30 gauge	...	...	...	...	...	1d. per dozen pairs.
45 yarn in 30 gauge	...	...	...	...	...	1½d. " "
Split numbers (up)	...	...	...	...	...	½d. " "
Merino toe and heel	...	...	...	...	...	1½d. " "
Tied ends on three carrier frames	...	...	...	...	...	½d. " "
Stripes, welt or toe	...	...	...	...	...	½d. each stripe.
Marking by hand	...	...	...	...	...	½d. each stoppage.
" " automatic...	...	...	...	...	...	½d. per dozen pairs.
Nine stitch diamond, automatic	...	...	...	...	...	1d. " "
Spliced ankle	...	...	...	...	...	1d. " "
Silk splicing	...	...	...	...	...	½d. " "
Plaited silk ankle	...	...	...	...	...	2d. " "
Day and night work	...	...	...	...	...	1d. " "
Colours	...	...	...	...	...	2d. " "
Three dozen and under, if yarn is changed	...	...	...	...	...	½d. " "

On any given gauge a rise of 1d. per dozen pairs for every five numbers of yarn is paid.

Deductions.

32, 30 in 30 gauge	...	...	...	...	...	½d. per dozen pairs.
28, 26, 24 in 30 gauge	...	...	...	...	...	1d. " "
22, 20 in 30 gauge	...	...	...	...	...	1½d. " "
Split numbers (down)...	...	...	...	...	...	½d. " "
Pressed-out instep plain,	...	...	...	...	...	1d. " "
" " merino	...	...	...	...	...	1½d. " "

Footings.

Extras.

1/1 fashioned legs made from 33 to 40 yarn on 30 gauge...	1d.	per dozen pairs.
Merino toe	1d.	" "
" " where ends have to be tied	1d.	" "
Colours	1d.	" "
Marking by hand	1d.	" "
" " automatic	1d.	" "
Whole pocket heels	1d.	" "
Spliced bottoms, 40 splicings over	1d.	" "
Running on first wale on 1/1; fashioned and broad ribs	1d.	" "
Silk splicing, any number	1d.	" "
Silk plaiting	1d.	" "
Ring toe	1d.	" "
French footing, merino toe	1d.	" "
Coloured, loose bottoms	1s.	per 100 dozen pairs.

A gauge is a width of three inches. A 30 gauge frame is one which has 30 "leads" (*i.e.*, pairs of needles) to the gauge.

LEICESTER.—KIDDER'S PATENT.

	0000	000.	00.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	S.W.	W.	O.S.W.
Price per Dozen Pairs.													
24 yarns and under—	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hose, Fashioned 2 1 Ribs.	4	4½	4½	4½	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 8	0 8½
Hose, Fashioned 1/1 Ribs.	5½	5½	6	6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10	0 10½
Hose, Fashioned 7/1 and Broad Ribs, same price as 1/1 with extras (<i>see below</i>).													
Hose, Fashioned 5/2 and 6/3 Ribs.	11½	11½	11½	11½	1 0	1 0½	1 1½	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5
Spliced Ankle, Half Heel.													

2/1 Hose.

Extras.

26 and 28 Yarns	1d.	per doz. pairs.
30 and over	another	1d.
Merino Heel	1d.	" "
Spliced Ankle and Spliced Ankle all round	1d.	" "
" Knee	1d.	" "
Silk Spliced Ankle	2d.	" "
Royal or Tuck Knee	1½d.	" "
Coloured	2d.	" "
Picking up Stitch by Hand	1d.	" "
On Rotary Frames	1d.	" "
Night and Day Work up to Size 6	1d.	" "
" " " " Women's... ..	1½d.	" "

Deductions.

Pressed out Instep	1d.	" "
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1/1 Hose.

Extras.

28 to 32 Yarns	1d.	" "
33 to 38 "	another	1d.
40 and over	another	1d.
Night and Day Work, to Size 6... ..	1½d.	" "
" " " " Women's... ..	2d.	" "

7/1 and Broad Ribs.

Same price as 1/1 with following extras :—

Shogged Welt	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	per doz. pairs.
Picking up Stitch in narrowings	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	" "
							each narrowing

Deductions.

Any Rib Work with Pressed out Instep	1d.	per doz. less.
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5/2 and 6/3 Ribs.

Extras.

6/3 Twizzle Beard	1d.	per doz. pairs
Whole Heel, one Ribbed Crossed	1½d.	" "
" " two	...	...	...	...	...	2d.	" "
Merino Heel	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	" "
Knee Cap	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	" "

General.

3 dozen orders and under	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	" "
Altering frame in Fancy Ribs	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 3d.	each way.
Split Yarns	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	up or down.
Tips transferred on Machine and Frame	...	...	...	...	...	1d.	

The "Twizzle Beard" is a needle which, in fashioning legs enables the fabric to be fashioned without dropping a stitch.

Shirt, Pants, &c., List.

The adoption of the Shirt, Pants, Dresses, Vest, and Trousers List has been estimated to be equivalent to an average reduction of from 10 to 12½ per cent. in the earnings of the workpeople employed in these departments. Detailed tables are given in each section showing the prices to be paid for the various garments according to size and gauge of yarn used, to which is added a list of extras and deductions. The section relating to Cotton's patent trousers is as follows :—

COTTON'S PATENT TROUSERS.

Six at once. Ribs run on and widened up. Spliced back and front.

Gauge of Yarn.		Price per Dozen Pairs.					
Lamb's Wool.	Cashmere.	Small Boys'.	Boys'.	Youths'.	Large Youths'.	Small Men's.	Slender Men's.
10 to 12	—	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 2½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 5½
13	—	1 1½	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½
14	—	1 2½	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½
15	—	1 3½	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½
16	—	1 4½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½	1 9½
17	—	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10½
18 to 19	13/2	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 1½
20 to 21	14 16/2	1 9	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 1	2 2½
22 and 23	17/2	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 0½	2 1½	2 3
24	18/2 19/2	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 6
26	20 22/2	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 8
28	24 26/2	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 10
30	28 30/2	2 4½	2 5½	2 6½	2 7½	2 9	2 11
31 to 36/2		2 9	2 10	2 11	3 0	3 2	3 4
37 to 42/2		3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 10	4 0
43 and above.		3 9	3 10	3 11	4 1	4 3	4 5

Gauge of Yarn.		Price per Dozen Pairs.					
Lamb's Wool.	Cashmere.	Men's.	Pope's.	O.S.	Ex. O.S.	Doubles.	Ex. Doubles.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10 to 12	—	1 6½	1 7½	1 8½	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½
13	—	1 7½	1 8½	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 0½
14	—	1 8½	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 0½	2 1½
15	—	1 9½	1 10½	1 11½	2 0½	2 1½	2 2½
16	—	1 10½	1 11½	2 0½	2 1½	2 2½	2 3½
17	—	2 0	2 1½	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 6
18 to 19	13/2	2 3	2 4½	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 9
20 to 21	14	2 4	2 5½	2 7	2 8	2 9	2 10
22 and 23	16/2	2 5	2 6½	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 11
24	17/2	2 6	2 7½	2 9	2 10	2 11	2 12
	18/2	2 7	2 8½	2 10	2 11	2 12	2 13
	19/2	2 8	2 9½	2 11	3 0	3 1	3 2
26	20	2 9	2 10½	2 12	3 1	3 2	3 3
	22/2	2 10	2 11½	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 4
28	24	3 0	3 1½	3 3	3 4	3 5	3 6
	26/2	3 1	3 2½	3 4	3 5	3 6	3 7
30	28	3 2	3 3½	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8
	30/2	3 3	3 4½	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 9
31 to 36/2		3 6	3 7½	3 9	3 10½	4 0	4 1½
37 to 42/2		4 2	4 3½	4 5	4 6½	4 8	4 9½
43 and above		4 7	4 8½	4 10	4 11½	5 1	5 2½

Spliced knees, extra, 10 to 17, 2d.; 18 to 30, 2½d.; above, 3d.

Size marks not paid for. Quality marks, 1 or 2 stoppages, ¼d., and ½d. each additional stoppage.

Not spliced seats, less, 10 to 17, 2d.; 18 to 23, 3d.; 24 and above, 4d.

Narrowed legs, less trousers or drawers, 10 to 17, 1½d.; 18 to 23, 2d.; 24 to 30, 3d.; above, 3½d.

Short legs, less, or long legs, extra, 10 to 17, 1d.; 18 to 22, 1½d.; above, 2d.

Pant-backs, less, 1½d. all sorts.

Men's knee trous. drawers, less, 10 to 14, 2d.; 15 to 17, 2½d.; 18 to 23, 3½d.; 24 to 30, 4d.; above, 5d.

Knicker-trous. drawers, 1d. less than trous. drawers.

Women's drawers, 1d. more than men's.

Women's drawers, fashioned fronts, 1d. more than men's. Widened seats, 2d. extra.

Dark-dyed colours, 1d. extra

One 4 at once machine, 2d. extra.

One 5 at once machine, 1d. extra.

Two 4 at once machines, same price.

Two 5 at once machines, 1d. less.

One 8 at once machine, 2d. less.

Stripes 10 to 17, 6d.

Stripes 18 to 28, 9d.

Stripes 30 and above, 1s.

NOTE.—Broken sets up to dozen to be paid for as full sets.

Leicester (Trimmers' Price List).

Trimming is a distinct branch of the hosiery trade, the workpeople engaged in the industry having a society of their own. The process is a subsequent one to that of making, and comprises several operations, such as washing, fulling, stretching, softening, pressing, brightening the colours with brimstone, &c. A new list of prices was drawn up by the Leicester and Leicestershire Trimmers' Association, and after a conference it was agreed to and signed by representatives of the trimmers and of the Leicester Master Dyers' and Trimmers' Association. The payment of the new prices dated nominally from 14th July, 1895, but as the trimmers were not working at that time, owing to the dispute

in the other branches of the hosiery trade, the list did not come into actual operation until the termination of that dispute.

There are six divisions of the list, dealing with shirts, half-hose, socks, hose, gloves, and caps. The prices recognised in the hose department are given as an example. The prices in the second column are the extra rates paid when certain operations are performed on the outside as well as the inside of the stockings.

PRICES FOR TRIMMING HOSE.

Description of Hose.	Price per 100 doz. Pairs.	
	When Trimmed once.	When Trimmed each way.
	s. d.	s. d.
All dyed Cashmere or worsted, circular ribs, seamed or mock :—		
Up to 6's size	10 6	7 6
Over 6's size	11 0	7 10 ¹ / ₂
All dyed Cashmere or worsted, plain, up to 6's size	11 6	8 4
" " " over 6's size	12 0	8 8 ¹ / ₂
" " " fashioned ribs, up to 6's size	11 6	8 4
" " " over 6's size	12 0	8 8 ¹ / ₂
" " " plain, up to 6's size	12 0	8 9
" " " plain, over 6's size	12 6	9 1 ¹ / ₂
" " " fashioned Derby ribs and French shape, pulled in and paired.	16 8	11 8
" " Cashmere or worsted opera	18 0	—
Dressed lambs' wool, worsted and mohair or Grampian, bicycle, golf, or shooting hose :—		
Above women's	12 6	8 4
7's to women's	10 6	7 0
Up to 6's size	9 9	6 6
Extra finish	7 0	—
Dressed natural or sanitary wools, ribs and plain :—		
Over 6's	12 6	8 4
Up to 6's size	11 3	7 6
Dressed Angola and merino, ribs and plain, above 6's size	11 6	—
" " " ribs	—	7 6
" " " plain, above 6's size	—	8 4
" " " up to 6's size	—	7 6
" " Cashmere, ribs and plain, all sizes	12 6	8 4
" " clerical circular ribs or plain	10 6	7 6
Bleached, up to 6's size	10 6	—
" over 6's size	12 6	—
Dressed or dyed front	16 8	—
" wet legging	8 4	—
All roughs, up to 6's size	6 6	—
" 7's to women's	7 0	—
" above women's	8 4	—
Silk plaited*	9 0	—
All dyed or dressed leggings	8 4	—
Flatting	4 2	—

Extras.—The tops of bicycle, golf, or shooting hose, to be turned down for the trimmer.
Extra pressing of feet for above $\frac{1}{2}$ d per doz.

It is also agreed that all goods not on the list are to be paid for by time at the rate of 8d. per hour for men and 1s. per hour for a man and boy together. Sorting, brushing, turning, and tying up are to be paid for extra.

The net effect of the introduction of the list was considered to be an average advance of 7 per cent., or about 3s. per week, on the earnings of those affected. About 280 workpeople are now paid by the list.

* i.e., made with a mixture of silk.

Hinckley (Countermenten and Menders' Lists).

The countermenten and menders of Hinckley came out on strike on 20th May, 1895, for an improved and uniform rate of wages, and the associated employers thereupon closed their factories. The number of persons affected by the dispute was about 2,500, of whom 80 were countermenten and 150 menders (females)—the other operatives being thrown out of work through the closing of the factories. Lists were drawn up and signed at a conference between the employers and the officials of the Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated Hosiery Union, and the operatives resumed work on May 31st.

(a.) MENDERS' LIST.

The operation of mending the hose, &c. is performed by women and girls, who sometimes do the work at their own homes. Before going to the trimmer the goods are termed "rough"; after trimming they are described as "dress." They may be mended at both stages. If only mended once (*i.e.*, *after* trimming) they are termed "not roughed." The following is an extract from the list:—

Description of Hose.		Price per dozen Pairs.		
		<i>s. d.</i>		
Brown hose:—				
Long feet	.. .. .	2	0	
Narrow toes and gussets	.. .. .	2	4	
Mocked seams and wrots	.. .. .	2	8	
Hand-made wrots	.. .. .	1	9	
Brown half-hose:—				
Long feet	.. .. .	1	6	
" coloured tops	.. .. .	2	0	
Narrow toes and gussets	.. .. .	2	3	
Mocked seams	.. .. .	2	9	
24 G. wrots	.. .. .	2	9	
30 G. wrots	.. .. .	3	3	
Hand-made	.. .. .	1	9	
		Rough.	Dress.	Not Roughed.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Women's Cashmere ribs	.. .. .	6 3	2 8	—
Girls	.. .. .	4 2	2 8	—
Grey and Shetland merino hose	.. .. .	4 6	2 6	5 0
Seamless merino and wool half-hose	.. .. .	5 6	2 6	4 6
" cashmere half-hose	.. .. .	6 0	2 6	5 0
" brown half-hose	.. .. .	3 6	2 0	3 6

"Long feet" are goods made with one side piece only of twice the ordinary length which is doubled back and sewn, and not, as is more usual, with two side pieces sewn together.

"Wrots" or "wroughts" are stockings with a proper narrowing for the calf. In the commoner sorts the stocking is given the appearance of being properly narrowed by stretching and pressing it, during the process of trimming, on a board shaped like a leg.

The adoption of the list resulted in a considerable advance in the average wages of women and girls.

(b.) COUNTERMEN'S LIST.

This is a piece price list for the folding and parcelling up of the finished articles. The goods may be of various shades and are taken sometimes at "random," and sometimes in certain quantities of each shade.

In the following extract the heading "B. & P." means that a piece of mill-board is placed at the top and bottom of each parcel.

Description of Hose.	Prices per 100 doz. Pairs of Stockings.		
	String without paper.	String with paper.	"B. & P."
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brown and garter hose:—			
Long feet	—	4 6	—
Narrow toes and gussets.. .. .	—	5 0	—
Mocked seams	—	5 3	—
Wroughts	—	5 6	—
Grey hose:—			
Long feet	—	4 9	—
Narrow toes and gussets.. .. .	—	5 3	—
Mocked seams	—	5 6	—
Wroughts	—	5 9	—
Women's navy, seal, and black	4 3	5 0	5 6
"Random" half-hose	—	4 3	4 9
(if more than one shade)	—	—	5 3
Cashmere half-hose (in dozens)	—	—	5 3
" " (in half-dozens)	—	—	6 6

The average earnings of the countermen before and after the adoption of the list were estimated at 20s. and 25s. respectively.

German Seamers, Hinckley.

A revised list for German seaming was introduced during 1896 as the result of a conference between the employers and the officials of the Trade Union. The list took effect from August 6th. It is estimated to involve a reduction of 10 per cent. on the prices previously in force, about 80 women being affected by the change. The following is the new list:—

CIRCULAR RIBBED HOSE.

Ribbs, all sizes to 6's, 1½d.

" small women's and women's, 2d.

Cir. feet, cut, 1½d. all round.

WROUGHT HALF HOSE.

Cotton and Merino.

21 and 24 gauge, up to 8-in., 2½d. per dozen.

" " 8½-in. and above, 2½d. per dozen.

30 gauge, up to 8½-in., 2½d. Above 8½-in., 3d.

Extras.

Turning by seamers, ½d. extra.

Changing cotton, ½d. extra.

Thus—one change, ½d.; two changes, ¾d.

Wrought cashmere half-hose, ½d. extra.

Heathers, 3 shades in a dozen, ½d. extra.

Rough blacks or cashmerettes to remain at present prices.

LACE TRADE.

Nottingham Lace Trade.

The principal piece lists in connection with the Nottingham lace trade govern the wages of lace makers working one of three machines, the plain net machine, the curtain machine, and the levers machine. Makers of lace on the warp lace machine who are principally employed in the outside districts also work according to a uniform list. Those employed on the Plaun machine, which has come into wider use of late years, and which is used to work patterns on a plain net foundation, are not at present paid according to a uniform list. In the following pages selections will be given from the three principal lists above referred to, as well as from one of the lists governing the wages of auxiliary workers in connection with one of these machines.

The majority of lace makers are employed in connection with levers machines. Thus, of about 3,500 persons employed in Nottingham on the three principal lace machines, about 900 are employed on curtain machines, and 700 on plain net machines, the remainder being employed on levers machines. As, however, the plain net machine is in some respects the simplest, it is treated of first in the following pages.

The hours worked in the lace trade are somewhat unusual. In general the machines are started at 4.0 a.m., and run until midnight, except on Saturdays, when they stop at 2.0 p.m. Two men take charge of the same machine or pair of machines and work in alternate shifts of about five hours each. Allowing for small intervals, each man's working day thus amounts to about $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours on five days of the week, and five on Saturdays. The week's output of the machine or machines is divided between the two men.

A learner is definitely attached to a man who acts as teacher, and serves his apprenticeship for four years. The total wages earned by the machine are in the levers and curtain branches divided into two halves. One half goes to the teacher and the learner gets a continually increasing fraction of the other half, the balance being divided equally between the teacher and the employer. In the plain net branch the whole balance goes to the teacher.

The following clauses with regard to alterations apply to all branches of the lace trade:—

Alterations.

That all work when lace makers are not making racks shall be called day work (except tying in warps or re-entering instead of tying in), and shall be paid for at the rate of four shillings per day for the first six days, and four shillings and sixpence per day for all days beyond. All half-days worked after the first ten hours to be paid for at the above rate.

Short Alterations.

When seven consecutive hours are made in any alteration the time to be paid for as half a day.

The list in operation for the levers branch is dated 1894, that for the curtain branch, 1897, and that for the plain net branch, 1889.

These lists, however, especially that for the levers branch, are continually being added to and amended by the Nottingham Lace Trade Board of Conciliation and Reference.

Plain Net Machines.

The warp in the plain net machine comes off a beam in much the same way as in cotton weaving, except that the threads occupy an upright instead of a horizontal position. A number of bobbins swing between these upright threads, passing on one side and, owing to a motion communicated to the warp, returning on the other, thus putting a simple twist round the warp thread. These bobbins are narrow metal rollers about two inches in diameter and of about the thickness of a penny. They are each carried in a metal carriage which slides in a special groove in the machine. A small spring in the carriage controls the tension of the bobbin thread. After a certain number of such motions the bobbins are carried by the action of the machine to the right, and the twist is then put round the next warp thread. The twist is held up and the holes in the net work created by a series of steel points which are inserted at each warp thread, and which may be considered as occupying much the position of the reed in an ordinary power-loom. The bobbins in this traversing motion, which is peculiar to the plain net machine, pass the whole way across the breadth of the lace in front, and are then transferred to the back row. There are thus always two sets of bobbins in operation, front and back. The fineness of the lace is measured by the number of points to the inch.

It will be understood that this rough description applies only to the simplest form of net. In practice, machines coming under this head are of many varieties, and although never making patterns, in the strict sense of the word, make certain variations of the plain network, as, for instance, quillings, or lace in which at short intervals the threads are so arranged that the lace can be cut across at these points without giving a frayed edge; taping; spotting; and so on.

The method of payment in the plain net branch is by the "rack," which is defined as 240 holes along the length of the lace. For any particular class of machine the payment varies with the breadth of the lace made, which is always measured in "quarters" of nine inches, and with the closeness of the warp threads measured by the number of points to the inch.

The following is the simplest list for making plain nets of cotton or silk on this class of machine:—

(1.) 12 quarters, 10 points, brown cotton, plain net, $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per rack, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny in addition for every $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width above a 12 quarter.

The following clause applies only to plain nets, quillings, tapes, and mechlins.—No extras to be paid when working 40's or 50's single cotton in the muslins.—No extras to be paid when working 40's or 50's single cotton in the bobbin; when working 60's, 70's or 80's, one sixteenth extra, and when beyond 80's, one-eighth extra.

All machines working with single cotton in the warp, one-eighth extra.

(2.) 12 quarters, 10 points, making plain silk goods, $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per rack.

12 quarters, 10 points, making Queen's or other breadths, 1d. per rack and to be raised $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per quarter of 9 inches on all machines above 12 quarters making silk.

There is an extra for working jacked-off silk or silk that has already been used on other bobbins of $\frac{1}{8}d.$ per rack, and extras are also fixed for taping and craping. With regard to machines of intervening breadths, the following provision is made:—

All odd inches in the machines to be added together, and if they amount to 6 inches to be paid for as $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It will be noticed that the list, though providing for variations in breadth, makes no provision for lace of different fineness or "gauge." In practice, however, finer lace is paid for according to the list by a simple calculation. The prices for 15 point 12 quarters, for instance, would be the same as for 10 point and $\frac{12 \times 15}{10}$ or 18 quarters.

It was found, however, that this method, as applied to laces of coarse gauge, brought out the wages rather too low, and the following special list was agreed to for gauges below 10:—

Quarters.	Gauge.		
	6	7	8 and 9
16	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
19	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
22	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
23 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
25	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$

This list is subject to the following extras:—

When working with 40's cotton in the bobbin, $\frac{1}{16}d.$ per rack extra. When working with 30's cotton or coarser in the bobbin, $\frac{1}{8}d.$ per rack extra. 9-point machines working cotton finer than 60's two fold in the bobbin shall be paid to the plain net card.

No extras to be paid when working 32's, 40's, or 50's single cotton in the bobbin. When working 60's, 70's or 80's, one-sixteenth extra, and when beyond 80's, one-eighth extra.

Neither of these two lists makes any allowance for the closeness of the holes in the length of the lace, the price being per rack of 240 holes independently of this consideration.

The following summary of the list for making cotton quillings may be given as an instance of a case in which such an allowance is made, the prices per rack being higher, as the number of holes is less, *i.e.*, as the length corresponding to a rack increases:—

COTTON QUILLINGS.

12 quarters 10 points.

Over 12 holes, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per rack.
12 holes to 7 holes, $1d.$ per rack.
Under 7 holes, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per rack.

Above 12 quarters, $\frac{1}{16}d.$ per quarter.

Above 10 points to be counted in the width of the machine.

Extra for taping, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per rack.

„ for single cotton in the warp, $\frac{1}{8}d.$

The lists above quoted will be sufficient to indicate the principles on which piece rates are calculated in this branch. The other lists deal

with stiff quality plain nets, silk quillings, Brussels or five twist, mechlin nets, diamonds, sprig nets with traverse ground, and traverse nets with spotting.

Curtain Machines.

In this machine, in addition to the warp threads, there are a number of threads, each coming off a separate spool, which are used in making the pattern. The question of which thread or threads shall be brought into operation depends upon a series of steel points which are moved from above by a modification of the Jacquard system used in pattern weaving. In this system the movements of a number of rods or wires are controlled by a series of perforated cards, the positions of the holes stamped in these cards determining which of the rods or wires shall and which shall not move at any time. Any thread thus brought into operation is thrown by a "spool bar" over a certain fixed number of warp threads, the thread so thrown being held up by points and fastened in position by the threads from the bobbins, which, as in the plain net machine, swing between the warp threads, but do not in this case have any traversing motion. In the more complicated varieties of the curtain machine there are also other arrangements for pinching together two warp threads, and so on, but in the simplest form of machine the pattern is produced entirely in the manner described.

The intervals between the warp threads are known as "gates," and a curtain in which the pattern consists of warp threads with spool threads thrown in places over three such intervals is a three gate curtain. Two fairly common varieties of this simple type are the double action four gate curtain, in which the Jacquard has twice as many motions as the lace machine itself, so that the threads can be thrown over two or four gates, and the machine with two or more spool bars, each throwing the threads over a different number of gates.

In the list of prices for goods made upon the curtain machine, which was agreed to in 1897, these varieties are all provided for by standard lists, viz. :—

Standard I.—For ordinary two, three, or four gate curtains.

Standard II.—For double-action four gate curtains.

Standard VII.—For curtains made with two-spool bars.

As regards the remaining standard lists, Standard VI., in which the prices are rather higher than in Standard I., is for goods made with additional bars or extras not provided for in other standards; Standards III., IV., and V. are for muslin goods, according as they are made with one bar not full threaded, one full threaded bar, or two bars not full threaded; Standard VIII. is for Combination and Swiss or Madras curtains made with two spool bars; Standard IX. for purls and scollops, laces, and Hamburgh nets; and Standard X. for silk nets or other unfinished goods.

All goods made with silk are paid under the last-mentioned standard, except goods made under Standards VII., VIII., and IX.

As the general principle of payment is the same in each standard, it will be sufficient to give the first of these as a specimen.

The following are the prices in pennies and thirty-seconds of a penny for ordinary three gate curtains:—

Qrs.	Gauge.											
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	1 ¹⁹	1 ¹⁹	1 ²⁰	1 ²¹	1 ²²	1 ²⁶	1 ²⁸	1 ²⁹	1 ³¹	2 ¹	2 ⁴	2 ⁶
16	1 ²⁰	1 ²¹	1 ²²	1 ²³	1 ²⁴	1 ²⁸	1 ³⁰	1 ³¹	2 ¹	2 ²	2 ⁶	2 ⁸
17	1 ²²	1 ²³	1 ²⁴	1 ²⁴	1 ²⁵	1 ³⁰	2	2 ¹	2 ²	2 ⁴	2 ⁸	2 ¹⁰
18	1 ²⁴	1 ²⁴	1 ²⁵	1 ²⁶	1 ²⁷	2	2 ¹	2 ²	2 ⁴	2 ⁶	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹²
19	1 ²⁶	1 ²⁶	1 ²⁷	1 ²⁸	1 ²⁹	2 ¹	2 ³	2 ⁴	2 ⁶	2 ⁸	2 ¹²	2 ¹³
20	1 ²⁷	1 ²⁸	1 ²⁹	1 ³⁰	1 ³⁰	2 ²	2 ⁵	2 ⁶	2 ⁸	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹⁵
21	1 ²⁹	1 ³⁰	1 ³⁰	1 ³¹	2	2 ⁴	2 ⁷	2 ⁸	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹¹	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁷
22	1 ³⁰	1 ³¹	2	2 ¹	2 ²	2 ⁶	2 ⁹	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹¹	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁹
23	2	2 ¹	2 ²	2 ³	2 ³	2 ⁸	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹¹	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁹	2 ²¹
24	2 ²	2 ²	2 ³	2 ³	2 ⁴	2 ⁹	2 ¹²	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁷	2 ²¹	2 ²²
25	2 ³	2 ³	2 ⁴	2 ⁵	2 ⁶	2 ¹¹	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁹	2 ²²	2 ²⁴
26	2 ⁴	2 ⁵	2 ⁶	2 ⁷	2 ⁸	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁶	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁶
27	2 ⁶	2 ⁷	2 ⁸	2 ⁸	2 ⁹	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁸	2 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	2 ²²	2 ²⁶	2 ²⁸
28	2 ⁸	2 ⁸	2 ⁹	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹¹	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	2 ²²	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁸	2 ³⁰
29	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹⁰	2 ¹²	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁸	2 ²¹	2 ²²	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁶	2 ³⁰	2 ³¹
30	2 ¹¹	2 ¹²	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹⁴	2 ²⁰	2 ²³	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁶	2 ²⁸	2 ³¹	3 ¹
31	2 ¹³	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁶	2 ²²	2 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	2 ²⁸	2 ²⁹	3 ¹	3 ³
32	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁶	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁸	2 ²³	2 ²⁷	2 ²⁸	2 ²⁹	2 ³¹	3 ³	3 ⁵
33	2 ¹⁶	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁸	2 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	2 ²⁵	2 ²⁸	2 ²⁹	3 ¹	3 ¹	3 ⁵	3 ⁷
34	2 ¹⁸	2 ¹⁹	2 ²⁰	2 ²⁰	2 ²¹	2 ²⁶	2 ³⁰	2 ³¹	3 ¹	3 ²	3 ⁷	3 ⁸
35	2 ²⁰	2 ²⁰	2 ²¹	2 ²²	2 ²²	2 ²⁸	3	3 ¹	3 ²	3 ⁴	3 ⁸	3 ¹⁰
36	2 ²¹	2 ²²	2 ²²	2 ²³	2 ²⁴	2 ³⁰	3 ¹	3 ²	3 ⁴	3 ⁵	3 ¹⁰	3 ¹²
37	2 ²²	2 ²³	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁵	3	3 ³	3 ⁴	3 ⁵	3 ⁷	3 ¹²	3 ¹⁴
38	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁴	2 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	2 ²⁷	3 ²	3 ⁴	3 ⁵	3 ⁷	3 ⁹	3 ¹⁴	3 ¹⁶
39	2 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	2 ²⁷	2 ²⁸	2 ²⁹	3 ³	3 ⁶	3 ⁷	3 ⁹	3 ¹¹	3 ¹⁶	3 ¹⁷
40	2 ²⁷	2 ²⁸	2 ²⁹	2 ³⁰	2 ³⁰	3 ⁵	3 ⁸	3 ⁹	3 ¹¹	3 ¹³	3 ¹⁷	3 ¹⁹

All widths above 40 quarters up to and including 12 points to advance 2/32 per quarter and 1/32 per gauge. Above 12 points and up to 16 to advance 2/32 per quarter and 2/32 per gauge.

All Curtains up to and including 8 points, when punched straight through, to be paid as Curtain Net.

Two gate curtains are paid $\frac{7}{32}d.$ less and four gate $\frac{7}{32}d.$ more than the above.

Toilets, bed covers, eider downs, &c., are paid $\frac{3}{32}d.$ less than curtains.

The additions to this card also provide for unfinished goods, for goods made with one lacing thread, and for colours in cottons,

The other standard lists are generally similar in construction, and need not be here given in detail.

Payment in every case is made not for a definite length, but for a "rack," *i.e.*, for a certain number of "motions," each swing of the bobbins to or fro constituting a motion. Thus a rack may vary considerably in length, according to the coarseness or fineness of the lace made. The standard rack is 1,440 motions. The price for a rack depends, as in the plain net machine, on the breadth measured in quarters of a yard, and on the closeness of the warp measured by the number of points to the inch.

In the case of the curtain machine, as in the case of the first list quoted above for the plain net machine, the price is always per rack, independently of the length that goes to the rack.

Levers Machine.

In this, the most important lace machine, a number of strips of lace of the same pattern are usually made at once in the breadth of a machine. Thus a number of the threads used in making the pattern will always be moving simultaneously. Consequently the threads do not all come off separate spools as in the curtain machine, but are divided into groups, each group coming off a roller, like a miniature weaver's beam. Each group passes through holes in a thin bar running along the whole breadth of the lace being made. The pattern is put in by these bars, which are directly controlled by a Jacquard, whose action determines which bar shall shift the threads it holds across the warp, and also how far (over how many gates) the bar shall move. As in the curtain machine, these threads are held up by points and fastened in their place by the bobbin threads swinging through the warp, but while in the curtain machine the Jacquard only controls the question of which threads shall be thrown across the warp, these threads being usually thrown across three, or at most four gates, in the levers machine the bars can be moved by the Jacquard across a varying number of gates, greater in many cases than in the curtain machine, before they return to their place.

The list for the levers section of the trade is more voluminous than either of the other two lists hitherto described. It takes account, first, of the classes of lace being made, each class having a separate card or subdivision of the list to itself; secondly, of the number of points to the inch; thirdly, of the number of bars; fourthly, of the length of the "rack." The "rack" is defined as a certain number of motions, generally, in the levers branch, 1,920, each swing of the bobbins to or fro constituting a motion. The fineness of the lace, shown by the number of points to the inch, the number of bars used, and the length of the rack made, indicate in some degree the difficulties experienced by the lace maker. The piece lists are all calculated for a 16 quarters machine, it being provided that for machines of other widths the prices shall be more or less in proportion to the full rack price.

Often bars are grouped in two sets, one above the other. The following summary of the list for Silk, Spanish, or Spanish guipure

shawls, nets, or laces, made with top and bottom bars, may be taken as a specimen.

Standard.—9 points, 16 quarter machine, length of rack, 25 to 30 inches, double warps and double gimps, up to 40 top bars and 120 bottom bars.

Price per rack, 10*d.*

The following are the allowances made for variations from the standard, each detail of the above standard being taken in order:—

Points above 9 to be added to the width of the machine. Points below 9 to be reduced at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per half gauge down to 6 points. No reduction below 6 points.

Machines above or below 16 quarters to be paid more or less in proportion to the full rack price.

For every 5 or portion of 5 inches over 30 inches to the rack, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* more; below 25 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* less.

Single warp, 2*d.* per rack less; treble warp, 1*d.* more.

For every 10 or portion of 10 top bars above 40 and including 60, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per rack, and for every 5 or portion of 5 above 60, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per rack. For every 30 or portion of 30 bottom bars above 120, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per rack. Stump bars when worked from the Jacquard to be counted as top bars.

A "stump bar," which is referred to in the last clause, is a bar moving a proportion of the warp, usually one fourth.

The material used is assumed to be all silk.

It is provided that the price for a mixture of silk and cotton on warp or bobbins shall be the same as all silk, and that all cotton shall be 2*d.* per rack less than silk. The following extras to the list also deal with material.

Silk, tussah, wool, or China grass, worked from independent beams, on cotton ground, 1*d.* per rack.

For working cotton 16's 3-fold or coarser in 9 or 10 points, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for every 100 or portion of 100 threads; finer than 10 points, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for every 75 or portion of 75 threads. Gauges under 9 points working 16's 3-fold, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for every 125 or portion of 125 threads. Coarser numbers than 16's 3-fold, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for every 100 or portion of 100 threads, or the equivalent in silk.

The following extras deal with colours:—

Black or pearl white single warp, 2*d.* per rack, double warp, 3*d.* per rack.

Colours, corded, gold or metal threads, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* for every 50 or portion of 50 threads up to 600 threads. No advance beyond.

When 3*d.* per rack is paid for black or pearl white no addition to be paid for colours, gold or metal threads.

Material which has been dyed to represent the natural colours of silk, cotton, wool or linen shall not be paid for as colours.

There are also other extras, as, for instance, for special sorts of network ground, known as ensor ground and four-motion ensor ground, which are paid 1*d.* and 1½*d.* respectively extra per rack, and for changing cards in the Jacquard, for which 1½*d.* per rack is paid up to 3 packs, and 2*d.* per rack above 3 packs.

It will not be necessary to deal in detail with other classes of lace, but it may be of interest, in order to show the variety of the list, to give here a summary of the standard price per rack for making the principal classes of lace on a 16 quarter machine, giving in each case the principal determining factors as laid down in the standard.

Name of Lace.	Nature of Standard.				Price per rack of 1,920 motions.
	No. of points.	Length of rack.	Number of bars.		
			Top.	Bottom.	
Silk Spanish or Spanish guipure shawls, nets, or laces—		Inches.			<i>d.</i>
Made with top and bottom bars ..	9	25—30	40	120	10
With top bars	9	24—30	30	..	8
Silk blonde laces—					
Made with top and bottom bars ..	9	15—25	40	120	7½
Half bars or quarter bars	9	15—25	20	..	7
With top bars	9	15—25	30	..	8
Large silk sprigs	9½ & 10	20—30	10	..	6½
Spot or sprig nets	9½ & 10	Up to 30	..	..	4½
Silk masque, falls, and streamers ..	9½ & 10	20—30	10	..	5½
Cotton guipures, Maltese, Cluny's and Bagley's.	9½ & 10	12—15	20	..	5
Torchon	9½ & 10	Up to 30	20	..	5
Hamburgh nets & laces, & Russian point	9½ & 10	18—25	20	..	6½
Oldknow's and Swiss trimmings ..	9	20—25	20	..	6½
Wool Yak, half-gauge	4½ & 5½	Up to 25	50	..	10
Full gauge	9	Up to 25	31—50	..	12
					Per rack of 3,840 motions.
Bobbin fining Valenciennes—					
With top and bottom bars	10	18—24	..	60	10†
With top bars	10	18—24	30	..	10
Gimped Valenciennes	10	20—26	30	..	11
Plaits or Valenciennes	10	10—14	40	..	10

* With ½d. for every five bars up to 20.

† With ½d. for every ten top or portion of ten bars.

‡ When bottom bars are used, same to be paid for as top bars.

Auxiliary Lace Workers.

Uniform price lists for auxiliary workers have been agreed upon in 1899 in connection with the levers and curtain branches. The following is the list for those working in connection with levers machines. "Winding" consists in putting the silk or cotton on the bobbins, a number being generally wound at once. "Threading" consists of putting the bobbins in the carriages and arranging the thread in position. "Pressing" is resorted to in order to make the bobbin take up less room. "Jacking-off" consists in removing the superfluous thread from the bobbins.

WINDING.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
60 and over at once up to and including 10 points all lengths (cotton)	0	4½ per 1000
Over 10 points all lengths	0	6 "
Silk all lengths up to and including 10 points... .. .	0	6 "
Over 10 points all lengths	0	6½ "
Black all lengths	0	2 extra
1 at once winding (cotton)	1	0 per 1000
" " (silk)	1	2 "
Black	0	2 extra

THREADING.

Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5½	per 1000
Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6½	„

PRESSING.

Where men are engaged on time work, the wages shall not be less than at the rate of twenty shillings per week.

Above this rate, employers and employees to make their own arrangements.

Where threaders do their own pressing, 6d. per set.

JACKING-OFF (Piece Work).

									s.	d.	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	per 1000
Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	„

JACKING-OFF OF GENERALLY ASSISTING.

Boys over 14 years of age to commence (after the first three months with one firm) at five shillings per week, to be raised periodically each six months, according to merit.

Where threaders or winders over 18 years of age are put to other labour, thereby losing their proper work, 4½d. per hour to be paid.

The above to come into operation for payment on the first pay day after April 15th, 1899.

SILK TRADE.

Macclesfield List.

The lists of prices for silk weaving in Macclesfield are only enforced among the silk handloom weavers working inside the factories, of whom in August, 1899, there were about 350. There are several hundred handloom weavers working in their own homes. The exact number is not obtainable, estimates of different employers ranging from 600 to 1,200. These outside weavers are not paid by the printed lists, but the individual bargains made between them and their employers are determined to a considerable extent by reference to them. It is mainly in the matter of extras that the earnings of the outside weavers fall below those of the inside weavers.

The lists given as specimens are described as the "Pockets" lists. These "pockets" or handkerchiefs are also technically termed "surats." The lists are frequently used.

The lists have as a basis what is called the "1849 List of Prices," drawn up by a joint committee of employers and weavers, and the specimens given here are from the "New Corrected List of Prices," reprinted in 1880, and from the "Supplement to the 1849 List and New Lists of Prices," first published in 1876 and reprinted in 1891.

Price List for Plain Pockets.

1,800 and 2,000 2-threads to be paid the same price; 21 inches, 2s. 4½d. per cut of 7 squares; from 21 to 30 inches, 1½d. an inch per cut extra; from 30 to 34 inches, 3d. an inch per cut extra; and from 34 to 36 inches, 6d. an inch per cut extra.

Width of Cloth. Inches.	1,800 and 2,000 2-threads per Cut.		2,200 2-threads per Cut.		2,400 2-threads per Cut.		2,700 2-threads per Cut.		3,000 2-threads per Cut.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
21	2	4½	2	6	2	7½	2	11	3	4
22	2	6	2	8	2	9½	3	1	3	6
23	2	7½	2	9½	2	11	3	3½	3	8½
24	2	9	2	11	3	1	3	4½	3	10
25	2	10½	3	0½	3	2½	3	6	3	11
26	3	0	3	2	3	4	3	7½	4	1
27	3	1½	3	3½	3	5½	3	9	4	2
28	3	3	3	5	3	7	3	10½	4	3½
29	3	4½	3	6½	3	8½	4	0	4	5
30	3	6	3	8	3	10	4	1½	4	6½
31	3	9	3	11	4	1	4	4½	4	9½
32	4	0	4	2	4	4	4	7½	5	0½
33	4	3	4	5	4	7	4	10½	5	3½
34	4	6	4	8	4	10	5	1½	5	6½
35	5	0	5	2	5	4	5	7½	6	0½
36	5	6	5	8	5	10	6	1½	6	6½

Extras.

For each additional ground thread from 21 to 30 inches, 9d. per cut; and from 30 to 36 inches, 1s. per cut.

If made double in the leish to be paid the same as an extra thread.

If "turned-up"—

From 21 to 30 inches, 9d. per cut.

" 30 " 36 " 1s. "

[When works are made with a "reverse twill," one twill to be paid "turn-up" price. Whenever two sets of treadles are used, the product of one set to be paid "turn-up" price.]

If entered in spaces or point, 9d. per dozen.

Crowded selvages to be paid according to the rule which provides for extra satin threads in borders and stripes.

All corded handkerchiefs 6d. per dozen. If shot "Pick-and-Pick," up to 30 inches, 1s. 6d. per dozen, and from 30 to 36 inches, 2s. per dozen.

If made with fringes, irrespective of length and without any regard as to how they are fringed, 1s. per dozen.

Extra shuttles to be charged according to the plain cut-up shuttle scale.

Explanations.

The 1,800 and 2,000 reeds are the lowest counts taken into consideration; no reduction is made for lower counts.

By 2-threads is indicated that two warp threads are passed between each pair of "dents" or "teeth" of the reed.

It was formerly the custom to charge by "sevens"; in more recent times charges are made by "dozens."

A "ground" thread is a warp thread.

A "double" thread is the name given to two threads passed through the eye of the "harness" or "gear." The "leish" is the linen part of the harness and contains the "eye," a knotted hole; the wooden bars of the harness on which the leish is stretched are called the "shafts." In the harness of a figure loom the leish is called the "mail," and the "eye" is of metal.

A twill is a cloth in which the threads run diagonally, an effect produced by the weft passing under one and over two or more warp threads alternately. Sometimes the reverse process is required, a reverse twill is wanted, *i.e.*, a shute or weft twill on the warp twill, in which case a greater number of warp threads have to be lifted up. This is called a "turn-up," and is required, *e.g.*, for a stripe. The greater the number of warp threads raised the heavier the work for the weaver, and therefore extra pay is required.

When cloth is woven in stripes, they are made in different "shafts" coupled together; this is called "entered in spaces or point."

The selvage is much thicker and firmer than the body of the cloth. To make a crowded selvage several threads are crammed between the same pair of dents. Prices before this extra was enforced had included the selvage as being a necessary part of every cloth.

"Corded" handkerchiefs have a cord pattern round the border.

"Pick and pick" is the term used when there are two colours and one follows the other. This is paid at a higher rate than one colour only.

Price List for Figured Pockets.

Price per dozen squares for a width of 24 inches.

—					1,800.	2,000.	2,200.	2,400.	2,700.	3,000.
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 threads	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 3	7 6	7 9	8 3	9 0
3 "	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 3	8 9	9 3	10 0	11 0
4 "	..	..	..	..	9 0	9 3	9 6	10 0	11 0	12 0
5 "	..	..	..	..	10 0	10 6	11 0	11 9	12 9	13 9
6 "	..	..	..	..	11 0	11 6	12 0	12 6	13 6	14 9
7 "	..	..	..	..	11 9	12 3	12 9	13 3	14 3	15 6
8 "	..	..	..	..	12 6	13 0	13 6	14 0	15 0	16 3

Extras.

For extra width:—

From 24 to 28 inches	...	...	...	4½d. an inch per dozen.
" 28 " 30 "	...	...	...	6d. " "
" 30 " 34 "	...	...	...	9d. " "
" 34 " 36 "	...	...	...	1s. " "

For each additional thread:—

From 24 to 30 inches	...	...	...	1s. per dozen.
" 30 " 36 "	...	...	...	1s. 6d. "

If made double in the mail, to be paid the same as an extra thread.
If "turned-up":—

From 24 to 30 inches	...	...	...	1s. per dozen.
" 30 " 36 "	...	...	...	1s. 6d. "

[*Definition.*—Turn-up on figured work is a clear line of cloth unbroken with figure (from side to side). But whenever upright satin borders or stripes or plain borders or stripes are introduced and crossed to match, in all such cases such cross borders or stripes are "turn-up," and shall be paid the turn-up price.]

Crowded selvages to be paid according to the rule which provides for extra satin threads in borders and stripes.

Deduction

Under 24 inches in width, 1½d. per inch per dozen.

Leek and Congleton List.

The ribbon and smallware trade in Leek and Congleton is governed by lists of prices in existence since 1879, with additions made to meet the new requirements of the trade. The latest addition to the lists was agreed to by employers and employed on February 28th, 1899. From the list of prices for weaving fancy goods and dress bands the following extract is given:—

PRICES FOR WEAVING DRESS BANDS ($1\frac{1}{4}$ INCHES WIDE).

Material.	Ends in Warps.	Shutes per inch.	Shuttles per Band.	Shuttle Loom.	Price per Gross.
Silk (gogram edge)	500	60	3	14-16	8 d.
" " "	340	60-66	3	16-18	13 0
" " "	340	60-66	4	16-18	10 6
" (plain)	340	70	1	24-30	11 6
Cotton	208	106-110	1	30-32	5 6
"	208	106-110	2	24-30	6 3
"	208	106-110	3	24-30	7 0
"	208	66-70	1	24-30	8 0
"	208	66-70	2	24-30	5 0
"	208	66-70	2	24-30	6 0
"	304	60	1	30-36	4 6
"	208	44-50	1	24-30	4 6
" silk warp	208	106-110	1	30-32	5 0
" "	208	106-110	2	24-30	6 9
" "	208	106-110	3	24-30	7 6
" "	304	70	1	30-36	8 3
Soft cotton "	296	60-64	1	30-36	5 6
" " "	240	part. 100 in name	1	16-18	10 0
Plain satin	208	46-50	1	24-30	6 0
				30-32	4 0

The above bands not to exceed one yard per band.

The number of different shuttles used for each band has nothing to do with the number of shuttles to a loom; a 30 shuttle loom is one on which 30 bands can be woven at once.

CARPET TRADE.

Kidderminster and Halifax List.

In 1882 the following list of prices for Brussels carpets was agreed to by a Committee of employers and workmen in the Kidderminster district, and was subsequently adopted as the standard list for the Halifax district:—

WEAVING.

Brussels Five-Frame Looms.

Double shed, $\frac{3}{4}$ -wide, 9 wires to an inch	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	per yard.
" 4-4ths and $\frac{5}{8}$ ths wide	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
" $\frac{5}{8}$ ths and $\frac{3}{4}$ wove in 4-4ths loom	...	...	...	3d.	"
Single shed, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
" 4-4ths and $\frac{5}{8}$ ths wide	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
" $\frac{5}{8}$ th and $\frac{3}{4}$ wove in a 4-4ths loom	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
Manchester loom, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
Henderson's " "	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
2-4ths and $\frac{5}{8}$ ths wove in a $\frac{3}{4}$ ths loom same as $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...
5-frame with stuffer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" extra.

Where not exceeding 1,300 ends are used either in stuffer, shafts, or harness in a loom tied up for 5-frames, the same price to be paid as for 5-frames.

Each additional wire to be paid in proportion to the above rates, and a deduction to be made in the same proportion in respect of each wire when less than 9 are used.

Brussels Six-Frame Looms.

Double shed where the 6 quarters are at work	2½d.	per yard
" " 6th quarter is taken out of Jacquard	2¾d.	"
Single shed where the 6 quarters are at work	2¾d.	"
" " 6th quarter is taken out of Jacquard ...	2½d.	"

NOTE.—The above prices to include keeping the quarters in repair, and for all qualities of carpet, excluding velvet and five-frame with stuffer.

Velvet.

3-4ths 5-Frame, 3-Shoot, 10 wires to the inch	3½d.	per yard.
" 6-Frame " " "	4½d.	"
4-4ths 5-Frame " " "	5d.	"

Two Shoot Velvet.

5-Frame with Stuffer, 9 to 9½ wires to an inch	3½d.	per yard.
5-Frame without Stuffer	3d.	"
6-Frame with Stuffer, 9 to 9½ wires to an inch	3½d.	"
6-Frame without Stuffer	3½d.	"

Additional wires to be paid in proportion to the above rates, but no deduction from price to be made if a less number than 10 wires are used.

Saxony and extra high wire to be paid for at the rate of 28s. per week, and what can be earned over and above at statement price.

ALTERATIONS.

								s.	d.
Re-Slaying 3-4ths wide								0	9
" 4-4ths "								1	0
Tying in a small chain 2-4ths wide								0	4½
" " 5-8ths "								0	5
" " 3-4ths "								0	6
" " 4-4ths "								0	8
" " Stuffer 2-4ths " {	single ...							0	6
" " 5-8ths " {	double...							0	8
" " 3-4ths " {	single ...							0	8
" " 4-4ths " {	double...							0	10
Putting in New Gear (per Shaft)								0	9
Drawing in a Double or Single Stuffer, or tying to a frame								1	1
Taking out Stuffer... ..								0	6
Changing a Frame of 260 Bobbins								1	1
" Shaded Chintz Frame of 260 Bobbins								1	4

In like proportion for less or greater number.

Drawing up a Frame of 260 Bobbins								1	1
" " from 5-8ths to 3-4ths								2	9
" " " 3-4ths to 7-8ths or 7-8ths to 4-4ths								2	9
" " " 3-4ths to 4-4ths								3	9
" " " 2-4ths to 3-4ths								3	9
" " " 2-4ths to 5-8ths								2	9

NOTE.—Tying in one or both Chains, taking or fetching weights and pegs, included in the above prices.

PIECING BACK.

	s.	d.
Brussels—Up to 4½ yards of Carpet	1	1
and for every additional yard or part of a yard of Carpet ...	0	3
Velvet—Up to 4½ yards of Carpet	1	4
and for every additional yard or part of a yard of Carpet ...	0	4
Shaded Chintz Frame—Up to 4½ yards additional	0	3
Cutting down from 3-4ths to 5-8ths and 5-8ths to 2-4ths, or where 260		
Bobbins are cut down (including winding up of Worsted and		
taking away Bobbins)	0	5

Slips to be paid for as yardage.

Plants to be paid for as ¼ hour each.

Drawing in after piecing back to be paid for, after 18 frames, as hour work.

Time work, per hour 5d.

NOTE.—All the foregoing payments made subject to the Weaver giving the whole of his time and attention to the work.

FUSTIAN TRADE.

Congleton Fustian Cutting List.

Fustian cutting is the name given to the process by which the "pile" is raised on fustian, corduroy, velveteen, and similar cotton goods. The goods are in general woven and cut in different towns, being given out by a few firms, who buy the goods from the manufacturers and get them cut at a contract price by the master cutters. Congleton is one of the principal centres of the fustian cutting trade, and the prices paid by the members of the local Master Cutters' Association to their workpeople are given below. The stuffs cut in this and in neighbouring towns consist of light goods, known when cut as velveteens, cotton velvets, &c.

Before giving the list a short account of the nature of the process may be of interest.

The material is so woven that certain threads in the weft can be cut to form the pile without disintegrating the material. The special knives used in the cutting are inserted between the warp threads of the material, which is stretched on frames for the purpose, and the cutting is performed by the operative inserting the knife and walking with it along the length of the frame. In "race" cutting the knife is inserted in twice the number of places as compared with "slip" cutting. The frames in use in Congleton are, for the most part, about 12 yards long. It is the practice for each operative to work two frames, between which he walks, the cutting being done on one frame in one direction and on the other frame on the return journey. Once the knife is inserted in the right place the operative can walk with it at a fair speed along the frame, so long as there is no fault in the weaving. Much of the skill involved in the cutting consists in the ability of the operative to stop the knife directly he feels any such fault, and so prevent it going through the fabric and making a hole. The list, as will appear, provides for a deduction for holes.

Sometimes "slip" cutting is done with two knives at once, but although this economises labour, the resultant increase in output, in a given time, is not so great as might appear at first sight to be the case, as although only half the distance is walked, the number of times that the knife has to be inserted remains the same as before.

It may be of interest to state that in cutting 22½ inch slip with one knife there will be about 450 cuts or insertions of the knife in the breadth of the cloth. Each piece of 150 yards will, therefore, involve a walk of between 38 and 39 miles. It is not infrequent for an able cutter to cut from 4 to 6 such pieces per week.

The goods, before they are cut, are treated with limewash. The liming is frequently done by the operative. When the goods to be cut are ready limed a reduction is made, as will be seen, in the price paid.

The approximate number of workpeople paid by the list is about 800.

CONGLETON.—PRICES PAID FOR CUTTING, APRIL 19TH, 1899.

Quality and Breadth.				Length of Piece.	Price per Pair.
				Yards.	s. d.
SLIPS:—					
18 inches	..	..	..	145 to 150	7 9
19 "	..	..	..	" "	8 0
20½ "	..	..	..	" "	8 6
22½ "	..	..	..	" "	9 0
24 "	..	..	..	" "	9 6
26 "	..	..	..	" "	11 0
33 "	..	..	..	" "	15 3
SLIP VELVETEENS:—					
4—4 "	..	..	..	" "	16 0
22 inches	..	..	..	" "	9 0
RACE VELVETS:—					
26 and 27 inches	..	..	..	" "	11 0
18 inches	..	..	..	" "	15 0
19 "	..	..	..	" "	15 6
20 "	..	..	..	" "	16 0
22½ "	..	..	..	110 "	14 6
22½ "	..	..	..	140 to 145	17 6
22½ "	..	..	..	145 to 150	18 0
24 "	..	..	..	110 "	16 0
24 "	..	..	..	140 to 145	19 6
24 "	..	..	..	145 to 150	20 0
25 "	..	..	..	106 "	16 0
TWILL VELVETS:—					
24 "	..	..	..	110 to 112	20 0
25 "	..	..	..	105 to 110	20 0

Other lengths and widths in proportion.

Threepence per piece less for limed goods and threepence per piece less for stiffened slips, except 5—8 velveteens.

Tears across, sixpence each. All holes made in race or slips to be charged one halfpenny each; marks, one halfpenny per piece; and sweeping, one penny per long run, and one halfpenny short frames.

In January, 1900, an advance of 3*d.* per piece on slip work and of 6*d.* per piece on race work was granted; this was followed in February by a further advance of 3*d.* on slip work and of 6*d.* on race work.

ELASTIC WEB TRADE.

Leicester List.

A price list in the Leicester and district elastic web trade was agreed to by a joint committee of employers and employed on August 13th, 1888, and was subsequently revised on April 16th, 1890. In February, 1898, a revised list was agreed to for a particular establishment at which improved machinery had been introduced. The following extracts from these two lists relate to terry webs (webs with more threads of warps per inch than plain webs) woven with lustre wool and schappe warps. A list was also agreed to on April 21st, 1890, by a joint committee for the Coventry and district elastic web trade, but it affects very few people.

I.

Terry Webs.

LUSTRE WOOL AND SCHAPPE.

5 Leash.

16 dent and under, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 5 inch	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; narrows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Over 16 to 19	"	"	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Over 19 to 22	"	"	...	1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Cotton warps to be $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen less.

6 and 7 Leash.

16 dent and under, over $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 4, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and under, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	
Over 16 to 19	" 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 4, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and under, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Over 19 to 22	" 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 4, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and under, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Cotton warps, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen less; 44 picks and over, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen extra.

8 and 9 Leash. =

16 dent and under, over $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 4, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and under, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	
Over 16 to 19	" 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 4, 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ and under, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Over 19 to 22	" 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 4, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3, 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ and under, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Cotton warps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen less.

The above extract is from the list in operation in the general trade. The prices for the same webs woven by new machinery are given below.

II.

Prices for Terry Webs made in Looms of 3-inch slot and under

SCHAPPE AND WOOL.

5, 6, and 7 leash.

16 dent and under ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d. per inch.
Over 16 to 19 dent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
Over 19 to 22 dent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "

Over 44 picks $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per inch extra.

8 and 9 leash.

16 dent and under	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½d. per inch.
Over 16 to 19 dent	...	...	...	...	...	...	4d. "
Over 19 to 22 dent	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½d. "

Over 44 picks ½d. per inch extra.

A 16 dent slay is one with 16 dents or teeth to the inch. The rate per inch given in the above list is the rate per dozen yards for each inch of width.

Twine Spinning and Dressing.

A list for twine spinning and dressing at Grimsby was agreed to and signed on behalf of the employers and workpeople on the 31st October, 1891. In a letter received in October, 1899, the Secretary of the Twine Spinners' and Dressers' Association stated that in the beginning of 1899, 240 men were paid by the list, while at the date of his letter only 40 were employed. Accounting for this, he says: "the twine spinning industry by hand is a matter of history, as the employers are about to build a factory to make twine by machine." The following is an extract from the list:—

TWINES.

							New list.
							s. d.
Packing, 3-thread, 12 cords	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	1 11
Dredging, 3-thread, 10 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 2
Cod end, 4-thread, 9 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 0
" " 10 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 2
" " 11 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 4
Threes-and-halves	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 2
Fours, crab pot, hard laid	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 9
Fours-and-halves, crab pot, hard laid	...	...	...	...	...	"	3 0
Fives, crab pot, hard laid	...	...	...	...	...	"	3 3
Pot legs, double topped	...	...	...	...	...	"	3 3
Belly twine, 3-thread, 16 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 6
Fours-and-halves, 3-thread, 18 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	2 9
Back twine, 3-thread, 20 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	3 0
Fives-and-halves, 3-thread, 22 cords...	...	...	...	...	...	"	3 3
Sixes twine, 3-thread, 24 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	3 6
Sevens twine, 3-thread, 28 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	4 3
Eights twine, 3-thread, 32 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	5 0
Nines twine, 3-thread, 36 cords	...	...	...	...	...	"	5 6
Tens snood, two ply	...	...	...	...	...	"	6 0

Twisting jute yarn, per doz., 10d.

All spun, eighty yards.

DRESSING.

Manilla	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	10½d.
Eights or tens	...	...	...	...	...	"	11½d.
Hemp dressing	...	...	...	...	...	"	8d.
Let-down Manilla	...	...	...	...	...	"	7d.

CLOTHING TRADES.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

There are few industries in which the conditions of employment have been so entirely altered in the course of a few years as in the boot and shoe trade. From the condition of a pure handicraft, in which each article was made throughout by the hand labour of one worker or group of workers, all these trades have been gradually changed in character. The adoption of new methods of construction, and the introduction of machinery, have converted them from crafts producing on a comparatively small scale, into wholesale industries, carried on in large factories, under a system of sub-division of labour, and producing goods in enormous quantities. Meanwhile the old handicraft system has gone on side by side with the newer and more mechanical industry, though in gradually decreasing bulk. Under both aspects the making of boots and shoes seems naturally a piece-work industry. Under the old system the boots to be made were generally taken away by the workman and made in his own home, apart from the eye of any taskmaster, and payment at certain rates for complete or sectional work was almost universally by the piece. Under the modern system, as carried on in large establishments, work became systematised, and was given out in sections. The work became a continual repetition of similar or identical operations, and again with some exceptions, the piece work system was found most acceptable to both parties. Therefore, in both sections of the trade, work and prices have gradually become classified, and numerous piece work price lists have been arranged. Some of these, however, are not yet generally adopted, and a large proportion of the work of the trade is still done under a time work system.*

These price lists are varied and complicated, and the transition stages through which the trade has been passing has caused them to be subject to many changes within the last few years. A few of the lists may be used for purposes of illustration, with such explanations as may be necessary to indicate some of the changes which have occurred in the trade.

MACHINE WORK.

Piece-work prevails very largely in the boot and shoe trade, except in the case of operatives working certain kinds of machinery, who are more usually paid at time rates. In the machine branch of the trade the piece-rates payable for each operation in various classes of goods are embodied in elaborate piece lists or "statements," varying in different localities. Some of these lists, though practically operative, have not been formally agreed to by representatives of employers and

* For detailed particulars as to the methods of production and general condition of this trade, reference may be made to "Reports on the Volume and Effects of Recent Immigration from Eastern Europe into the United Kingdom," (C—7406 of 1894.)

employed, but most of the important statements have been determined by representative local boards of conciliation and arbitration by which, from time to time, they are revised.

In order that these statements may be made clear, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the terms by which the different operations in the trade are described. These operations may, generally speaking, be divided into four main classes, viz. :—

(1) "Clicking," or the cutting-out of the leather for the "uppers," and "rough-stuff cutting," or the cutting-out of the "bottomstuff" for the heel and sole; (2) the sewing or "closing" of the uppers; (3) the "lasting" of the boot or shoe, *i.e.*, the bringing together of upper and sole on the last; (4) the "finishing" of the boot or shoe, including the paring of the sole and heel with a knife, and various subsidiary finishing operations, *e.g.*, blacking the heel, polishing or burnishing the edges of the sole and heel, &c.

The most important of these operations, so far as the statements are concerned, are the lasting and finishing, which employ probably the majority of the whole number of operatives engaged in the trade.

The Department has in its possession a large number of copies of the "statements" prevailing in the principal centres of the trade. These are too bulky for publication in full, and a selection has therefore been made, extracts being given from a few of those statements which have been mutually agreed upon between employers and employed, together with brief explanations with a view to making clear the principles on which they have been constructed.

The following account of the piece-list regulating the wages of lasters and finishers in the London boot and shoe trade will explain the principles of classification adopted.

(a.) London.

The first "statement" drawn up in London in 1872 for the wholesale trade was based on the grading, not of employers, but of classes of boots, the classification depending mainly on the nature of the material. This statement embraced some fifteen firms producing the highest class goods in the wholesale trade.

In 1875 a new "second-class" statement was introduced, applicable to about 25 employers turning out goods on the whole inferior to but competing with those manufactured by employers working on the former statement. As in the "first-class" statement, the graduation of the boots is principally based on material.

Until 1890 the firms outside the limits of the two statements specified above (*i.e.*, the great bulk of the makers of the medium and lower class goods) escaped all general regulation as to piece-prices, though a few were induced to adopt special agreements (or "shop statements") with wages scales lower than the second-class statement. In 1884 an abortive attempt was made to bring the lower-class firms under regulation, but it was not until the re-organisation of the trade in 1890, with the accompaniment of indoor workshops and the formation of an arbitration board, that a uniform statement was introduced.

Thus at present the manufacturers in the wholesale (like the hand-sewn) trade are classified for purposes of determining piece-rates

into three groups, according to the character of the goods chiefly produced. Within each group the classes of boots produced are further classified, the graduation depending chiefly on the materials used.

(1.) *The "Uniform" Statement (for the Home Trade).*

Of the above three "statements," it will be sufficient to describe in detail the "uniform" (or minimum) statement of 1890, which is applicable to the great majority of London firms, and is, therefore, far the most important of the London lists for lasters and finishers.

The piece-prices are based upon a standard boot or shoe, with a scale of extras or deductions for variations from that standard. Given the form and character of the boot or shoe, the second element in determining the price is the nature of the material.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The following is the description given in the statement which came into operation on 23rd March, 1891, of the standard women's boot (size 4):—

"Button or balmoral: 1½ in. military heel; puff toe; 7 in. at back seam of leg; machine-sewn, channels down; or brass rivets; pumps or welts; finished round strip or black waist."

The price paid per pair for lasting or finishing the standard boot is termed the "groundwork price." The materials of which the boot is made are classified according to quality in eight groups, from A. to H. The following is the price of lasting and finishing for each of these groups:—

Class.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Price per pair { Laster	d. 11	d. 10	d. 9	d. 8	d. 7	d. 6	d. 5½	d. 5
{ Finisher	10	9	8	7	6	5	5	4½

The following table shows the actual classification of the material according to the list as reprinted in September, 1898.

Class.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Material.								
1. Glove kid	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—	—
2. Glacé kid	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—
3. Patent calf	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—
4. Wax calf and box calf	—	1st	2nd	—	3rd	—	—	—
5. Real French straight grain and levant morocco.	—	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—
6. Glove and glacé lamb	—	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—
7. Seal levant	—	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—
8. Calf kid	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	—	—
9. Glacé goat and dongola	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	—	—
10. Cordovan (including bellies and shanks).	—	—	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—
11. Levant and straight grain goat	—	—	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—
12. Soft alum mock kid	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
13. Stuffs	—	—	—	1st	—	2nd	—	3rd
14. Satin hide and kid	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
15. Glove hide	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
16. Glacé and straight grain sheep	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	—
17. All patents (except patent calf)	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
18. Mock kid	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	—	3rd
19. Grain	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—
20. Levant kip and hide	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—
21. Sheep levant	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	—	3rd

It will be readily understood that, with changes in fashion and methods of manufacture, disputes are likely to occur with regard to the classification of material in the various classes, and a large number of the questions settled by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration relate to classification. The following notes on the subject are given in the statement :—

Notes on Classification of Material.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will adopt standard samples in the various classes.

Combinations of Material.

* 1. Goods to come under this definition must comprise at least a "high vamp" of a different material to that in the quarters.

2. The material in the "leg" or "quarter" to determine the class.

3. When a material which is classed on the statement as better than that in the "leg" or "quarter" is used in combination therewith, the price to be fixed midway between that of the "leg" or "quarter" class and the class next above in the better material introduced.

Example.—A woman's 2nd soft alum mock kid, with real glove, "high vamps" would be 8d. to laster, this being the price midway between "E" class in soft alum mock kid and "C" class in glove kid (this latter being the class next above).

As stated above, the variations from the standard form of the boot are provided for by a scale of deductions and extras. The following is a full statement of these deductions and extras :—

Deductions (from Standard and not accumulative).

Nature of Deductions.	Per Pair.	
	Laster.	Finisher.
Leg, 6 in. and under, except side springs	d.	d.
Side springs and shoes	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Top piece heel ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.), when finished	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Do. split lift and top piece only ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) when finished ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Spring heel	1	1
Finished square to heel	—	—
Out-down waist. F G and H classes only	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Heeling by machinery and no split lifts { A class	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
{ B "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
{ C "	2	—
{ D "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
{ E "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
{ F and G classes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
{ H class	1	—
Breasting military heels	—	—
Breasting and paring military heels ready for papering ..	—	—
Paring edges (waist and foreparts)	—	—
Socking	—	—
Channels up { A B C classes	1	—
{ D E "	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
{ F G H "	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
Foreparts not made out	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bottoms and waists not made out	—	1
Knifing by machinery, 3d. in the ls. deducted from finisher.	—	—

Extras (on Standard and not accumulative).

Nature of Extras.	Per Pair.	
	Laster.	Finisher.
Leg:—Height above 7 in.	d.	d.
Height above 7½ in.	1	1
Foreparts:—Coloured welts	—	1
Bevel edge, painted any colour	—	1
Fair stitched	2	1
Do. when pricked up by fudge	2	1½
Do. Do. hand	2	3
Nailing toe and joint, nails found by laster	1	½
Do. (two rows), nails found by laster	2	1
Nailing bottoms (steel points, nuggets, brads), nails found by employer.	1½	—
Nailing foreparts (3 rows), nails found by employer	1	—
Copper toes	1½	—
Sewn cork welts (¾ in.)	1	—
Do. clumps, inserted and finished split edge when cut out or fitted up by employer.	2	4
Do. round or bevel edge, when cut out or fitted up by employer.	2	5
Do. pin points (one row)	3	—
Do. Do. (one and a half rows)	4½	—
Do. Do. (two rows)	6	—
Square edge clumps over ⅝ in. when finished, A to D classes	1	1
Do. pin points	—	1
Fiddle foreparts	—	1
Bordered foreparts	—	1
Half wide welts, up to ⅝ in. when finished	1	1
Wide welts, over ⅝ in. when finished	2	2
Bevel edge clumps, not split	—	2
Marked up dull foreparts	—	1
Bunking foreparts	—	1
Real spike toe	½	—
Waist:—Fiddle waist, including breast and top piece	—	1
Brown waist on common work, as per standard sample	—	1
Flexura waist, fitted when given out	1	2
Do. when fitted by laster	2	2
Bunking waist	—	1
Peak strip waist	—	1
Upper:—Patent vamps (except house boots), extra to finisher on A to D classes only.	½	½
Toe caps on vamped work. A to E classes only	½	—
Brogue wing vamps	½	—
Fur or lamb's wool lining	1	½
All goloshed work in leather	½	—
Patent goloshed work	—	½
Whole goloshed in leather. A to E classes only	—	½
Soilable colours, outsides (except 2nd and 3rd hide sheep and other common material) to be shopped clean.	1	1
Soilable colours, outsides (2nd and 3rd hide sheep and other common materials) to be shopped clean.	½	½
Leather linings on boots only	½	—
Leather linings (persians and light basils) on boots only. E to H classes.	½	—
Heels:—Over 1½ in.	1	1
Over 1¼ in.	1	1
Over 2 in.	2	2
French heel (beyond military heel) up to 1¼ in. when finished	1	1
Wurtemberg leather lifts	12	6
Cased heel	10	4
Mock Wurtemberg	3	3
Tips filled in. A to E classes	1	—
Do. F to H classes	½	—
Tips or plates got up by finisher.	—	1
(Plates carry no extras to lasters.)		
Sundries:—Heel pins (when not bespoke)	½	—
Fitting (when not bespoke)	½	—
Eights size and over (except felt and house boots and slippers). A to E classes.	1	1
Eights size and over (except felt and house boots and slippers). F and H classes.	½	½
Lasting on wooden lasts	4	—
Bracing	3	—
Rounding bottom stuff	2	—
Sample pairs, when given out as such	1	1
Measures or bespoke	1	1

The rates prevailing for girls' boots are given in the following tables, which are the same in principle as those described above.

GIRLS' WORK.

This section came into operation on and after Monday, May 4, 1891.

Description of Standard Girls' Boots.—Button or balmoral: up to 1 in. military heel; puff toe; 5½ in. at back seam of leg on size 11; machine-sewn, channels down, or brass rivets; pumps or welts; finished round strip or black waist.

Combinations of Material.

In girls' work to be subject to the same rules as in women's work.

Deductions (from Standard and not accumulative).

Nature of Deductions.	Per Pair.	
	Laster.	Finisher.
Sizes, 7s to 10's..	d. 3	d. 4
Legs, 47 in. and under (except side springs)	3	4
Top piece heel, under ½ in. when finished	4	4
{ A to C classes, 11's to 1's; 11d. per doz. from	—	—
laster.	—	—
{ " 7s to 10's; 10d. per doz. from	—	—
laster.	—	—
Heeling by machinery } D to H Classes, 11's to 1's; 9d. per doz. from	—	—
and no split lifts. { laster.	—	—
{ " 7s to 10's; 8d. per doz. from	—	—
laster.	—	—
Breasting military heels	—	—
Breasting and paring military heels ready for papering	—	—
Paring edges (waist and foreparts)	—	—
Socking.. .. .	—	—
Channels up { A to F classes	1	—
{ G and H classes	2	—

All other deductions one-half those on women's work.

Price of Lasting and Finishing.

Class.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Price per pair 11's to 1's { Laster.. ..	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 6½	d. 6½	d. 5½	d. 5½	d. 4½	d. 4½
{ Finisher	7½	6½	6½	5½	5½	4½	4½	3½

Classification of Material.

Class.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Material.								
1. Glove kid	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—	—
2. Glacé kid	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—
3. Patent calf	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—	—	—
4. Wax calf and box calf	—	1st	2nd	—	3rd	—	—	—
5. Real French straight grain and levant morocco.	—	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—
6. Glove and glacé lamb	—	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—
7. Seal levant	—	1st	—	2nd	—	—	—	—
8. Calf kid	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	—	—
9. Glacé goat and dongola	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	—	—
10. Cordovan (including bellies and shanks)	—	—	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—
11. Levant and straight grain goat	—	—	1st	—	2nd	3rd	—	—
12. Soft alum mock kid.. .. .	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
13. Stuffs	—	—	—	1st	—	2nd	—	3rd
14. Satin hide and kip	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
15. Glove hide	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
16. Glacé and straight-grain sheep	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	—
17. All patents (except patent calf)	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—	—
18. Mock kid	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	—	3rd
19. Grain	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—
20. Levant kip and hide	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	3rd	—
21. Sheep levant	—	—	—	—	1st	2nd	—	3rd

Extras (on Standard and not accumulative).

Nature of Extras.	Per Pair.	
	Laster.	Finisher.
Leg:—Height above 5½ in.	d. ½	d. ½
Height above 6¼ in.	1	1
Foreparts: Nailing bottoms (steel points, nuggets, brads), nails found by employer.	1	—
Copper toes	½	—
Heels:—Over 1 in.	½	½

All other extras one-half those on women's work.

Any items not provided for in the statement, unless otherwise agreed upon, are to be decided by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and no alteration of the classification of materials is to be made without at least three months' notice in writing to the Board.* The list was finally agreed upon on March 24th, 1891. At a meeting of the Board in June 1892 the following provisions were adopted as applying to 4's and 6's children's work:—

A and B classes, 1½d. deduction from girl's standard for 11's to 1's.

C to E classes, 1¼d. deduction from girl's standard for 11's to 1's.

F to H classes, 1d. deduction from girl's standard for 11's to 1's.

It was also decided that the foregoing should come into operation on and after the 11th of July 1892.

(2.) *The London Wholesale "Sew-Round" Trade.*

The foregoing "statement" applies to lasters and finishers only. The London "Sew-Round" trade is regulated by a special statement of wages determined by the Sew-Round Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in August, 1892, but which was revised in September, 1894, and again in September, 1898. It should be explained that "Sew-Rounds" are dress shoes and slippers, the manufacture of which forms a distinct branch of the boot and shoe trade, being distinguished by peculiarity in the process of joining the upper to the sole. The prices per pair given in the "statement" are the prices paid for "making," i.e., for joining sole to upper and finishing the shoe. As in the case of the lasters' and finishers' statement, the price is regulated according to (1) the form and character of the shoe (2) the materials.

"Sew-Rounds" are divided for the purpose of the statement into eight classes:—

- (1.) Women's dress work.
- (2.) Women's slipper work.
- (3.) Girls' dress work.
- (4.) Girls' slipper work.
- (5.) Infants' work.

* In 1897 the Board made the following additions to the list of extras:—1d. extra to the lasters where the cover is lasted in all round, and 1d. extra to the finisher when the cover is cut out by him.

- (6.) Women's worked slippers.
 (7.) Men's worked slippers.
 (8.) Men's and boys' dress shoes (heeled).

For each of the first five of these classes there is a scale of "ground-work" prices for a "standard" article, the materials being classified in three groups, "bests," "seconds," and "thirds." There is also a scale of extras on account of variations from the standard. The following is the classification of materials adopted for women's and girls' dress and slipper work respectively.

CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS.

	Bests	Seconds	—
Bronze kid	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Calf kid	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Cashmere	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Cashmere quilted	Bests	Seconds	—
Canvas	—	—	Thirds
Coloured kid	Bests	—	—
Enamelled leather	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Felts	—	Seconds	Thirds
Glacé kid and Dongola	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Glacé goat or sheep	—	—	Thirds
Glove kid	Bests	Seconds	—
Levant Morocco	Bests	Seconds	—
Levant oily	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Mock glove	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Morocco	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Ooze calf and hair calf	Bests	—	—
Patent calf	Bests	Seconds	—
Patent seal	Bests	—	—
Persians	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Prunella	Bests	Seconds	—
Roans	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Russian leather and tan calf	Bests	Seconds	—
Satin, plain or quilted	Bests	—	—
Satin, draper's, plain or quilted (to be given out in not less than six pairs).	—	Seconds	—
Satin Français	Bests	—	—
Serge de Berri	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Silk	Bests	—	—
Silk Velvet	Bests	—	—
Snède calf and kid	Bests	—	—
Snède sheep	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
Velveteen	Bests	Seconds	Thirds
White and coloured lambs	Bests	Seconds	—
White and coloured sheep	Bests	Seconds	Thirds

The "ground-work" prices per pair for the various classes are as follows. It will be seen that in the case of girls' shoes and slippers the ground-work price varies with the size:—

GROUND WORK PRICES.

Class.	Description of "Standard."	Bests.	Seconds.	Thirds.
Women's dress work ..	Morocco shoe, plain all round	d.	d.	d.
Women's slipper work ..	Plain black morocco slipper ..	11	9	7
	Plain black felt slipper ..	10	8	7
Girl's dress work ..	Morocco shoe, plain all round, 7s to 10's.	—	7	6
	Morocco shoe, plain all round, 11's to 1's.	8	7	6
Girl's slipper work ..	Plain morocco slipper, 7s to 10's.	8½	7½	6½
	Plain morocco slipper, 11's to 1's.	7½	6½	5½
	Plain black felt slipper, 7s to 10's.	8	7	6
	Plain black felt slipper, 11's to 1's.	—	6	5
Infants' work	Morocco shoe	—	6½	5½
	Roan, persian or felt shoe ..	7	6	5

There are long lists of "extras" for the various classes of dress shoes and slippers which it is unnecessary to quote in full, but there is no scale of "deductions," the ground-work price being thus the minimum. The extra allowances are on account of variations from the standard in the matter of (a) materials (the introduction of special materials not provided for in the classification), (b) character of the "uppers" (variation in height of boot, &c., &c.), (c) linings, (d) foreparts, (e) "waists," (f) bottoms, (g) heels, and (h) sundries. The extras themselves are classified under the heads "bests," "seconds," and "thirds." As an illustration the following scale of allowances on account of heels may be quoted from the list of extras on women's dress work:—

EXTRAS FOR HEELS ON WOMEN'S DRESS WORK.

Nature of Extras.	Bests.	Seconds.	Thirds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heels:—Putting on wood heels, all heights	0 2	0 2	0 2
Covering heels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. when finished	0 3	0 3	0 3
Do. over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. when finished	0 4	0 4	0 4
Top piece on wood heel	0 1	0 1	0 1
Double do.	0 2	0 2	0 2
Leather heels, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	0 4	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	0 5	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
Do. $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	0 7	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
Do. $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7
Each $\frac{1}{4}$ in. above $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	0 1	0 1	0 1
Louis heels, attaching, breasting, top-piecing, and finishing.	1 0	1 0	—

The prices for women's and men's worked slippers, and for men's and boys' dress shoes (heeled) may be quoted in full:—

WOMEN'S WORKED SLIPPERS.

Nature of Operations.	Bests.	Seconds.
	s. d.	s. d.
Leather lined, plain rounds	1 5	—
Do. if given out six pairs at a time	—	1 3
Satin lined	1 8	—
Do. if given out six pairs at a time	—	1 6
Stout seats	0 1	0 1
Top piece heel $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	0 5	0 5
Do. every $\frac{1}{4}$ in. above $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	0 1	0 1

MEN'S WORKED SLIPPERS.

Nature of Operations.	Bests.	Seconds.	Thirds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather lined, plain rounds	1 8	—	—
Do. if given out six pairs at a time	—	1 6	—
Satin lined	1 11	—	—
Do. if given out six pairs at a time	—	1 9	—
Set seats	0 1	0 1	—
Top piece heel $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	0 6	0 6	—
Do. each $\frac{1}{4}$ in. above $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	0 1	0 1	—
Grecians, Morocco or hair calf.	1 4	—	—
Ditto, roans or Persians	—	—	0 11
Ditto, ditto, patent facings or backs	—	—	0 1

MEN'S AND BOYS' DRESS SHOES, Heeled.

Nature of Operations.		Bests.	Seconds.
		s. d.	s. d.
Bests, whole cut patent calf, 1 in. heel, sew-rounds or pump seats,			
leather lined		2 6	—
Ditto do. silk lined		2 9	—
Ditto do. silk socked		2 11	—
Seconds, not whole cut patent calf, 1 in. heel, sew-rounds, or pump seats			2 3
Ditto do. silk lined		—	2 5
Ditto do. silk socked		—	2 7
Ditto do. heels, every $\frac{1}{2}$ in. over 1 in. .. extra		0 1	0 1
Extra on men's Oxford shoes		0 1	0 1
Do. black silk or satin shoes		0 10	—
Do. coloured do.		1 0	—
Boys', 7 to 10, heels not above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. sew-round or pump seats ..		1 3	1 2
Ditto, 11 to 1 do. do.		1 5	1 4
Ditto, 2 to 4 do. do.		1 9	1 8
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ size do. do.		1 10	1 9
Extra on boys' black silk or satin shoes		0 8	—
Do. coloured do.		0 10	—

(b.) Other Boot and Shoe Lists.

In the report on piece rates, published in 1894, were quoted lists for Leeds Rivetters and Finishers, and also for the Stafford trade, and for the Northampton home trade. Since that time, however, events have occurred in the boot and shoe trade to which some allusion must be made before referring to price lists of a later date than that of London.

During the later months of 1894 and the earlier months of 1895 several matters arose causing friction between the Federated Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.

For the determination of disputed questions arising out of the Statements, or otherwise affecting the trade, local joint Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration had been for some time in existence in the chief centres of the trade, while questions of wider range were dealt with by a National Conference, meeting in Leicester, of which Sir Henry James (now Lord James of Hereford) had acted as umpire. There had been increasing friction in the relations between employers and employed in the trade, which affected the smooth working of this system of conciliation and arbitration. Various causes contributed to this state of things,* but in part it may be regarded as a symptom of the transition stage through which the industry was passing, owing to the introduction of machinery, chiefly for "lasting," and "finishing." The introduction of such machinery naturally produced changes in the organisation of the trade which have affected agreements and the recognised statements of wages, and gave rise to important questions as to the conditions under which the machine work was to be carried on. Generally speaking, hand work was done on the piece-work system, while operatives working machines were paid at time rates. The Union asked for the introduction of a piece list

* See Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs in 1895 (C.—8231 of 1896), p. 17.

applicable to machine work, and one of the questions in controversy was the basis on which such a piece list should be constructed.

To the other matters in dispute it is not here necessary to refer. After a stoppage of about six weeks' duration, in which 46,000 operatives were involved, certain terms of agreement were arrived at at a conference held at the Board of Trade, under the presidency of Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B. Those portions of the agreement dealing with piece prices were as follows:—

(1.) This Conference is of opinion that a piece-work statement or statements for lasting and finishing machine workers, and those working in connection therewith, are desirable. Such statements to be based on the actual capacity of an average workman. Any manufacturer to have the option of adopting piece-work or continuing day-work; it being understood that the whole of the operatives working on any one process shall be put on one or the other system, which shall not be changed oftener than once in six months. Heeling and sewing to be regarded as separate processes.

(2.) This Conference is of opinion that a piece-work statement for welted work at Northampton should be prepared on the principle laid down in the above resolution, viz., "the statement shall be based on the actual capacity of an average workman," employers having the option as laid down in that resolution with regard to payment by the time or piece.

Joint Committees were to be appointed to give effect to these resolutions, and in November 1895, the General Joint Committee agreed to the following principles and methods of arrangement and classification, on which piece work statements for machine workers shall be based, viz.:—

1. That there shall not be more than two classes.
2. That classification shall be governed by the outside material of the uppers.
3. That when the capacity of an average workman is arrived at, the average present wage of the workmen on each operation in each district shall be ascertained and piecework prices based upon such average wage.

NOTE.—It is understood that in arriving at the average wage only those shops paying the recognised minimum wage or to a recognised statement and generally conforming to the recognised conditions shall be taken into consideration.

A copy of this agreement was forwarded to the secretaries of the Local Boards of Arbitration, with a request that Joint Committees, as under the terms of settlement, should be immediately called together to frame piece work statements for their respective localities. Up to the present, however, it does not appear that the work of preparing statements for machine workers has made much progress. Only one such list is in possession of the Department, and this, not being generally adopted as a piece work list, derives its chief interest from being the result of an endeavour to solve the question of piece rates for machine work in the chief centre of the trade in Great Britain. This statement was drawn up and agreed to on the 9th November 1898 by the Leicester Joint Committee, after many points of detail, upon which the committee was unable to agree, had been referred to and settled by two arbitrators. It was agreed, among other things, that the statement should remain in force for three years, that a revision of prices should be made in the event of any substantial improvement in existing machinery, and that disputed points arising should be referred to arbitration. As has already been said, however, the

statement has not been generally adopted as a piece work list in the ordinary sense of the term. There seems to be a more or less general feeling among both employers and operatives in favour of continuing to work under a weekly wage system, using the list mainly, if not entirely, as a guide in case of dispute as to the amount of work to be done by the operatives for the weekly wages paid to them. The full text of the statement is as follows:—

Leicester Statement for Lasting Machine Workers.

PREPARATION OF WORK.

This Statement is based upon the possession of a complete plant, and the work being thoroughly prepared.

The following processes constitute a perfectly prepared bottom:—

Laced goods to be tied over.	Puffs skived.
Soles blocked.	Toe caps skived (if necessary).
Middles blocked and attached to sole.	Leather linings skived (if necessary).
Insoles properly prepared.	Shanks and bottom filling prepared.
Channels opened.	Stiffeners skived and moulded.

DEFINITION OF OPERATIONS (Working in a Team).

Puller over.—Inserting stiffeners and puffs. Hold or tacking on insole. Upper to be pulled over and fastened in six places.

Operator.—Boot to be lasted properly before going to next process.

Knocker up.—Hammering down tacks, levelling, knock up toes and seats, bottom filling and shanks, cutting pleats, and put the boot with its sole.

Sole attacher.—Tack on soles and middles in five places, and sprig seats.

Getter off.—Tap up toes and seats, clear channel, and slip last ready for sewing.

(This does not include clearing welts).

Putting down channels by aid of Bottom Rolling Machine.

Operator.—Roll or level bottom.

Puller on and getter off for Bottom Roller.—Pull on last, damp, and put down channel, square up edge, tap up toes and seats and slip last.

CLASSIFICATION.

“Class A or Common Class.—All goods made of milled or woven materials and all goods the major portion of which is made of milled or woven materials, and all house boots, house shoes, and slippers.”

“Class B or Best Class.—All goods not included in Class A.”

PRICES FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

	For Class B or Best Class.	For Class A or Common Class.
Puller over	1s. 1d. per dozen.	11d. per dozen.
Operator (Consolidated Lasting Machine)	4½d. "	3½d. "
Operator (Boston and Barrett Lasting Machines) ..	6½d. "	5½d. "
Operator (Magnetic Tacking Machine)	8½d. "	6½d. "
Knocker up	4½d. "	3½d. "
Sole attacher	1½d. "	1½d. "
Getter off	4d. "	3½d. "
Operator (Bottom Rolling Machine)	1½d. "	1½d. "
Puller on and getter off (Bottom Rolling Machine) ..	6d. "	5½d. "

PRICES FOR GIRLS' WORK (7 to 1).

	For Class B or Best Class.	For Class A or Common Class.
Puller over	10½d. per dozen.	8½d. per dozen.
Operator (Consolidated Lasting Machine)	4d. "	3½d. "
Operator (Boston and Barrett Lasting Machines) ..	6d. "	5d. "
Operator (Magnetic Tacking Machine)	7½d. "	5½d. "
Knocker up	3½d. "	3½d. "
Sole attacher	1½d. "	1½d. "
Getter off	3d. "	2½d. "
Operator (Bottom Rolling Machine)	1½d. "	1½d. "
Puller on and getter off (Bottom Rolling Machine) ..	4½d. "	4½d. "

20 per cent. reduction to be allowed upon the prices fixed for the puller over and operator on the Boston and Barrett Lasting Machines, when both operations are performed by the same workman.

Quantities.—The basis of quantities for which the above prices have been fixed is one dozen pairs, to consist of not more than two sizes of the same shape and fitting or one size each of two shapes, so that in no dozen shall there be more than two sizes or shapes of lasts; any variation of upper to make no difference to this basis.

EXTRAS.

The following extras to be paid in respect of work not properly prepared :—

Tops not tied over (if required)	2d. per dozen.
Insoles not properly prepared	2d. "
Channels not opened	2d. "
Puffs not skived	1d. "
Toe-caps not skived (if necessary)	1d. "
Leather linings not skived (if necessary) ...	2d. "
Shanks not prepared	2d. "
Bottom filling not prepared	1d. "
Stiffeners not skived and blocked	2d. "

Where middles are sprigged on separately from the outsoles, 3d. per dozen.

Where work is given out with more than two sizes in one dozen, 1d. for each additional size to the puller over.

For bedding soles which are not blocked, ¾d. per dozen to the sole attacher and 1½d. per dozen to the getter off.

EXTRAS ON MATERIALS.

The following extras to be paid on "Glove Kid," "Crup Vamps," "Coloured Glacé Kids," "Soilable Colours," "Calf Patent Vamps," and the finer qualities of "Black Glacé Kids," equal or superior to the standards of best Glacé passed by the Umpires :—

Puller over	3d. per dozen.
Operator (Consolidated Lasting Machine) ...	1d. "
Operator (Boston and Barrett Lasting, and Magnetic Tacking Machines)	1½d. "
Knocker up	1d. "
Getter off	1d. "
Puller on and getter off (Bottom Rolling Machine)	1d. "

REMARKS.

Tacking on by hand.—In the case of machinery under repair or illness of workmen, the price to be paid for tacking on by hand is 6d. per dozen.

Damaged work.—Where damage to work arises in consequence of a fault in the material, the employers shall rectify it at their own cost; but where damage arises by the workmen's fault, the workmen shall be responsible for it.

Signed by order of the Leicester Joint Committee acting
in pursuance of Resolutions 1 and 3 of the Terms of Settlement.

Dated, 9th November, 1898.

Leeds.—Rivettters' and Finishers' Statement of Wages.

Leeds is one of the chief centres of the "heavy" boot and shoe trade. The Leeds statement, which was agreed to by the Local Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in March 1878, amended in April 1881, supplemented in 1890, and approved by the Board in 1896, regulates the wages of rivettters and finishers. It should be noted that all "grindery" is to be found by the workmen, and is allowed for in the piece-rates. Under the Addendum, dated January 1890, grindery is to be sold at prices to be fixed by a joint committee of the Manufacturers' and Workmen's Associations.

The classes of work provided for in the statement, which regulates the wages of about 2,000 operatives, are:—

- (1.) Men's and boys' work.
- (2.) Men's strong work.
- (3.) Women's and girls' work.
- (4.) Slipper work.

Each of these classes is further sub-divided according to (1) the size, and (2) the material or general character of the boot or shoe, the "ground work" price per dozen pairs for rivetting and for finishing, respectively, being shown in the following tables, quoted from a new edition of the list reprinted in 1896:—

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' STRONG WORK.

Description.	Rivetting.								Finishing.			
	Men's.		2-5		11-1		7-10		Men's	2-5	11-1	7-10
	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 Sparables and hobs, one row of brass and one of iron in waist.	10 6	7 6	8 0	6 0	7 0	5 6	6 0	4 6	5 0	4 3	3 6	2 9
2 Derby ridge hob, filed, two rows of brass in waist.	15 0	12 0	10 6	8 6	8 6	7 0	7 6	6 0	5 0	4 3	3 6	2 9
3 Derby fitters, filed, two rows of brass in waist.	14 0	11 0	10 6	8 6	8 6	7 0	7 6	6 0	5 0	4 3	3 6	2 9
4 Split, sparables and hobs, one row of iron in waist.	9 0	6 6	7 6	5 6	6 6	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	4 3	3 6	2 9
Beat nails one way	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strong work, screwed waist, stitched aloft foreparts.	1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottoms, if made on split.	0 6	0 6	—	—	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	—	—	—	—
No plate fillers to be filed by rivettters or employers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. if made white, brown, or black on edges only.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	0 1½	0 1½	14

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' STRONG KIP AND SPLIT WORK.

Description.	Rivetting.						Finishing.		
	Women's.		11-1		7-10		Women's.	11-1	7-10
	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 One row of brass in waist.	7 9	5 9	6 3	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 3	3 3	2 9
One row of iron in waist.	7 6	5 6	6 0	4 9	4 9	3 9	4 3	3 3	2 9
EXTRAS.									
Black waists	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	0 3	0 3
Making plate fillers on edges only.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½
Extra row of brass in waist.	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	—	—	—
Extra row of iron in waist.	0 3	0 3	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	—	—	—
Size 8's	0 6	0 6	—	—	—	—	0 6	—	—

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' LIGHT WORK.

Description.	Rivetting.								Finishing.			
	Men's		2-5		11-1		7-10		Men's	2-5	11-1	7-10
	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.				
Elastic Sides and Lace.												
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7 French calf, kid, and seal levant.	10 3	7 9	7 6	5 9	6 0	4 9	4 9	3 9	9 0	6 3	5 0	4 0
8 Calf, kip, grained hide, and gnu levant.	9 3	7 0	7 0	5 6	5 6	4 3	4 6	3 6	8 0	6 0	4 6	3 9
9 Kip, brown bottoms	8 9	6 9	6 6	5 3	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	6 6	5 3	4 0	3 3
10 Best split	8 9	6 9	6 6	5 3	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	7 6	5 6	4 3	3 6
11 Common kip, levant, split, and calf offal.	8 0	6 3	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	6 9	5 0	4 6	3 6
12 Shooting boot, wide welt, hand pricked.	15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0	—	—	—

All classes when made with iron rivets, 9d. per doz. less for Men's, 6d. for 2-5, and 3d. for 11-1 and 7-10 on rivetting.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' KIP AND SPLIT LIGHT WORK.

Description.	Rivetting.						Finishing.		
	Women's.		11-1.		7-10.		Women's.	11-1.	7-10.
	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.			
13 Kip light work, brown bottoms.	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 4 3	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 3 0
14 Split light work, brown bottoms.	4 9	3 9	3 6	3 0	3 3	2 9	4 3	3 6	3 0
EXTRAS.									
Three rows in middle	0 6	0 6	0 4½	0 4½	0 3	0 3	—	—	—
Black waists	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	0 3	0 3
One row drive-ups, joint to joint.	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	—	—	—
One row drive-ups, toes and joint.	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	—	—	—
Waist pieces in split	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	—	—	—
Size 8's	0 6	0 6	—	—	—	—	0 6	—	—

N.B.—Toe-capped work in this class to be paid as puff toes, and as kip to rivetter and finisher, and if split made wider or heavier than approved samples must be classed as kip.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' LIGHT WORK.

Description.	Rivetting.								Finishing.			
	Women's.		11-1.		7-10.		4-6.		Women's.	11-1.	7-10.	4-6.
	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.	With Heels.	With-out Heels.				
Elastic Sides or Lace.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
15 Supers, glove kid, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Best kid and seal levant, blocked or seamed.	6 3	4 9	4 3	3 6	3 9	3 0	3 0	—	5 9	4 6	3 9	3 0
17 Second kid and seal levant, blocked or seamed, close rivetted in waist.	5 9	4 6	3 9	3 0	3 6	3 0	—	—	5 3	4 0	3 6	—
18 Common kid, levant, and sand boots, blocked or seamed.	5 0	3 9	3 6	3 0	3 3	2 9	2 9	—	4 9	3 6	3 3	2 9
19 Kid offal, common levant, calf, grain blocks, and bals.	4 9	3 9	3 6	3 0	3 3	2 9	2 9	—	4 3	3 3	3 0	2 9
20 Calf, sheep, and bals, iron rivets.	4 3	3 3	3 3	2 9	3 0	2 6	2 6	—	4 3	3 3	3 0	2 6

Second kid and seal levant, 3d. less when not close rivetted in waist.
Flat heels on women's, in all classes, 3d. per doz. less on rivetting and finishing.

ANKLE STRAP AND BAR STATEMENT.

Description.	Rivetting.				Finishing one Colour.			
	Women's 2-5	11-1	7-10	2-6	Women's 2-5	11-1	7-10	2-6
21 Single soles, with or without tips.	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 1 6
22 Welts, with or without tips.	—	4 0	3 6	2 10	—	3 3	3 0	2 6
EXTRAS.								
Close rivetting all round	—	0 4	0 3	0 3	—	—	—	—
Puff toes	—	0 6	0 6	0 3	—	—	—	—
Machine sewn	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	—	—	—	—
White bottoms, if beaded	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	0 3	0 3
If socked	—	—	—	—	—	0 2	0 2	0 2
Black or brown waist ..	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	0 3	0 3

No deduction from workers under 18 years of age. Kid, morocco, or seal levant, 3d. per dozen pairs extra to rivetter and finisher. These prices include grindery to be paid for by the workmen, and are for coarse brass. If above five rivets to the inch are used, the work is to be classed as "close" rivetting. One penny per dozen less for fine brass off welts.

Deductions on heeling welted ankle straps, 11-1, 6d.; 7-10, 6d.; 2-6, 4d. per dozen pairs.

SLIPPER WORK.

Description.	Rivetting.		Finishing.	
	Men's.	2-5 and Women's.	Men's.	2-5 and Women's.
Pump slippers, brass	s. d. 4 9	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 0
Welt slippers	5 3	3 9	4 0	3 0
Cashmere and velvet pumps, brass	—	3 9	—	4 0
Cashmere and velvet pumps, iron	—	3 6	—	3 6
Extra on white bottom	—	—	0 6	0 6

A reduction on finishing, at the following rates, will be made on all work pared by the machine:—

Men's.	2-5	11-1	7-10	Women's.	11-1	7-10	4-6
s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 6
If breasted by hand .. .. .	..	..	..	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½

The following price to be paid per doz. for heels breasted by hand:—

Men's.	2-5	11-1	7-10
s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 1½	s. d. 0 1½	s. d. 0 1½

	With Heels.	Without Heels.	Finishing.
23 Men's canvas shoes, M.S. or rivetted	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 4 9	s. d. 5 0
24 2-5 and Women's	5 0	4 0	4 3
25 11-1	4 0	3 6	—
26 7-10	3 6	3 0	—

The above prices include with or without puffs.

A deduction of one shilling per dozen on men's 2-5 and women's for machine paring.

	Rivetting.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
27 Men's cycling shoes, split or satin single soles or welts, no puff or box toes, rivetted or sewn.	5 0	6 0
If puff or box toes	6 0	—
28 Cycling shoes, 2-5	5 0	4 9

A deduction of one shilling per dozen for machine paring. Finishing to be one colour. Grindery to be sold at prices to be fixed by a Joint Committee of the Manufacturers' and Workmen's Associations.

Signed on behalf, &c. { BROW DICKINSON, *President*.
J. SWEENEY, *Vice-President*.
G. FILLINGHAM, *Secretary*.

There are scales of extras for the various classes of boots and shoes, classified according to size and character of the special variation from the standard. Certain alterations in these were agreed to during 1898, but it is unnecessary to print these scales here, as they do not differ in principle from those quoted from the London statements.

It should be noted in connection with the Leeds statement that many firms in Leeds manufacturing light classes of work pay their workpeople according to special wages statements drawn up for each shop, and agreed to and signed on behalf of the respective employers and employees, and by the trade union officials.

Birmingham Statement for Making and Finishing.

In this centre a revised statement of wages was agreed to by a Joint Committee of the Birmingham Branch of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the Birmingham Branch of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. The statement bears date February 10th, 1899, and is therefore one of the latest. It deals with a varied class of work, and some of the tables may be quoted:—

MEN'S LIGHT WORK.

Ground Work Rivetted or Machine Sewn.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Edges not to be above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rivetting and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch finishing, all above these strengths to be reckoned inside clumps.		
Best—Best calf, crup, box and patent calf, glacé, glove and calf kid, Spanish Cordovan.	11 0	9 0
Seconds—Calf, crup, box and patent calf, glacé, glove and calf kid, seal patent, best kip, satin and glove hide.	10 6	8 0
Thirds—Common calf and box calf; common kid; kip, glove and satin hide; best split.	9 0	6 6
Fourths—Common kip, satin and glove hide; split	8 6	6 0
Fifths—Common split, offal satin and glove hide; mock kid and grain.	8 0	5 6
Sixths—Common split.—Common grain, split or levant in legs, raw edges. No leather linings to be carried through to toe in this class.	7 6	5 0
Ground work rivetted, 4 rivets to the inch.		
Stiffeners skived and split lifts split.		
Sevenths—Offal split.—Offal grain, split or levant in legs, raw edges and linen lined.	7 0	4 6
Ground work same as sixths.		
Iron stubs in line of rivets toe and joint in sixths and sevenths extra to rivetter.	0 6	—
Men's felt boots	7 0	5 0
<i>Shooting Boots</i> .—Stitched aloft and made to finish not less than half inch edge:—		
Best	19 0	17 0
Seconds	17 0	15 0

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' LIGHT WORK.

Ground Work to follow Men's.

	Making.			Finishing.		
	2-5	11-1	7-10	2-5	11-1	7-10
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Calf, crup, box and patent calf, glacé, glove and calf kid, seal patent.	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 0
Seconds—Common calf, common box calf and kid; best kip, glove and satin hide; best calf split.	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0
Thirds—Common kip, glove and satin hide; split.	7 6	6 6	5 6	5 0	4 6	3 6
Fourths—Common split, offal satin and glove hide: mock kid and grain.	7 0	6 0	5 0	4 6	4 0	3 0
Fifths—Common split.—Common levant, split or grain in legs.	6 6	5 6	—	4 0	3 6	—

Specifications same as Men's sixth and seventh.

Iron stubs in line of rivets toe and joint in 5th class, 3d. extra making.

CRICKET BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ground Work, Sewn or Rivetted, Finished White to Heel.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. 1	s. d.
Best—Calf; real buckskin	9	5 6
Second—Offal calf: kip; mock buckskin	8 6	4 6
Thirds—Levant shoulders	7 6	4 0
Extras to rivetter for bars or studs	2 0	—

FOOTBALL BOOTS.

Ground Work, Sewn or Rivetted, Spring Heels. Puff Toes, Self Bottoms.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Calf	7 6	—
Seconds—Kip (chrome or otherwise)	7 0	—
Thirds—Split, levant or grain shoulders and bellies (chrome or otherwise).	6 0	—
Heels, 1s. per dozen extra to maker	—	1 6
Pared edges	—	2 6
Finished edges	—	—

CYCLING SHOES.

Ground Work M. Sewn; no Puff Toes in these Classes.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Calf, kip, calf kid, Box calf	7 3	4 9
Seconds—Best glove and satin hide, cordovan	6 3	3 6
Thirds—Common glove and satin hide, split, grain bellies and shoulders.	5 3	3 3
If rivetted, extra to maker	0 6	—
Puff toes	1 0	—
One bar on each shoe extra	1 0	0 6
Two bars ditto	2 0	1 0

MEN'S AND BOYS' NAILED WORK.

	Men's.	2-5.	11-1.	7-10.
<i>Making.</i>				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Best kip, two rows of brass in waist	11 0	8 0	7 0	6 0
Seconds—Common kip, best split, one row each brass and iron in waist.	10 0	7 9	6 9	5 9
Thirds—Common split, one row iron in waist	9 0	7 3	6 6	5 0
Extra row of brass in waist	0 6	0 8	0 3	0 3
Ditto ditto iron in waist	0 3	0 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
One row of brass in place of row of iron in waist ..	0 3	0 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Finishing.</i>				
Best	5 0	4 0	3 3	3 0
Seconds	4 9	4 0	3 3	2 9
Thirds	4 9	4 0	3 3	2 0

WOMEN'S LIGHT WORK.

Ground Work to be M. Sewn or Rivetted; Puff Toes, finished plain White to Heel, or Black Waist.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Glacé, glove and calf kid, wax calf, crup, box and patent calf, morocco and seal, French cashmere.	8 0	6 6
Seconds—Seconds glacé, glove and calf kid, wax calf, box and patent calf, seal and best goat levant.	7 3	5 6
Thirds—Kid, goat levant, chrome glacé kid, common calf patent, patent, best glove hide.	6 6	4 9
Fourths—Common kid; kip levant, glove hide, patent tipping ..	6 0	4 6
Fifths—Common glove hide; levant shoulders, glacé Persians; mock kid and memel.	5 6	4 0
Sixths—Women's elastic sides or shoes, split slabs, common levant or sheep.	4 6	2 6
Iron rivets, 4 to the inch, puff toes, unstitched seams finished edges only.		
Brass rivets, 6d. per dozen extra.		
All women's edges not to exceed $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in the rough, any strength above that to be paid as clumps.		

GIRLS' LIGHT WORK.

Ground Work, Machine Sewn or Rivetted, Puff Toes, Finished Plain White to Heel or Black Waist.

	Making.		
	11-1	7-10	4-6
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Glacé, glove and calf kid, wax calf, box and patent calf, crup, morocco and seal, French cashmere.	5 6	5 0	4 0
Seconds—Chrome glacé, calf kid, common calf patent, mock seal, best goat levant, best glove hide.	5 0	4 6	3 9
Thirds—Common kid, glove hide, common goat levant, patent, glacé persians. No calf patent to be made in this class.	4 9	4 3	3 6
Fourths—Levant, levant shoulders, memel and mock kid. Offal glove may be made in this class with raw edges.	4 3	3 9	3 0
Standard height of legs .. 11-1 —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.			
" " .. 7-10—6 "			
" " .. 4-6 —5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
Measured up back seam when made.			
	Finishing.		
	11-1	7-10	4-6
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best	4 6	4 3	3 6
Seconds	4 0	3 6	2 9
Thirds	3 9	3 3	2 9
Fourths	3 6	3 0	2 3
GIRLS' LIGHT WORK FINISHING.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best	4 6	4 3	3 6
Seconds	4 0	3 6	2 9
Thirds	3 9	3 3	2 9
Fourths	3 6	3 0	2 3

WOMEN'S DULL LEATHER WORK.

Sewn or Rivetted, finished Black Waist, White or Brown Foreparts.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Kip, cordovan, satin hide	6 6	4 6
Seconds—Common kip, common satin hide, split	6 0	4 6
Thirds—Common split ; and special dull vamped split, black bal..	5 9	4 0

GIRL'S DULL LEATHER WORK.

Ground Work as Women's.

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Best—Kip, best satin hide, 11-1	5 3	3 3
7-10	4 9	2 9
4-6	3 9	2 3
Second—Common kip, split, 11-1	5 0	3 0
common satin hide and grain. 7-10	4 6	2 6
4-6	3 6	2 0

NOTES.

Bespoke and samples 1d. per pair extra to maker and finisher.

Odd pairs, when specially ordered in or shopped separately, 1d. per pair extra to maker and finisher.

Specifications of materials refer to either black or colours.

Putting split lifts on seat, ready for heeling machine, 1½d. per dozen.

Rivets not to exceed 5 to the inch.

Employers must send their own sewing and channelling.

All stubs and sprigs to be found by employers, when inside the row of rivets.

All grindery to be sold at market prices.

Charges for gas, 8d. per week to rivetter during the winter months. 9d. per week the year round to finisher.

Shoes same price as springs or bals.

Standard height of women's military heel is not to exceed 1½ inches; all over that height, for every ¼ inch or part thereof, 3d. per dozen to both maker and finisher.

All extras not mentioned on this to be paid for according to value.

RULES RELATING TO DISPUTES.

The Board recognises the right of any workman to dispute any work which he may think to be given out in the wrong class, and will support him in so doing, providing he conforms to the following regulation:—

Any workman disputing work must first see the employer, and, if no settlement can be come to, the two secretaries shall be notified and they shall together see the employer, and, if they fail to arrive at a settlement, then the workman disputing the work and the employer shall select a pair of the work disputed, each being ready to sign, if necessary, a declaration to the effect that the pair selected is a fair sample of the work in dispute. The pair must then be sent to be classed at the next Board meeting.

Complaints have been made to the Board on several occasions by workmen to the effect that they have been discharged, or kept waiting, in consequence of their having disputed work which they have believed to have been given out wrong. It must be clearly understood that this is contrary to the understanding existing between the two sides of the Board.

The Board also wish to point out to workmen that they must not keep disputed work in hand, and thereby prevent employers sending their orders away. The dispute having been referred to the Board, that and all work given out after the dispute has occurred will be paid for according to the classification of the Board.

Workmen are requested to see that all work is shopped regularly, so that no inconvenience is caused to employers, whereby orders are likely to be lost, and general harm done to the trade of the town.

The Board feel that they can appeal with confidence to both employers and workmen to assist them in carrying out the conditions of the statement, knowing as they do that it is only by mutual forbearance that peace and prosperity can be maintained in the town.

Signed on behalf, &c.

Northampton.—Statement for the Home Trade.

Northampton being the most important centre for the production of men's and boys' work, the statement of wages for the home trade is printed in full on the following pages. In principle it does not

differ from the lists quoted above, and it requires little explanation beyond that already given. The list applies to "makers" and "finishers." "Makers" correspond to "lasters" in the London statement, *i.e.*, the class of operatives by whom the sole and heel are joined to the upper. The statement is dated September 1st 1896, and cancels the statement of 1890, as published in the report of 1894, from which, however, it differs but slightly.

STATEMENT OF WAGES, FOR THE HOME TRADE ONLY.

Ground Work (Ladies').

Qualities.	Ladies'.		Girls', 11 to 1½.		Girls', 7 to 10.		Infants', 4 to 6.	
	Mak'g.	Fin'g.	Mak'g.	Fin'g.	Mak'g.	Fin'g.	Mak'g.	Fin'g.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Firsts	0 10	0 9	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	0 6	0 5	0 4½
Seconds	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 5½	0 5½	0 5	0 4	0 3½
Thirds	0 8	0 7	0 5½	0 5	0 5	0 4½	0 3½	0 3
Fourths	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	—	—
Fifths	0 6½	0 5½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixths	0 6	0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sevenths	0 5½	0 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Finished Square to heel		—	—	—	—	—	—

The standard height of girls' boots not to exceed seven inches; over that height to be paid same extras as women's.

Deductions for Heeling by Machinery.

Qualities	Heeling.			Levelling Bottoms.		
	Ladies'.	Maids', 11 to 1½.	Girls', 7 to 10.	Ladies'.	Maids', 11 to 1½.	Girls', 7 to 10.
	d.			d.		
Firsts	2			1½		
Seconds	1½			1½		
Thirds	1½			1½		
Fourths	1½			1½		
Fifths	1			1		
Sixths	1			1		
Sevenths	1			1		
		10d. per dozen.	9d. per dozen.		6d. per dozen.	6d. per dozen.

Deductions for non-socking—Ladies', 2d.; Girls', 1d.

No deduction to be made on screwed, rivetted, or welted work. The workman to sock all combination, screwed, or machine-welted, if required.

Deductions for slugging top-piece and pareing heels (1-2-3) per dozen .. 9d.

Pareing heels only " (1-2-3) .. " other classes " .. 6d.

other classes " .. " .. 6d.

Deductions for pareing heels (welted) .. " .. 4½d.

.. " .. 6d.

Extras.

Nature of Extra.	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 Glove, glacé, and bronze kid, or Strasburg morocco	0 1	0 1
Glove or glacé insertion carries the extra.		
2 Dongola or glacé goat	0 0½	0 0½
Brown glacé—this carries two extras, soilaable and glacé.		
3 All patent boots and shoes	0 1	0 1
4 Patent golosh or vamp	0 0½	—
5 Patent brogue wing cap	0 0½	—
6 High leg, over 7 to 7½-in., to be measured from centre of top of leg to front of heel (size 4 the standard).	0 0½	0 0½
7 High leg, over 7½-in.	0 1	0 0½

Extras—cont.

Nature of Extra.		Making.	Finishing.
		s. d.	s. d.
8 Crup		0 0½	—
9 Leather-lined boots and shoes, including lamb, felt, chamois, flannelette and fur (but not light Persian and bazil).		0 0½	—
10 Stitched foreparts, if pricked up		0 1½	0 1½
11 " " not pricked up		0 1½	0 1
12 " " waists, pricked up		0 1	0 1
13 " aloft to joint, if pricked up on sole		0 1½	0 2½
14 " " if not pricked up on welt		0 1½	0 2
15 " heel to heel, if pricked up on sole		0 2½	0 3½
16 " " if not pricked up on welt		0 2½	0 3
17 ¾-stitched to heel, if waist pricked up		0 2½	0 2½
18 " " waist not pricked up		0 2½	0 2
19 Wide welts, ¼-inch and over when finished M.S. and S.F.		0 1	0 1
20 Half-wide welt, three-sixteenths and under ¼-inch when finished, M.S. and S.F.		0 0½	0 0½
21 Cork clumps, machine sewn (cork inserted)		0 3	0 3
22 " " stitched foreparts		0 5½	0 5½
23 Bevil clumps, one row of pin points		0 3	0 3
24 " " two " "		0 5	0 3
25 Coloured welt		—	0 0½
26 " " and lake bevils		—	0 1
27 Wide top iron		—	0 0½
28 Stunt bevils		—	0 1
29 Square clump, cramped waist		0 2	0 1½
30 ¾-edge or square clump on 1sts, 2nds, or 3rds		0 1	0 1
31 Corrugated waists (with strip on, ¼d. in addition)		—	0 0½
32 Fiddle waists (with or without strip)		—	0 1
33 " " (if fish tail or fancy marked, extra)		—	0 0½
34 " " foreparts		—	0 0½
35 Samples and bespoke (if fitting put on by maker ¼d. extra)		0 1	0 1
36 Paris heels, 1½-inch		0 1	0 1
37 Half-mock Wurtemberg heels, 1½-inch		0 2½	0 2
38 " " 2-inch		0 3½	0 3
39 Wurtemberg heels, built with lifts		1 1	0 6
40 Louis XV. (cased heels)		1 1	0 3
41 " " when stitched by employer		0 10	0 3
42 Bordering		—	0 1
43 Bunking		—	0 1
44 Standard screw, sockless (no extra when not sockless)		0 0½	—
45 Spike toe		0 0½	—
46 Heel tips on 1sts, 2nds, and 3rds, if got up by finisher		0 1	0 1
47 " " 4ths, 5ths, and 6ths		0 0½	0 0½
48 Tips (not plates) on other qualities		0 0½	—
49 Chambers' or similar tips		0 0½	0 0½
50 Heel pins, when put on by maker		0 0½	—
51 Fitting		0 0½	—
52 Lasting and bracing on wood lasts		0 6	—
53 Soilable colours, if shopped clean (when not covered)		0 0½	0 0½
54 Lasting in covers (when cut off by finisher)		0 1	0 1
55 Rounding stuff		0 2	—
56 Non-creaking		0 0½	—
57 Felt through to heel, between sole and middle (when not fastened on by employer).		0 0½	—
58 Scafe's patent sole		0 0½	—
59 " " top-piece		0 0½	—
60 Putting split-lift on for heelng machine, per doz.		0 3	—
61 " " piece sole on, per doz.		0 3	—
62 Two half rows of fine brass in top-piece (or employer to find brass same price as iron).		0 0½	—
63 All odd pairs, when specially ordered in or shopped separately		0 1	0 1
64 Girls', stitched foreparts		0 1	0 1
65 " " other extras half price.		—	—
66 Jæger pipe, ladies'		—	0 1
67 " " girls' (per dozen)		—	0 9
68 Slugged soles, ladies'		0 6	—
69 " " girls'		0 4	—
70 " " children'		0 3	—

All extras not specified to be paid for according to value.
 NOTE.—It was arranged, when the first statement was compiled, that no lower quality than thirds glacé and glove kid should be manufactured.
 It is understood that calf patent cannot go below a 4ths.

Deductions from Extras.

	d.		d.
Wide welts	0½	¾-edge	0½
Half-wide welts	0½	Channelling for bunking	0½
The above deductions in extras apply only when the channels are put down by the employer and the bottoms are hammered out. All other extras, &c., apply as per Statement.			

Ground Work (Men's).

Qualities.	Men's.		Youths', 2 to 5.		Boys', 11 to 1.	
	Making.	Finishing.	Making.	Finishing.	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Firsts	1 0	0 10	0 9½	0 8	0 8½	0 7
Seconds	0 11	0 9	0 8½	0 7	0 7½	0 6½
Thirds	0 10	0 8	0 7½	0 6	0 6½	0 5
Fourth	0 9	0 7	0 6½	0 5	0 5½	0 4½
Fifths	0 8½	0 6½	—	—	—	—
Sixths	0 8	0 6	—	—	—	—
Sevenths	0 7½	0 5½	—	—	—	—
Extra Quality, to meet special requirements.	1 1	0 11	—	—	—	—
Shooting Boots—						
Firsts	1 7	1 5	These to be stitched aloft and made to finish not less than ½ inch edge.			
Seconds	1 5	1 3				

Shoes to be the same price as springs or bals.

Deductions for Heeling by Machinery.

Qualities.	Heeling.			Levelling Bottoms.		
	Men's.	Youths', 2 to 5.	Boys', 7 to 10.	Mens'.	Youths', 2 to 5.	Boys', 7 to 10.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Super	0 3	—	—	0 1½	—	—
Firsts	0 2½	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 0½
Seconds	0 2	0 1½	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 0½
Thirds	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 0½
Fourth	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 0½
Fifths	0 1½	—	—	0 1½	—	—
Sixths	0 1½	—	—	0 1½	—	—
Sevenths	0 1½	—	—	0 1½	—	—

	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
Deductions for non-socking, Men's per dozen	—	0 2
" " " Youths' " "	—	0 1
No deduction to be made on screwed, rivetted, or welted work. The workman to sock all combination, screwed or machine-welted, if required.		
Deductions for slugging top piece per dozen	0 6	—
" " " pareing heels, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds	0 6	—
" " " other qualities	0 4½	—

Extras.

Nature of Extra.	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 Stitched foreparts, when pricked up or not	0 1½	0 1½
2 " " 6ths and 7ths, not pricked up	—	0 1
3 " " waist to heel, when pricked up	0 1	0 1
4 " " aloft foreparts, hand pricked	0 1½	0 2½
5 " " heel to heel	0 2½	0 3½
6 ¾-Stitched to heel, when pricked up to heel outside	0 2½	0 2½
7 " " " waist not pricked up	0 2½	0 2

Extras—cont.

Nature of Extra.	Making.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
8 Stitched foreparts, two rows aloft or one row aloft and one row in channel	0 2	—
9 Stitched foreparts, two rows (one row not pricked up) ..	—	0 2½
10 Wide welts, over ¼-inch when finished (to be measured from outside joint).	0 1	0 1
11 ½-Wide welts, ¼-inch when finished, not stitched foreparts ..	0 0½	0 0½
12 Running wheel in welt of waist, M.S. or S.F. ..	—	0 0½
13 Bordering and bunking, including half-wide welts, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds, and 4ths.	—	0 1½
14 Bordering and bunking, including half-wide welts, other qualities.	—	0 1
15 When bordered only	—	0 1
16 " bunked only	—	0 1
17 Bunked waist, 1 row	—	0 0½
18 " 2 "	—	0 1
Bunk wheels, ½-in. and under, no extra (this applies to waists only).		
19 Channelling for bunking, when over ¼-in. and not paid for as half-wide welts (not stitched foreparts)	0 0½	—
20 Bordering and pricking up, joint to joint	—	0 2
21 Standard screw, sockless (when not sockless no extra) ..	0 0½	—
22 All leather linings in boots and shoes, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds, 4ths ..	0 0½	—
23 Bevil clumps, one row	0 3	0 3
24 " " two rows	0 4	0 3
25 Square clumps, inside	0 3	0 2
26 " " outside, prepared to shape, one row	0 3	0 3
27 Bevil " " two rows	0 4	0 3
28 Cork clumps, machine-sewn (cork inserted)	0 3	0 3
29 " stitched foreparts	0 5½	0 5½
30 ½-edge, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds (finished full ¾ths)	0 1	0 1
31 " 4ths, 5ths	0 0½	0 0½
32 Samples and bespoke (halfpenny in addition if fitting is put on by maker).	0 1	0 1
33 All odd pairs when specially ordered in, or shopped separately	0 1	0 1
34 Heel pins or fittings, if put on by maker	0 0½	—
35 " if made by the workman	0 1	—
36 Soilaible colours when not covered, if shopped clean	0 0½	0 0½
37 Spike toe (Whitton's 100 last to be the standard)	0 0½	—
38 Lasting in covers (when cut off by finisher)	0 1	0 1
39 Corrugated waists (if with strip ¼d. in addition)	—	0 1½
40 Bracing on wood lasts	0 6	—
41 Combination boot, when not pricked up in waist	—	0 0½
42 Slipping last by finisher (when made and finished throughout on same last).	—	0 0½
43 Fiddle foreparts	—	0 0½
44 " waist	—	0 1
45 " bottom, square to heel	—	0 1
46 " " with strip on waist	—	0 1½
47 " waterproof bottom	—	0 1
48 Prune bottom, dull or fiddle	—	0 1
49 Prune foreparts	—	0 0½
50 Glove or glacé kid golosh, with or without caps, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds	0 1	0 0½
51 Dongola or glacé goat golosh, with or without cap	0 0½	0 0½
(This extra cannot be claimed on sheep skin of any description).		
52 Patent calf golosh, with or without caps, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds, 4ths	0 1	—
53 Patent calf golosh, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds	—	0 0½
54 Patent military (if legs are not broken)	0 1	0 1
55 On other qualities of patent	0 0½	—
56 Crup through to toe, without cap	0 1	—
57 Enamelled or patent Napoleons	0 4	0 2
58 Calf or grain	0 3	0 1½
59 Wellingtons	0 2	0 1
60 Heel tips, 1sts, 2nds, 3rds	0 1	0 1
61 Chambers' or similar tips	0 0½	0 0½
62 Heels over 1½ inches when finished	0 1	0 1
63 1½ rows of sprigs or studs round top-piece in 1sts, 2nds, 3rds ..	0 0½	—
64 2 half rows of brass, or 1 row all round top-piece (the employer to sell the brass at the same price as ordinary studs or ¼d. per pair extra; all studs to be sold to workmen at 1¼d. per lb.)	0 0	0 0
65 Sprig toe and joint, two rows	0 2	0 1
66 18 gauge brass rivets, 3d. per dozen extra (17-gauge is the standard).		
67 Slugging soles, machine, men's per dozen	0 6	—
68 " " youths' " "	0 4	—
69 Scape's patent, soles ¼d. : top-piece ¼d.		
70 Plugged soles, men's } Employer can have bottoms finished {	—	0 1
71 " youths' } clean and plugs filed bright {	—	0 0½
72 2 half rows of iron pin points in top-piece (employer to find same).		
73 Richter wheels (employer to find wheel)	—	0 0½

Extras—cont.

Nature of Extra.		Making.	Finishing.
		s. d.	s. d.
74	Mock bogging, 5 to inch (employer to find wheel)	—	0 0½
75	Lake or coloured bevils.. ..	—	0 1
76	Stunt bevils	—	0 1
77	Jæger pipe in heel	0 2	0 1
78	Prepared cork to fill up welted work	0 0½	—
79	Putting split lifts on for heeling machine .. per dozen	0 3	—
80	High-leg Derby bails, 8½-in.	0 9	—
81	Felt through to heel, between sole and middle, if not fastened on by employer	0 0½	—
82	Screwed, runner all round	0 1½	—
83	Case toes (employer to skive pieces) .. per dozen	0 3	—
84	Non-creaking	0 0½	—
85	Spur box (to be finished square with leather)	—	0 2
86	Waist bits (if cut out by maker)	0 0½	—

Youths' (5's size), when more than three pairs given out separately, 1d. per pair extra.

Youths' and boys' extras—one half the above prices.

All extras not specified to be paid for according to value.

Note.—It was arranged when the first statement was compiled that no lower quality than thirds glacé and glove kid should be manufactured.

It is understood that calf patent cannot go below a fourths.

Deductions from Extras.

	d.		d.
Wide welts	½	Stitched to heel	½
Half-wide welts	¼	Channelling for bunking	¼
¾-in. edge	¼		

The above deductions in extras apply only when the channels are put down by the employer, and the bottoms are hammered out. All other extras, &c., apply as per Statement.

In 1899 the following list of extras was in operation, in addition to those stated in the above list:—

LADIES.

	Lasting.	Finishing.
	s. d.	s. d.
8's size... ..	0 0½	0 0½
High leg (over 7½ inches)	—	0 1
American pointed heel—if lifts and top pieces are cut out with a pointed knife, and so sup- plied to the laster, no extra—if not cut out with pointed knife	0 0½	—
In any case to the finisher... ..	—	0 0½

In all cases the heel to be brought to sharp edge.

MEN'S.

All calf patent, bal., or button boot	—	0 1
2 rows of stitching in channel (foreparts only) ..	0 2½	—
¾ stitched and stitched to heel (2 rows) ..	0 4	—

Colour and Glacé—both extras to be paid on the same boot.

Two extras to be paid for cover and glove kid.

Soilable colour to be paid on shooting boot if kept clean.

MEN'S—*continued.*

	Lasting.		Finishing.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Prune coloured bottom on shooting boot (fore part)	—		0	0½
Prune coloured bottom on shooting boot (to heel)	—		0	1
Slipping welted work for screwing and relasting on the same wooden lasts (the lasting being done on a jack) for heeling by hand ...	0	0½	—	
Extra allowed to lasters for 2 rows stitched aloft or 1 row aloft and one in channel ...	0	0½	—	

KIT FOR DAY WORKERS.

(Agreed on April 27th, 1899.)

That employers replace all kit, recut all irons, reblade shaves, superseders, and supply all kit.

The kit not to be removed from the room.

HAND SEWN WORK.

In this, the older branch of the trade, goods are to some extent made for the open market, but are chiefly made to order. Prices are fixed for various kinds of work, and these in all the principal towns are arranged as lists or "statements" of prices, which in some cases fix one rate for the bespoke article, and a slightly lower rate if made for "shop."

Edinburgh.

For this section of the trade good specimen lists are those which obtained recognition in Edinburgh as the outcome of a short dispute between employers and workmen in May 1894. These lists are not signed by representatives of the parties, but were informally agreed to by the employers in about 40 shops.

The first-rate and machine work statements are dated May 1894, but the second-rate statement was not compiled until the following July.

The statements provide for making gentlemen's long boots and short boots (or shoes), lawn tennis and ladies' work, gentlemen's and ladies' pumps, and boys' and girls' boots, shoes, and pumps, whilst special provision is also made for alterations and jobbing. The section of the lists dealing with gentlemen's short boots (or shoes) is here given, a comparison being also made with the previous list. It will be seen that the rates for extras remain practically the same in 1894 as in 1889.

About 150 operatives are now paid under the first and about 70 under the second-rate statement.

EDINBURGH FIRST AND SECOND RATE STATEMENTS OF WAGES OF 1894 AND 1889,
FOR MAKING GENTLEMEN'S SHORT BOOTS (OR SHOES).

	First Rate.		Second Rate.	
	1894.	1889.	1894.	1889.
Spring, buttoned, lacings, or other boots or shoes ..	s. d. 8 6	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 7 10
Plain short Wellingtons and blocked fronts ..	8 9	8 3	8 3	8 1
Short Wellingtons and blocked fronts, patent or enamel	9 8	9 2	9 2	9 0
Short Wellingtons and blocked fronts, morocco, kid, calf-kid, or horse-kid.	9 3	8 9	8 9	8 7
Extras :—*				
Spring waists	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Channel waists	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Wide welts	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Half wide welts	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
$\frac{3}{4}$ -edge, if single soles	0 6	—	0 6	—
Patent, enamel, morocco, alligator, kid, calf-kid, or horse-kid goloshes.	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Prunella, stuff or cloth	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Cloth or coloured legs	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Patent legs	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Toe-caps, calf	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Patent or crup toe-caps	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Panis corium	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Boots or shoes, morocco, patent, enamel, kid, calf-kid, or horse-kid fronts or backs.	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Cricket or yachting boots or shoes, buff or canvas ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Spikes in cricket boots or shoes, rivetted	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Spikes in cricket boots or shoes, screwed	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Football boots or shoes, bars across sole sprigged, each pair of bars.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Football boots or shoes, bars sewed through sole, each bar.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Field or fishing boots	—	0 6	—	0 6
Legs above 7 inches high	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Coloured work	0 6	—	0 6	—
Double soles	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
Heels, every $\frac{1}{8}$ inch above one inch and quarter, extra	0 3	0 3†	0 3	0 3†
Bunking	0 6	—	0 6	—
Tackets rivetted in soles	0 6	—	0 6	—
Shop work, 6d. less.				

* These extras are common to both short and long work, but occur oftener on short work. Other extras more particularly connected with long work are given in the statement under that head.

† For all heels above $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, irrespective of measurement beyond that height.

The following clauses apply to the first and second rate statements generally :—

Workmen are entitled to be paid for half or full wide welts when requested to make the welts fuller than showing the stitch.

On heels with iron plates, workmen are entitled to include the plate in the height of the heel.

Employers to find nails for all work old and new.

Wages for work newly introduced or not mentioned in this statement, to be fixed by a committee of employers and workmen.

A third rate statement was also compiled by the Workmen's Society in July 1894, with a view of classifying the shops not paying any recognised rate. The list deals with men's and ladies' work, pumps, and jobbing work.

Manchester.

The following extract from the list in operation in the Manchester hand-sewn trades shows in respect to boys' boots, &c., the distinctions drawn between bespoke and shop work:—

BOYS' WORK.

	Bespoke.	Shop.
	s. d.	s. d.
Boys' Wellingtons, 4's and all under	6 0	5 8
Short ditto, under 8 inch in leg	5 6	5 0
If stitched seats, extra	0 6	—
Albert Boots, 4's	5 6	5 0
Do. 3's	5 3	4 9
Do. 2's	4 9	4 3
Do. 1's	4 6	4 0
Do. 13's	3 9	3 6
Do. 12's	3 5	3 2
Do. 11's	3 2	3 0
Do. 10's and all under	3 0	2 10
Buttoned Clarence, Spring, and Laced Boots, Bluchers, and Shoes.		
Boys' 4's	5 3	4 9
Do. 3's	5 0	4 9
Do. 2's	4 6	4 0
Do. 1's	4 2	3 8
Do. 13's	3 6	3 2
Do. 12's	3 2	2 11
Do. 11's	3 0	2 10
Do. 10's and all under	2 11	0 9
Patent enamel, cowhide, kid, light, light grain, extra	0 6	—
Wrinkling	—	9 9
Toecaps	—	0 3
Wing Toecaps	—	0 5
Bevel Clumps or Mock Corks	—	1 0
Square Clumps of Patch Bottoms	—	0 9
Middle Soles, leather or gutta percha	—	0 7
Ditto, if sprigged round	—	0 3
Ditto, if sprigged toes and joints	—	0 2
Tips or half Tips on heels	—	0 3
Tips or half Tips on Soles	—	0 6

All shop work to be given not less than two pairs at a time, lasts tops, and stuff complete.
All brass screws, rivets and nails to be found by the employer.

THE CLOG TRADE.

Piece work prevails in the clog trade in the districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire in which clogs are made, the principal centres of the industry being in the first-named county. In March, 1898, the Amalgamated 'Cloggers' Society published a general list of prices, containing the price lists agreed upon by employers and workmen in each of these districts. The lists of prices in this publication are for 45 different districts, some of them being much more detailed than others.

In 1894 the lists for Burnley, Blackburn, Bolton, and Manchester were revised, the new piece rates giving the cloggers an advance on previous wages in each case. By the revised list the prices under

LIST OF WAGES OF THE JOURNEYMEN CLOG MAKERS, &C.—*continued.*

SEATWORK.—New— <i>continued.</i>		Per doz.
		Pairs.
		s. d.
Lace new clogs, all below 3's ..	10	3
Lace new clogs, all below 3's, ready for last	5	9
Lace new clogs, all below 3's, machined across front..	7	0
Slipper clogs	6	0
Patent leather clogs	8	0
Boot clogs	6	3

NEW FRONTS.

New fronts, 5's and upwards, seamed or whole behind ..	7	6
New fronts, all below 5's, seamed or whole behind	6	6
Split new fronts, 5's and upwards, seamed or whole behind ..	8	0
Split new fronts, all below 5's, seamed or whole behind ..	7	0

OLD TOPS.

Stands, 5's and upwards	5	9
" all below 5's	5	0
Cutters, 5's and upwards	6	9
" all below 5's	6	0
Flesher's, cutters, 5's and upwards ..	6	9
Flesher's, cutters, all below 5's ..	6	0
All 6's flesher's or old stuff, 5's and upwards	7	9
All 6's flesher's or old stuff, all below 5's	7	0

CUSTOMERS, &C.

CUSTOMERS, &c.		Per doz.
		Pairs.
		s. d.
Clogging customers' clogs .. ..	..	4 6
Clogging customers' old shoes ..	..	5 6
Re-ironing .. ..	..	1 3
Re-toe plating .. ..	..	0 6
Blocking, making size and black- ing, racking irons, &c., per hour		0 8

Extras.

Knocking off backs for new fronts	0	6
Old shoes for stand tops	1	0
Stiffening boot clogs.. ..	1	0
Stabbing	0	6
All stiffeners for new, new fronts, and all splits	0	6
All stiffeners for new, new fronts, double end	1	0
Putting tabs on jobbing	1	0
Extra brass nails in new or cus- tomers	1	0
Sizing old tops or customers ..	0	3
Back cappells on customers, if stitched with single end after machine	0	6
Back cappells on customers, if stitched with double end ..	1	0
Back cappells on jobbing, if stitched with single end after machine	1	0
Back cappells on jobbing, if stitched with double end ..	2	0
Customers' clogs, cutting down and closing up	1	0
Putting cappells on customers, with double ends	1	0
Closing laceups or bluchers above 4½ inches high, extra	0	6
Setting crimps	3	0

The following clauses are added to the list:—

"Any dispute that may arise in regard to this list shall be referred to Joint Committee for settlement."

"All journeymen to have fair share of re-ironing, and to cease work at one o'clock on Saturdays."

In cases where the irons are put on the soles before the groove is made in which the upper is inserted, the groove is run very close to the iron, and the soles are termed "grip downs."

"Crimping" is the design cut into the front of the upper; the instrument with which the design is cut is called "the plough." A warm iron is afterwards run along the design to throw it up above the surface. This is termed "setting crimps after the plough."

The work is divided into four kinds, men's, women's, boys', and children's. There is little difference between the sizes shoe-makers work to and the sizes of clogs. Clogs begin at "fours" and run up to "twelves" and then again from "ones" up to "sixteens."

TAILORING TRADE.

The system of payment in the tailoring trade in London is on a piece-work basis. A fixed standard of time, agreed upon by the London, City, and West End Master Tailors' Association, and the

Amalgamated Society of Tailors, in 1891, exists in a list called the London "Log" (*see* pp. 191 to 194), for each operation in the various stages of garment making, specifying the amount of time allowed for performing the various items of work included in the Log. This Log is still in force, although certain minor additions to that portion of it dealing with trousers and breeches were agreed upon and incorporated in the Log in 1897. Payment is made by the hour, according to the standard of rates recognised by the Amalgamated Society of Tailors for the different localities (*see* pp. 196 to 199). Therefore, the number of hours allotted to the work or garment, according to the scale in the Log, multiplied by the rate of wages per hour, according to the standard time rates, represents a man's earnings. The allotted time, however, does not correspond exactly to the time actually occupied; a skilled and quick worker naturally completing his work in a shorter time than one less efficient.

The following example illustrates the working of the system, but the particular figures only apply to those London districts in which the minimum time rate per hour is 6*d.*, and to the making of a plain garment. There are a great number of so-called extras, which in effect are almost essentials, pockets, for instance, being included under this head.

MORNING OR SHOOTING COATS.

Nature of Operation.	Time Log.	Standard Rate in Chelsea per Hour.	Computed Earnings.
	Hours.	d.	s. d.
Putting in thread marks and fitting up	2	6	0 3
Seaming side body	1	"	0 3
Do. waists	1	"	0 3
Do. side seams	1	"	0 4
Making up plait (including hip stay)	1	"	0 4
First press	1	"	0 3
Plait pockets	1	"	0 6
Basting in canvas and button stay	1	"	0 3
Padding lapel and stay tape	1	"	0 6
Second press	1	"	0 3
Edges stitched raw or made up bluff, seamed and pressed open or felled.	2	"	1 0
Basting over facings and linings, including buggie and sewing skirt facing.	1½	"	0 9
Seaming and pressing shoulders	1	"	0 3
Felling in linings	2	"	1 0
Holes in forepart, each ¼ of an hour, five holes ..	1½	"	0 7½
Making plain sleeves as provided in frock or dress coat.	2½	"	1 4½
Putting in sleeves	2	"	1 0
Pressing off foreparts	1½	"	0 7½
Buttons per ¼ doz. or part thereof	1	"	0 3
Joining coat	1	"	0 4½
Cutting padding and stitching collar	1½	"	0 9
Pressing and covering collar	1½	"	0 9
Putting on collar	1½	"	0 7½
Pressing off neck	1	"	0 4½

[N.B.—The Log also provides for "extras."]

It will be seen that this system is one of piece-work pure and simple, since payment is not based on the actual time occupied (as in the case, for example, of the building trades), but on the time allowed for each operation. Hence the hourly and daily earnings of the workman will vary directly according to his skill and speed of working.

The following is the full text of that portion of the London Log which relates to dress and frock-coats. This Log was agreed to by

the London, City, and West End Master Tailors' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, in 1891, and is still in force.

London Time Log.*

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

	Hours
Putting in thread marks and fitting up	$\frac{3}{4}$
Seaming side body	$\frac{1}{2}$
Waists	$\frac{3}{4}$
Lapels	$\frac{1}{2}$
Seaming side seams	$\frac{3}{4}$
Making up plaits without pockets and turning in both back skirts, including two hip stays and top of back.	1
First press	$\frac{3}{4}$
Plait pockets	1
Basting in canvas and button stay	$\frac{3}{4}$
Padding lapels, including bridle to be padded in	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Putting on stay tape	$\frac{3}{4}$
Seaming lapel facings	$\frac{1}{2}$
Second press	$\frac{3}{4}$
Basting over facings, linings (including buggie)	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Felling in linings with or without back skirt linings	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Seaming and pressing shoulder seams	$\frac{1}{2}$
Edges stitched raw, or felled bluff, including one back skirt	2
Holes in forepart each $\frac{1}{4}$ hour (10 holes real or imitation)	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Seaming and pressing sleeves and sleeve lining	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Putting in sleeve lining and pressing off sleeves	1
Putting in sleeves	2
Pressing off foreparts	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Buttons $\frac{1}{4}$ hour per $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. or any part thereof (8 buttons)	1
Joining coat	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cutting collar and putting in crease row	$\frac{1}{2}$
Padding collar stand and fall	$1\frac{1}{4}$
" if stitched four rows extra	$\frac{1}{4}$
Pressing and covering collar	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Putting on collar	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Pressing off	1
	<hr/>
	$32\frac{3}{4}$

Single-breasted frock, 2 hours less.

EXTRAS ON FROCK OR DRESS COATS.

Extra Size—

Dress or frock coats measuring 46 inches at chest, or 42 inches waist, extra 2

Extra Length—

Frock coat not to exceed 43 inches in length.

Each additional 2 inches, or part thereof, extra $\frac{1}{4}$

Total of this extra to be limited to 3 hours.

Cuts and Puffs—

Waist-cuts in forepart and facings per pair 1

 " " if stoted $1\frac{1}{4}$

 " " if rantered $1\frac{1}{2}$

Bottom of forepart drawn in with thread, bridle or canvas cut $\frac{1}{2}$

Cuts across breast per pair $\frac{1}{2}$

 " gorge $\frac{1}{2}$

Cuts in top of skirt, seamed or stoted, including linings $\frac{1}{2}$

 " if rantered, extra $\frac{1}{2}$

Puffs in linings or facings after the first pair in front of scye, per pair $\frac{1}{2}$

* If any portion of work above named and provided for is deducted from the construction of any garment, the same to be deducted from the Time Statement. In case of any dispute arising out of this Log between any parties concerned therein, the facts of the case are to be placed before the Permanent Reference Committee for adjustment.

Hair Cloth, Canvas, &c.—

	Hours.
Hair cloth, single or double canvas in shoulders, bound or otherwise...	1
Hair cloth or canvas not to exceed 9 inches.	
For each additional 9 inches, or part, or double canvas through fronts	1
Padding or wadding basted on canvas in shoulders	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wadding flash basted through sides... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Shoulders built with three piles of wadding, canvas or cloth	1
" six piles	2
" nine piles	3
" so on, and so on.	

Edges—

Each row of stitching round edge or bound	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edges corded	3
" bound and facing felled on binding...	4
" backed stitched one side	4
" both sides	5
" flat braided	6
" if back stitched	8
" piped, seamed, or felled, with cloth	4
" velvet	6
" bound with cloth, felled or back stitched	5
" if bound, corded, or stitched round bottom, extra	1
" flat braided, round bottom, extra	2
Edges stitched together	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" edges pricked together	3

Seams—

Single overlaid seams, stitched or back stitched	4
" if with lapels	5
Double overlaid seams, stitched or back stitched	8
" if with lapels	10
Seamed and swelled seams	6
" if with lapels	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" stitched or back stitched each side of seam	10
" stitched or back stitched each side of seam	13
" if with lapels.	
Stoting seams	8
Strapping seams	13
" if with lapels	15

Pockets—

Outside breast pocket, jetted or with welt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pocket across skirt lining not exceeding 8 inch, with hole and button	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 8 inch	2
" 12 "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
All plain pockets above two including loop and button	1
Ticket pocket in seam without flap	$\frac{1}{4}$
" with flap or welt	1
Flower pocket under lapel	$\frac{1}{4}$

Sleeves—

Forming, filling in, or putting on plain cuff	1
Vent at hand	$\frac{1}{2}$
Holes and buttons at hand, per pair	$\frac{1}{4}$
Hand facings, plain	$\frac{1}{2}$
" of velvet, kid, &c., extra	1
Round cuffs of velvet, plain	2
" silk	2
" " if loose	3

Facings—

Silk breast facings on cloth, coat finished	3
" " on flannel or demett	2
" " " to front edges	3
" " halfway down	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " if to sleeve head and side linings	2
" " if delicate materials, on material not otherwise stated or specified.	1
" " silk sleeve tops	1
All rows stitched in shoulders, sides, creased or otherwise halfway down, at rate of three pair per hour.	1

<i>Sundries—</i>	Hours.
Sleeves interlined	1
Back and body, sleeves interlined	1
Skirts, sleeves interlined	1
Back skirts, sleeves interlined	$\frac{1}{2}$
Flaps, sleeves interlined per pair	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wheel pieces on skirt not exceeding 6 inches	$\frac{1}{2}$
Each additional 6 inches or part	1
Cloth laid over skirt lining in front of waist	1
Facing plait pockets, one side, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., both sides, 1 hr.	
Back seam taped or felled	1
Buggie lined, bound or faced, extra... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Side edges, plain	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ if lined, stitched, bound, or corded	1
Oil skin, under arms, if under lining	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ „ if over lining	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Double holes, extra per pair	$\frac{1}{2}$
Flaps „ „	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wind cuffs „	2
Jigger hooks and eyes, two hooks to fasten in holes, or one hook and one eye.	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ buttons (<i>see dress coat</i>).	
Covered moles per doz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ rings, pricked round	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snips at collar	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ if turned in	1
Extra bridle sewn on canvas	$\frac{1}{2}$
Velvet lapel to front	2

Delicate Coloured Materials—

Coats made from cream, white, scarlet, crimson, &c.	3
Linings and facings of delicate coloured materials, including breast facings.	1

Basting—

Full basting, including facings, wadding, side body linings, sleeve with stump, collar, buttons, and tabs.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ with all linings and all buttons	6
„ if with cuffs, extra	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ outside collar, extra	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ if without lining or facings	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Single-breasted, 1 hour less.	
Forward baste, with fronts made up, basting to consist of wadding, shoulder seams, sleeves, back seam, plaits, collar, buttons, and tabs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
If fronts are not made up	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ back seam, collar, sleeves, buttons, and tabs	2
„ „ without sleeves, buttons, and tabs	1
„ „ without back seam or sleeves	1
„ with collar, or tabs and buttons, or both	1

Similar particulars are given in the Log for making the following classes of garments, and they will be found on pp. 83 to 89 of the 1893 Piece Price Volume.

- (1) Morning or shooting coats.
- (2) Lounge jackets.
- (3) Chesterfield or ulster.
- (4) Chesterfield, new shape.
- (5) Covert coats.
- (6) Norfolk shirt.
- (7) Hunt coats.
- (8) Eton jackets.
- (9) Inverness capes.
- (10) Youths' coats of all descriptions.
- (11) Miscellaneous.

ALTERATIONS.

Alterations in ordinary materials to be paid at the rate per hour of new work.

All garments made of material in extra class (if let out), to be paid time and a quarter; this to include ripping.

Alterations in scarlet and all other delicate coloured cloths to be paid time and a quarter.

Extras not specified in above list to be paid according to time.

CLASSIFICATION.

NOTE.—This is a Time Log for garments of ordinary materials.

Ordinary materials are understood to include worsted coatings, diagonals, milled meltons, vicunas, elysians, nap beaver cashmeres, whitneys, best tweeds, serges, angolas, covert coatings unfaced, elastics, friezes, shetlands, homespun, whipcords, &c.

Extra Class and Superfine—

Materials requiring superior excellence in workmanship are classed as follows to wit:—

Treble milled melton, superfines, venetians and altonas, faced beaver, box cloths, treble superfines, bedford cords, kerseymeres, doeskins, silks, satins, &c.

Time extra for above	2
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Superior Class—

Silk velvet, silk plush, fur, &c., extra	3
------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Lower Class—

To include flannels, drills, linens, ducks, and tweeds not exceeding 4s. 6d. per yard, if 6/4 wide to apply to the three seam jacket only, 2 hours less.

Tennis Jackets—

Three hours less than ordinary class.

Machine Log.

Supplementary to London Tailors' Uniform Time Log.

If done indoors, machine and machinist provided by employer, half of all work actually performed by machine to be deducted.

Where a man does, or pays for his own machining, one-third to be deducted on the same basis.

LININGS.

Frock, dress, or morning coats, basting wadding in sides, half hour to man.

Basting wadding in back lining, do.

Basting, padding or wadding in shoulders, do.

Basting wadding in sleeves, do.

LOUNGE AND CHESTERFIELD.

Basting wadding in back and forepart half-way down, 1 hour allowed to man. If given in ready stitched, half hour to be allowed. If wadded right to the bottom, 2 hours to be allowed. If given in ready, 1 hour to man.

NOTE.—For the above time it is understood that the *machine* must be placed near the *workmen*, that they may not suffer loss by the distance; otherwise it must be arranged for.

APPENDIX TO EACH COPY OF THE LOG.

We, the representatives of the Employers' Association, and the members of the Workmen's Central Board, do hereby recommend the above Log to be the Uniform Time Statement for London.

Here follow signatures of the representatives of the Employers and Workmen.

Provincial Logs.

In the provinces, and also in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the same system generally prevails, the Time Log and Standard Time Rates being fixed according to the varying circumstances, although in a few cases tailors work to an ordinary piece-list, the price to be paid for each operation being specified directly. The Time Logs for the various operations need not be given here, but the standard rates per hour in the different localities will be found in the table on p. 196.

It should, however, be borne in mind that owing to the variations in the construction of the different logs, the time allotted even for the same style and material of garment varies from place to place.

The following is a copy of a Machine Log, or Time List, in operation at Ramsbottom:—

COATS TO START PLAIN WITH THREE POCKETS.

	s.	d.
Morning cloth coat	7	9
Shooting coat	8	3
Tweeds Less	0	6
D. B. frock coat	11	3
S. B. frock or livery	10	3
D. B. tweed frock	10	9
Dress or box coat	11	3
Cloth reefer do.	6	6
Tweed do.	6	0
Chesterfield	7	9
Ulster	7	9
Eton jacket	6	0
Newmarket	11	9½

MATERIALS.

Worsted serges.

Silk mixtures, meltons, and all faced cloth to pay as cloth.

Whitneys to pay as tweed.

Patch pockets in coats with flaps, 1½ hours; without, 1 hour.

Edging on coat, 5 hours; on vest, 2 hours.

TROUSERS.

Cloth	3	10
Tweeds	3	5½

Cricketing trousers same as tweed trousers, if pockets left out 1½ hours less each pocket. Loops for belt 1 hour, extras same as other tweeds.

VESTS.

Cloth... ..	3	0
Tweed	2	9
Leggings	2	0
Short gaiters	1	6

Tweed ½ hour less.

EXTRAS IN COATS.

Outside B. pocket 1½ hours. Hare pocket 1½ hours. Ticket pocket 1 hour. Mock cuff 1 hour; if hole and button 1 hour extra. Round cuff same as mock cuff. Binding by hand 3½ hours; if by machine 2 hours; stoting 1½ hours. Stitching by hand 1½ hours.

Cuts or fishes 1 hour. Puffs ½ hour. Shoulder pads 1½ hours. Skeleton Try on 1 hour; full baste 2 hours. Frock and dress 3 hours.

Turning up bottom of reefer, chesterfield, or jacket, and felling across bottom 1 hour.

Double-breast shooter Chesterfield or reefer $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; fly $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Ulster fly at back 1 hour. Tab on neck 1 hour, tabs on sleeves $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, tabs on skirt $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, short belt 1 hour, long belt 2 hours, hood 6 hours, cape 4 hours, raised seams 2 hours, slated or overlaid seams 3 hours, vents in reefer back $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, in sides 1 hour, flat braiding 6 hours, strapping of seams 6 hours, side edges 1 hour, binding Chesterfield round bottom or up back tack 1 hour. Sizes in coats, 42 inches and over $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ extra, under 34 inches $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ less.

TROUSERS EXTRAS.

Lining $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, cuts $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, if taped 1 hour, waistbands $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, seat pocket $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, back straps $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, watch pocket $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, rule pocket without welt $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, with welt 1 hour, cash pocket with hole and button and flap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, raised seam 1 hour. Shrinking hams 1 hour, faced bottoms $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, straps and buttons on bottoms, if leather, 1 hour; if cloth 2 hours; leather facing round bottom $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

TROUSERS EXTRA SIZES.

Forty inches or over 1 hour, holes over 7 one penny per hole; under 30 inches 1 hour less, seat lining $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; if leather 1 hour; strapping seat of trousers with cloth 3 hours; if to bottom of leg 5 hours; if leather 6 hours; to seat $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; breeches 1 hour, less to bottom loose lining $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; drawers 4 hours; knickerbockers same as tweed trousers; if elastic or garter and buckle 1 hour, if garter with hole and button $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; cuts in knee 1 hour; French bearer $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; cricketing trousers same as tweeds; if no pockets $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each less; loops for belts 1 hour; extras same as others.

VESTS EXTRAS.

Step or roll collar 1 hour, watch pocket 1 hour, inside breast pocket $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, if flaps 1 hour, back straps 1 hour, if sewed in with back; short straps $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, clerical collar sewn on 1 hour, if cut on $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; D. B. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; holes in single breast above six one penny per hole. D. B. all holes above eight one penny, sewed on lapels $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, cuts in back 1 hour; cuts in front $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, sighs $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; stitching edges 2 hours.

For hand sewing in coats, 6 hours extra; plain sides 2 hours; diamond or creased sides 4 hours; collar 3 hours; other extras $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour; vests binding 2 hours; if by machine $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Trousers by hand 4 hours, raised seams $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; other extras as before. Stitching edges of morning or shooter $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; for stoting $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; stitching dress or frock to waist 2 hours.

Stock coats, 3 hours less in all coats, but extras to pay as in ordered trade. Trousers $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours less, but extras as ordered. Vests 1 hour less, extras as ordered.

All extras not mentioned in the log to pay $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour.

Repairing and altering to pay $5d.$ per hour.

Standard Time Rates.

TABLE showing the RATES of WAGES per HOUR, used for calculating the earnings of PIECE WORKERS, recognised in the undermentioned TOWNS by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY of TAILORS.

[Compiled from the Annual Report of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, supplemented by information received from the General Secretary of the Society.]

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.	Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.
Northern Counties.		Northern Counties—cont.	
Alnwick	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Cleator Moor.. .. .	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ashington	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Cockermouth	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bedlington	5	Consett	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Berwick-on-Tweed	5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$	Coxhoe	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Bishop Auckland	5	Crook	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Blyth	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Darlington	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
Carlisle.. .. .	5	Durham	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Chester-le-Street	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Hartlepool	5

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.	Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.
Northern Counties—cont.		Lancashire and Cheshire—cont.	
Haswell	$d.$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester	$5\frac{1}{2}, 6, \text{ and } 6\frac{1}{2}$
Houghton-le-Spring	$5 \text{ to } 5\frac{1}{2}$	Ardwick	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Jarrow-on-Tyne	5	Hulme	5
Kendal	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Openshaw	5
Maryport	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Rusholme	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Morpeth	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Nantwich	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	$0\frac{1}{2}$	Nelson	5
Penrith	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Oldham	5
Seaham Harbour	5	Ormskirk	5
Shields, South	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Over Winstford	5
North	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Padiham	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$
Stockton-on-Tees	5	Preston	5
Sunderland	$5\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 6$	Radcliffe	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Wallsend	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 6$	Ramsbottom	$4\frac{1}{2}$
West Hartlepool	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$	Rochdale	$4\frac{1}{2}$
West Stanley	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Runcorn	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Whitehaven	$4\frac{1}{2}$	St. Helens	5
Yorkshire.		Salford	$5 \text{ and } 5\frac{1}{2}$
Barnsley	5	Sandbach	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bingley	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Southport	$5 \text{ and } 5\frac{1}{2}$
Bradford	5	Stockport	6
Brighouse	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Todmorden	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Castleford	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Ulverston	5
Dewsbury	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Warrington	5
Doncaster	5	Widnes	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Guisborough	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Wigan	5
Halifax	5	North-Midland Counties.	
Harrogate	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Bakewell	4
Hebden Bridge	5	Boston	4
Heckmondwike	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Buxton	4
Huddersfield	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Chesterfield	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Hull	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Coalville	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Keighley	5	Derby	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Leeds	5	Gainsborough	$4 \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesbro'	5	Glossop	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Richmond	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$	Grantham	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Rotherham	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Grimsby	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Scarborough	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$	Horncastle	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Sheffield	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$	Ilkeston	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Skipton	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Leicester	$5 \text{ and } 5\frac{1}{2}$
Wakefield	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Lincoln	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$
Whitby	$4 \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{2}$	Loughborough	$4\frac{1}{2}$
York	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$	Louth	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Cheshire.		Mansfield	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Accrington	5	Market Harborough	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Altrincham	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Newark	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ashton-under-Lyne	6	Nottingham	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$
Bacup	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Workshop	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Barrow-in-Furness	5	West-Midland Counties.	
Birkenhead	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Birmingham	6
Blackburn	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Balsall Heath	5
Blackpool	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Brighnath	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bolton	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol	5
Burnley	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Burslem	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bury	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$	Burton-on-Trent	5
Chester	$5 \text{ to } 6$	Cheltenham	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Chorley	5	Cirencester	5
Colne	5	Coventry	$4 \text{ and } 5$
Congleton	5	Gloucester	$4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$
Crewe	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Hanley	5
Darwen	5	Hereford	$4 \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{2}$
Earlestown	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Kidderminster	5
Eccles	5	Leamington	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Fleetwood	5	Leek	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Heywood	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Lichfield	$4 \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{2}$
Hyde	6	Longton	5
Lancaster	5	Ludlow	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Leigh	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Malvern	5
Liverpool	$5, 5\frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } 6$	Market Drayton	4
Macclesfield	5	Newcastle-under-Lyme	5
		Oswestry	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.	Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.
West-Midland Counties—cont.		South-Eastern Counties—cont.	
Ross	$d.$ $4\frac{1}{2}$	Godalming	$d.$ $4\frac{1}{2}$
Rugby	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5	Gosport	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Rugeley	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Guildford	5
Shrewsbury	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5	Hastings	5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$
Stafford	5	Horsham	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Stourbridge	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Isle of Wight, Cowes	5
Stroud	—	Ryde	4 to 5
Walsall	5	Kingston-on-Thames	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Warwick	5	Lewes	$4\frac{1}{2}$
West Bromwich	5	Lymington	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Whitechurch	4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$	Maidenhead	4
Wolverhampton	5	Maidstone	5
Worcester	5	Margate	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5
South-Midland Counties.		Newbury	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bedford	5	Penge	5
Cambridge	5	Portsmouth	4
Ealing	5	Ramsgate	5
Eton	5	Reading	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Harrow	5	Richmond	5
Kettering	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Sittingbourne	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Luton	4	Southampton	$4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 6.
Newmarket	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Tunbridge Wells	4 and 5
Northampton	5	Winchester	5
Oxford	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Windsor	5
Peterborough	5	Wokingham	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Uxbridge	5	Worthing	5
Watford	4	Yorktown	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Counties.		South-Western Counties.	
Beccles	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Bath	5
Ipswich	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Bridgwater	4
King's Lynn	4	Devonport	5
Norwich	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Exeter	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Yarmouth	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5	Frome	4
London.		Launceston	4
Bayswater	6 and 7	Liskeard	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Chelsea	6	Marlborough	4 to 5
City	6 and 7	Newton Abbot	4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$
"Excelsior," Westminster	7	Plymouth	4 and 5
"German City," Whitechapel	6 and 7	Swindon	$4\frac{1}{2}$
"Hand-in-Hand," London, W. . . .	6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 7.	Torquay	4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$
International	6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$	Trowbridge	$4\frac{1}{2}$
West End, London, W.	6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 7.	Wellington	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Greenwich	5	Weston-super-Mare	5
Putney	5	Weymouth	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Woolwich	5 and 6	Isle of Man.	
South-Eastern Counties.		Douglas	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5
Aldershot	5	Wales and Monmouth.	
Alton	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Aberdare	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Arundel	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Abergavenny	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ashford	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Bangor	5
Basingstoke	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Blaneau Festiniog	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bournemouth	5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$	Brecon	4
Brighton	$5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6	Bridgend	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5
Bromley	5	Cardiff	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Canterbury	5	Carmarthen	5
Chatham and Rochester	5	Carnarvon	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Croydon	5	Crickhowell	5
Dorking	5	Denbigh	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Dover	5	Ferndale	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Eastbourne	5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$	Groeslon	$4\frac{1}{2}$
East Grinstead	5	Holywell	4
Faversham	5	Llanelly	4
Folkestone	$4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5	Llanrwst	4
		Maesteg	$4\frac{1}{2}$
		Merthyr Tydville	$4\frac{1}{2}$
		Morrison	5

Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.	Branches.	Rate of Wages per Hour.
Wales and Monmouth—cont.		Ulster—cont.	
Mountain Ash	<i>d.</i> 4½	Cavan	3½
Neath	4½	Coleraine	4
Newport	5	Dungannon	4
Newtown	4	Enniskillen	4
Pontypool	4½	Keady	4
Pontypridd	4½	Lisburn	4½
Rhondda Valley	4½	Londonderry	4½ and 5
Rhyl	4½	Lurgan	4
Ruthin	4	Newry	4 and 4½
Swansea	5	Omagh	3½
Tonypandy	4½	Portadown	4
Welshpool	4	Strabane	3½
Wrexham	4½		
SCOTLAND.		Leinster.	
Northern Counties.		Athlone	3
Aberdeen	4½ to 5½	Drogheda	4½
Arbroath	5 and 5½	Dublin	5 and 5½
Dumbarton	8	Dundalk	4 and 4½
Dundee	5, 5½ and 6	Kells	4
Falkirk	6	Kilkenny	4
Fraserburgh	4	Kingstown	4 to 5
Huntley	4	Mullingar	4
Kirkintilloch	4	Parsonstown	3
Montrose	5 to 5½		
Perth	4½ and 5	Munster.	
Peterhead	4½	Clonmel	3
Southern Counties.		Cork	4 and 4½
Berwick-on-Tweed	5 and 5½	Limerick	4½
Edinburgh	5, 5½, and 6.	Newcastle (West)	3
Glasgow	5, 5½, and 6.	Queenstown	3½
Greenock	5 and 5½	Tipperary	3½
		Tralee	3 and 4
		Waterford	4
IRELAND.		Connaught.	
Ulster.		Galway	3½ and 4
Armagh	4	CHANNEL ISLANDS.	
Ballymena	4	St. Heliers	5½
Belfast	5 to 6		

HAT TRADE.

Lists of piece prices for journeymen hatters are in force in several districts, the principal centres of the felt hat trade being Denton and Hyde. The complete list for Denton is printed on the following pages as a specimen.

(1.) Denton List of Prices for Wool and Fur Hats.

The list agreed upon between employers and employed on October 5th, 1891, is still operative, but certain amendments have since been made, and are incorporated in the list as printed. About 1,400 men and 1,500 women are paid to this Denton list, the processes of wool forming, trimming, and machine binding being performed by women, and the remaining processes by men.

The following explanation of a few of the principal terms used may assist the comprehension of the list.

"Planking" is the process of making felt from the raw material. The initial stage of this process is known as "settling" and the final stage as "stumping."

"Bumpers" are machines for making felt, chiefly of the common kinds. They are identical in principle with the milling machine in the woollen cloth trade.

"Whizzing" is the process of hydro-extraction by machinery.

"Curling" is the process of putting on the curl at the edge of the hat brim.

"Veluring" is the process of putting on the final gloss or finish.

"Clearing" is a process by which surplus "proof" or stiffening is removed from the surface of the felt.

"Capping" is the putting on of paper caps to protect the finished surface of the hat crowns.

"Lashing" is the fine stitching at the outer edge of the hat leather.

The terms "outside" and "inside" refer to outworkers and to those working inside the factories.

WOOL HAT BODY MAKING.

FORMING.

Up to and including 2 oz.	...	...	...	...	1½d. per dozen.
" " 2½ "	...	...	...	...	1¾d. "
" " 3 "	...	...	...	...	2d. "
" " 3½ "	...	...	...	...	2½d. "
" " 4 "	...	...	...	...	3d. "
" " 5 "	...	...	...	...	3½d. "

¼d. per dozen for each oz. over 5 oz. ¼d. per dozen to be deducted from above prices to pay the Feeders.

HARDENING (CUP AND CONE).

Up to and including 2½ oz.	...	...	...	...	2½d. per dozen.
" " 3½ "	...	...	...	...	3d. "
" " 3¾ "	...	...	...	...	3½d. "

¼d. extra for each additional ½ oz. in weight. Dyed wools ¼d. per dozen extra.

HARDENING (FLAT).

¼d. per dozen over price for Cup and Cone.

Fine Wools ¼d. per doz. extra. Dyed Wools ¼d. per doz. extra.

Price for Twisting and Stretching to be arranged between Employer and Employed.

HAND PLANKING.

Up to and including 2½ oz. 1s. 6d. per dozen.
2d. per dozen extra for each additional ¼ oz. or part thereof. If settled and Carbonized, 1½d. per dozen less.

All Wool Hats Planked Outside to be paid 1d. per doz. extra to Inside price.

If by weekly wage not less than 32s. per week of 56 hours.

Youths up to 16 years of age are not counted as apprentices upon Settling Machines.

Free Labour allowed upon Bumpers.

FUR HAT BODY MAKING.

FORMING.

Up to and including 2½ oz.	...	...	...	...	2½d. per dozen.
" " 3 "	...	...	...	...	2½d. "
" " 3½ "	...	...	...	...	2½d. "
" " 4 "	...	...	...	...	3d. "

½d. extra for each additional ½ oz. ½d. extra if ½ Wool and ½ Fur.
 ½d. extra if ⅔ Wool and ⅓ Fur.

Or by weekly wage at not less than 33s. per week of 56 hours.

HARDENING.

Up to and including 2½ oz. ... 4d. per dozen.

½d. extra for each additional ½ oz.

½d. extra for ½ Wool and ½ Fur. 1d. extra for ⅔ Wool and ⅓ Fur.
 Shells 6d. Pullovers 7d.

Or by weekly wage at not less than 33s. per week of 56 hours.

Stumping by hand, not exceeding 1 inch ... 1s. per dozen.

Second Sizing after Sandpapering, not exceeding ½ inch 1s. "

Second Sizing after Knife Shaving, not exceeding ¾ inch 1s. "

Hand Stumping Outside (after Machine Planking) 1d. per doz. extra to
 Inside price.

Second Sizing Outside 1d. per doz. extra to Inside price.

Settling Price to be arranged between Employer and Employed.

HAND PLANKING.

For the lowest qualities up to 2½ oz. ... 2s. 6d. per dozen.

To rise 3d. per ¼ oz. and 3d. per quality.

3d. per dozen to be deducted from above prices for hats that are to be
 second sized.

All Fur Hats Planked Outside to be paid 2d. per doz. extra to the price paid
 for the same work when done Inside.

Or by weekly wage at not less than 32s. per week of 56 hours.

STAINING.—Drabs, 4d. per dozen. Other shades, 6d.

Youths up to 16 years of age are not counted as Apprentices upon
 Settling Machines.

Free Labour allowed upon Bumpers.

BLOCKING.

WOOL, VENEERED AND FUR HATS.

PULLED OUT BY HAND.

	Low Common Wools.	Other Wools and Veneers.	Furs. Two Lowest Qualities.	Other Qualities.
Round Crowns	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d. per dozen.
Square Crowns	8d.	9d.	11d.	1s. "

PULLED OUT BY MACHINE.

	Low Common Wools.	Other Wools and Veneers.	Two Lowest Qualities.	Furs. Other Qualities.
Round Crowns	5½d.	6d.	7d.	8d. per dozen.
Square Crowns	6½d.	7d.	9d.	10d. „

The above List to cover all Brims up to and including 3½ inch, over 3½ inch 1d. per doz. extra.

RE-BLOCKING.

	Wools.	Furs.
Round Crowns	5d.	6d. per dozen.
Square Crowns	6d.	7d. „

SOFT HATS.

	Wools.	Furs.
Up to and including 5 in. deep	9d.	10d. per dozen.
Over 5 in. deep	10d.	1s. „

2d. per dozen less if pulled out by Machine.

Soft Hats, over 4 inch Brims, 1d. per doz. extra.

FRAMED HATS.

	Wools.	Furs.
Pull-downs (pull out by hand)	4d.	6d. per dozen.

TENNIS HATS.

	Wools.	Furs.
Blocked with Flat Brims (pulled out by hand)	6d.	8d. per dozen.

Extras.

Whizzing (if done by Journeymen)	1d. per dozen.
Blocking on Arched Frames	1d. „

Odds less than ¼ dozen at rate of 1s. per doz.

PRESSING AND MACHINE CURLING.

(Prices agreed upon between Employers and Employed, May 12th, 1897.)

PRESSING WOOLS OR FURS.

Round Crowns	1½d. per dozen.
Square Crowns	1¾d. „
Bell Squares	2d. „
Re-Pressing ¼d. per doz. less than first time	
Turned Hats	¼d. per doz. extra.
Soft Hats	2d. per doz. each time.
Odds up to and including ¼ doz.	½d. per doz. extra.

If Plates are used to increase depth of shape ¼d. per doz. extra.

Or by Weekly Wage at not less than 32s. per week of 56 hours.

MACHINE CURLING AND IRONING.

	Wools. per doz.	Furs. per doz.
Curling on Flat, Ang. or Rolls	1½d.	1¾d.
Curling, Ironing, and Flattening Ang. by Machine	2d.	2½d.
Curling, Ironing, and lifting Ang. Curls	2½d.	2½d.
Curling and Ironing Rolls	3d.	3½d.
Curling Pagets	1½d.	2½d.
Curling and Ironing Pagets	2½d.	2½d.
Curling Set Hats	2d.	2½d.
Curling Bevel Brims or Turn Backs Set Hats	2½d.	2½d.

Or by Weekly Wage at not less than 32s. per week of 56 hours.

FINISHING WOOL AND VENEERED HATS.

	Low Common Wools.	Common Wools.	Medium Wools.	Best Wools and Veneers
Round Crowns	7d.	9d.	10d.	1s. per dozen
Square Crowns	9d.	11d.	1s.	1s. 2d. "

The Low Common Wool to be Singed before Pressing.

Extras.

Fancy Colours	1d. per dozen.
Washing Drabs or Slates—Outside	6d. "
" " " In and Out	9d. "
Veluring after Re-Pressing	2d. "
Clearing	1s. "
Capping	1d. "
Brushing (if done by Journeymen)	1d. "
Steaming Flex. or Hard (Round or Square)	8d. "
" Odds, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	1s. "
Turned Hats Round Crowns	6d. "
" " Square Crowns	8d. "

Carded Hats to be 3d. per dozen over above prices for Black Hats.

FINISHING FUR HATS.

Lowest Qualities Round Crowns	1s. 2d. per dozen.
Lowest Qualities Square Crowns	1s. 4d. "

Other Qualities to rise as per lists issued.*

Extras.

Washing Drabs or Slates, Outside	6d. per dozen.
" " " In and Out	9d. "
Steaming Flex. or Hard (Round or Square Crowns)	9d. "
Steaming Flex. or Hard (Round or Square Crowns) less than $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	1d. per hat.
Veluring after Re-Pressing	3d. per dozen.
Clearing	1s. "
Capping	1d. "
Turned Hats (Round Crowns)	8d. "
" " (Square Crowns)	10d. "
Brushing (if done by Journeymen)	1d. "

FINISHING SOFT AND FRAMED HATS.

Wools.	Furs.		
Soft Hats up to and including $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, 1s. 9d.	1st Quality	2nd Quality	3rd Quality
	2s. 3d.	2s. 9d.	3s. 3d. per doz.

For each additional inch in depth or half inch in breadth, 3d. extra.
Prices of other better qualities of Furs to be arranged between Employers and Employed.

Above Prices include dry Ironing in Furs.

Water Ironing Crowns, 3d. extra; Crowns and Brims, 6d. per dozen extra.
Arched Blocks 2d. per dozen extra.

	Wools.	1st Quals. Furs.
Boys' Sailors, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Brim	2s. 3d.	3s. 3d. per dozen.
" " Over $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. "	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d. "
Boys' Alpines	2s. 3d.	3s. 3d. "
Girl's and Ladies'	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d. "

Other prices and qualities to be arranged between Employer and Employed.

* By arrangement with individual firms.

	Wools.	1st Quals.	Furs.
Infants'	2s.		per dozen.
" Large Shapes	2s. 3d.		"
* Lawn Tennis or Lounge, Steaming and Cutting	1s.		"
" " " if Finished	2s.	2s. 6d.	"
All Beaver or Napped Edges ordinary shapes		4s.	"
Other shapes to be arranged between Employer and Employed.			
Veluring after Trimming in any of above branches if done by Journeymen		3d.	"
Men's Frames, single Curls	Wools. 2s. 9d.	1st Quals. 3s. 6d.	Furs. per doz.
Double Curls, turned outside, 6d. extra; inside, 1s. extra.			
Furs to rise 6d. per quality.			
Carded hats same price as Sandpapered.			
Sandpapering inside			6d. per dozen.
Water Ironing Crowns			6d. "
Veluring after Trimming (if done by Journeymen)			3d. "
Veluring on Frame (if done by Journeymen)			4d. "

TENNIS OR LOUNGE.

(Amended List adopted December 23rd, 1897.)

Turban Shaped Brims up to and including 2½ inches broad, and 5 inches deep in crown ... 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Flat Shaped Brims up to and including 2½ broad and 5 deep ... 2s. 6d. "

And 6d. per doz. extra for every additional ¼ inch in Brim or ½ inch in Crown or part thereof, this to operate singly or jointly respecting Width or Depth.

All hoods must be Tennis Strength and the Hats without Curl, with the exception of the Drawband Mark.

SHAPING.

	Per dozen hats.		
	Low Common	Wools and Veneers.	Furs.
Ironing and Paring	9d.	9d.	10d.
Paring after Ironing Machine	3d.	4d.	5d.
Ironing and Paring Set Hats		11d.	1s.
Paring Set Hats	5d.	5d.	5d.
Ironing and Paring Pagets, Roll or Ang		10d.	1s.
Paring Pagets Roll or Ang	4d.	5d.	6d.
Ironing Fronts and Backs after Setting		1d.	1d.

Machine Setting 4d. 4d. 5d.
 Setting by weekly wage not less than 35s. per week of 56 hours.

Damp Veluring or Papering and Veluring ... 3d. 3d.
 Veluring ... 1½d. 2d. 2d.
 Or by weekly wage as can be agreed between Employer and Employed.

Extras.

Ironing and Paring Curls over ½ in. ... 2d.
 Making Rolls or Semi Rolls from Anglesea ... 3d.
 Patching Broken Curls ... 6d.

PLAIN SHAPES.

								Wools and Veneers.	Furs.
Curling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8d.	9d.
Curling (with Brim Heaters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5d.	6d.

HAND SHAPING.

								Wools and Veneers.	Furs.
Curling, Ironing and Paring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Setting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9d.	9d.
Veluring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d.	3d.

$\frac{5}{8}$ Curls and upwards, 6d. extra.
Odds less than $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen, 3d. per hat.

TRIMMING.

LOW COMMON WOOLS.

								Per dozen hats.
Binding and Bracher Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
If banded by Trimmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 10d.

								Wools and Veneers.	Furs.
Binding, half and half	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.
Binding (graduated or twice bound)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 7d.	1s. 9d.
Bracher Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d.	6d.
Lashed Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9d.	9d.
Cotton Linings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d.	
Silk or Satin do. (plain, pleated or cane)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9d.	9d.
Diamond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s.	1s.
Machine Whipped Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7d.	7d.

Extras.

								Per dozen hats.
Wires Sewn Inside Curls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d.
Wires Sewn Outside Curls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d.
Ferretting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d.
Banding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d.
Elastic and Buttons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d.
Fixing Eyelets in Linings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d.
Sewing Felt Pads under Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d.
Sewing in Cork Fronts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d.
Lashing Cape or Persian Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2d.
Lashing Calf or Russian Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4d.
Drawing Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1d.

TRIMMING SOFT AND FRAMED HATS.

								Per dozen hats.
							Wools.	Furs.
Banding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d.	3d.
Binding, half and half	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.
Binding (graduated or twice bound)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Bracher Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d.	6d.
Machine—Whipped Leathers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7d.	7d.
Lashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8d.	8d.
Linings	...	...	...	...	...	...	9d.	9d.
Lashing Common Tennis Hats	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d.	
Lashing in Satin Pads	...	...	...	...	...	...	9d.	9d.

Fancy Bows, extra.
Other Extras same as Hard Hat List.

Extras.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
	s. d.		s. d.
Odd hats	1 0	Extra cover on crown or brim	1 0
Sets (gauge or rule)	1 0	Blocks packed out over $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	
Brows, or 1 or 2 inches oval, or		head	2 0
conformateurs, or broad back		Spring brims (water)	4 0
or front	2 0	" (pounced)	5 0
Corks	3 0	Spring tips made in mould	3 0
Consols (prepared)	3 0	" " on block	5 0
" (unprepared)	4 0	Brimms rounded for finisher	1 0
" (felt)	4 0	Bodies made deeper than block	
Papers	1 0	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	4 0
Stamped tips	1 0	Bodies made deeper than block	
Fly unders	1 0	over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	6 0
Soft bands	3 0	Regular hats tipped and half	
Pounce brims	1 0	blocked	2 0
Felt brims	3 0	Brimms 3 inches and over in	
G.P. band cut flush	1 0	width	2 0
" turned over... ..	2 0	Varnishing second time, spirit	
Tip measurement or pattern		or waterproof... ..	0 6
hats	2 0		

All bodies given out singly to be made, to be paid for as odds.

ROUND AND SQUARE CROWNS.

	Per doz.
	s. d.
Regular round and square crowns, one or two ply on frame	
covered once, 4 sub. brim	10 0
Round crowns, if pulled over in one piece	11 0

All extras to be paid for as in regular work.

FINISHING.

SILK HATS.

	Per doz.
	s. d.
Plush—9, 10, 11, and 12 picks to the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	12 0
" 13 and 14 " "	14 0
" 15, 16, and 17 " "	16 0
" 18, 19, and 20 " "	18 0

The above to include merino unders.

OPERA HATS.

	Per doz.
	s. d.
Opera hats, merino	6 0
" satin	9 0

PULL OVERS.

	Per doz.
	s. d.
Men's fashionable blacks	14 0
" " colours	15 0
Round, square, and dome crowns, 1st quality, best	11 0
" " " 2nd "	12 0

CLOTH AND MERINOS.

	Per doz.
	s. d.
Men's fashionables	12 0
Round, square, and dome crowns	11 0
" " " if sewn	10 0

Extras.

Per doz.				Per doz.			
<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>			
Odd hats ...	...	...	1 0	Rounding ...	...	...	1 0
Sets ...	...	...	2 0	Flat satin or cord ...	...	...	2 0
Papers ...	...	...	1 0	Half sling, satin or cord ...	...	...	3 0
Corks ...	...	...	2 0	Satins, flat, on curl ...	...	...	4 0
Cork, round crowns ...	...	...	1 0	Half sling "	...	...	4 0
Consols ...	...	...	3 0	Whole sling ...	...	...	6 0
" round crowns ...	...	...	1 0	Imitation curls ...	...	...	5 0
" felts ...	...	...	2 0	Silk unders, flat ...	...	...	2 0
Lights, or extra lights ...	...	...	1 0	" sling ...	...	...	3 0
Rehalf blocking ...	...	...	3 0	Butted seams (per butt) ...	...	...	1 0
Conformateurs ...	...	...	2 0	3-inch brims and over ...	...	...	1 0
Soft bands ...	...	...	2 0				

All hats given out singly to be finished, to be paid for as odds.

SHAPING.

Per doz.				Per doz.			
<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>			
Plain shapes ...	...	...	4 0	Half-inch curls ...	...	...	8 0
Small curls, bound ...	...	...	5 0	Five-eighths inch curls ...	...	...	10 0
Quarter inch curls, not bound ...	...	...	6 0	Three-quarter inch curls ...	...	...	12 0
Three-eighths inch curls ...	...	...	7 0	One inch curls ...	...	...	18 0

Extras.

Per doz.				Per doz.			
<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>			
Luring off ...	...	...	2 0	Boat shapes, over ½th boat ...	...	...	1 0
Jobs ...	...	...	2 0	Odd hats ...	...	...	1 0
Soft bands ...	...	...	2 0				

All felt hats, with the exception of plain shapes, 1s. per doz. less.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

Both piece-work and time-work* systems prevail in the printing trades, though the latter is more common than formerly. In some branches (*e.g.*, electrotyping, proof-reading, &c.) time work is universal, or nearly so. In others (*e.g.*, composing, bookbinding, &c.) the two systems exist side by side in certain districts. In several branches, however, of the group of trades in which piece-work is in vogue, no recognised piece-scales exist, each job being priced on its merits (*e.g.*, among copper-plate engravers, a majority of whom are said to be piece-workers). So far as piece-work prevails among lithographic artists the same system is pursued.

The following account of piece-rates in the printing trades deals solely with those branches in which a more or less fully recognised piece-scale exists.

TYPE-FOUNDING.

London Typefounders' Scale.

For the guidance of the members of this trade an elaborate scale of prices has been prepared, and was adopted by the members of the Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society at a Special General Meeting of members held on March 16th, 1899. This list has not been formally approved by the employers, but it is said to govern the London trade, in which about 500 workmen are employed. The majority of the foundries are within the metropolitan radius, but others exist in Edinburgh, at which the work is performed under similar conditions.

The processes specially provided for in the following scale of prices are "machine casting," "rubbing," and "kerning"; "breaking-off" and "setting up" not being included in the piece-scale. The first-mentioned process will, doubtless, be well understood. That of "rubbing" consists of removing a burr which adheres to the shoulder of the type, the sides of the letters being rubbed on circular stones or fine steel files. "Kerning" consists of dressing the overhanging part of the type (as in the *italic* letter *f*) without disturbing the kern, or dot at the upper or lower part of the shank or body. "Breaking-off" is the process of removing from the foot of each letter after it leaves the machine a wedge-shaped piece of metal; this is usually done by boys. "Setting up" is the next process, after which the types are turned on their face, and a groove cut in the bottom, thus removing the burr left in "breaking off." Defective letters are then removed, and the type divided into founts,

* In the compositors' branch of the printing trade time-work is a mode of payment distinct from either piece-work or day-work. It is adopted in newspaper and book offices principally, piece hands being called upon to go on time to do authors' corrections, &c., in fact any work ordinarily performed by a compositor other than setting up type.

each letter in due proportion, the different letters being averaged according to the requirement of the printer, *e.g.*, if 3,000 letter "m" is required, 9,000 letter "a," and 14,000 letter "e" will be necessary, and so on in proportion throughout the alphabet, a similar rule applying to lbs. weight. With the exception of passing the type from one branch to the other, each individual workman employed in a particular branch has no connection with those employed in other branches, all being paid in accordance with the following scale, at the price per 1,000 or per lb., as the case may be.

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING.

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
Canon, Four-Line Pica, and Larger.	Roman and Italic ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Antique and Sans-Serif	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Script	—	0 1½	—	—	—	0 0½
	Spaces	—	0 1	—	—	—	—
Seven-Line Emerald ..	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
Six-Line Minion	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
Two-Line Double Pica and Four-Line Small Pica.	Roman and Italic ..	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Titling	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Antique and Sans-Serif	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Blacks and Ornamented	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Script and Penman ..	—	0 1½	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Albert Text	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spaces	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
Six-Line Emerald	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
Three-Line Pica ..	Roman and Italic and Antique.	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Roman and Italic ..	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Titling	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Antique and Sans-Serif	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
Two-Line Great Primer	Blacks and Ornamented	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Rules, Leaders, and Signs.	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Do. Wide	—	0 1	—	—	—	—
	Script	—	0 2	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Spaces	—	0 1	—	—	—	0 0½
	Quads	—	0 0½	—	—	—	—

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
Five-Line Emerald	Brunswick Black ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Four-Line Minion ..	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Roman and Italic ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Titling	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Antique and Sans Serif	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Blacks and Ornamented	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Rules, Leaders, and Signs.	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Do. Wide	— 0 1	—	—	—	—	—
Two-Line English and Four-Line Emerald.	Script	— 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Albert Text	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Spaces	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Quads	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Titling	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Antique and Sans Serif	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Blacks and Ornamented	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Rules, Leaders, and Signs.	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Do. Wide	— 0 1	—	—	—	—	—
Two-Line Pica ..	Penman	— 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Spaces	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Quads	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Titling	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Antique Sans Serif ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Blacks and Ornamented	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Rules, Leaders, and Signs.	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Do. Wide	— 0 1	—	—	—	—	—
	Script	— 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—
Double Pica and Two-Line Small Pica.	Do. Supporters ..	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Ronde	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
	Greek	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Double Pica and Two-Line Small Pica— <i>cont.</i>	Hebrew	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Syriac	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Spaces	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Quads	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Three-Line Emerald	Brunswick Black ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Titling and Sans Serif ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Blacks and Ornamented	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two-Line Long Primer	Rules, Leaders, and Signs.	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Penman	—	0 3	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Hindustani	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sanskrit	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Spaces	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Quads	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Titling	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Antique Sans Serif ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Primer and Two-Line Bourgeois	Blacks and Ornamented	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
	Rules, Leaders, and Signs	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wide Ditto	—	0 1	—	—	—	—
	Script	—	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Albert Text	—	0 3	—	—	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Greek and Arabic ..	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Malayan	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Spaces	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Quads	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
	Titling and Ornamented	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Spaces	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Quads	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Two-Line Brevier and Two-Line Minion.	Roman and Italic ..	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Titling	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Antique and Sans Serif	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Blacks and Ornamented	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
English and Two-Line Emerald.							

PIECE WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
English and Two-Line Emerald—cont.	Flowers and Ornamented	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Rules, Leaders, and Signs	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Do. Wide.. ..	—	0 1	—	—	—	—
	Script	—	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Ronde	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	German Text	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Greek, Arabic, and Sindhi.	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Hebrew and Syriac ..	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Spaces	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Quads	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	0 7	—	0 4	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Titling	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 1
	Antique and Sans Serif..	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 1	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Blacks	0 7	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Ornamented	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 1	—	0 1
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 1	—	0 1
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Do. Wide.	—	0 1	—	0 1	—	—
	Script	—	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
	Do. Supporters ..	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Pica and Two-Line Non- pareil.	Ronde	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Initial Text	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Narrow Gauge	0 7	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	German and Hebrew ..	0 7	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Saxon and Greek ..	0 7	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Do. Kerned Points and Vowels.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Arabic and Malayan ..	0 7	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Bengali and Sanskrit ..	0 7	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Panjabi	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Spaces	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Quads	—	0 1	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	0 6	—	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Titling	—	0 2	—	0 1	—	0 1
	Antique and Sans Serif	—	0 2	—	0 1	—	0 1
Small Pica and Two-Line Ruby.	Blacks	0 6	—	—	—	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
	Ornamented	—	0 2	—	0 1	—	0 1

PIECE WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	1b.	1000	1b.	1000	1b.
Small Pica and Two-Line Ruby—cont.	Flowers and Ornaments	s. d. —	s. d. 0 2	s. d. —	s. d. 0 1	s. d. —	s. d. 0 1
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 1½	—	0 1	—	0 1
	Do. Wide	—	0 1	—	0 1	—	—
	Doomsday Saxon Irish	0 6	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	German and Hebrew ..	0 6	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	Greek	0 6½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	Do. Kerner Vowels and Accents.	0 9¾	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	Sanskrit	0 6½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	Tamil	—	0 2	—	—	—	0 1
	Spaces	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 2¾	—
	Quads	—	0 1	—	0 1	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	0 5	—	0 3	—	0 2¾	—
	Titling	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
	Antique and Sans-Serif	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
	Blacks	0 5	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	Ornamented	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
	Long Primer and Two-Line Pearl.	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.		—	0 1¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
Do. Wide		—	0 1½	—	0 1½	—	—
Initial Text		—	0 2¾	—	—	—	0 1
Narrow Gauge and Skeleton.		0 5	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Doomsday and Saxon ..		0 5	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Russian and Polish ..		0 5	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
German and Hebrew ..		0 5	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Compound Hebrew ..		0 6½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Greek		0 6½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Do. Kerner Vowels and Accents.		0 9¾	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Arabic and Hindustani ..		0 6½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Sanskrit and Hindi ..		0 6½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
Syriac		0 6½	—	—	—	—	0 2¾
Spaces		0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 2¾	—
Quads		—	0 1	—	—	—	—
Bourgeois, Two Line Diamond, and Three-Line Minikin.		Roman and Italic ..	0 4½	—	0 2¾	—	0 2¾
	Titling	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
	Antique and Sans-Serif	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1
	Blacks	0 4½	—	—	—	0 2¾	—
	Ornamented	—	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 1

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
Bourgeois, Two-Line Diamond, and Three- Line Minikin.	Flowers and Ornaments	s. d. — 0 2½	s. d. — 0 1½	s. d. — 0 1½	s. d. — 0 1	s. d. — 0 1	
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	— 0 2	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1	— 0 1	
	Do. Wide.	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	—	
	German and Hebrew ..	0 4½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Greek	0 6½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Do. Kerner Vowels and Accents.	0 9¾	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Arabic	0 6½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Panjabi	— 0 2½	—	—	— 0 1	—	
	Spaces	0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 2¾	—	
	Quads	— 0 1½	—	—	—	—	
	Roman and Italic ..	0 4	— 0 2½	— 0 2¾	—	—	
	Antique and Sans Serif	— 0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Blacks	0 4	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Ornamented	— 0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	— 0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Do. Wide	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	—	
Brevier	Narrow Gauge	0 4	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Skeleton	— 0 2¾	—	—	— 0 1½	—	
	Saxon and Hebrew ..	0 4	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Compound Hebrew ..	0 6½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Greek	0 6½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Do. Kerner Vowels and Accents.	0 9¾	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Spaces	0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 2¾	—	
	Quads	— 0 1½	—	—	—	—	
	Roman and Italic ..	0 4	— 0 2½	— 0 2¾	—	—	
	Antique, &c.	— 0 3	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Flowers and Ornaments	— 0 3	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	— 0 2½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	
	Do. Wide	— 0 2	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	—	—	
	Hebrew	0 4	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Sanskrit and Hindi ..	0 6½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Greek	0 6½	—	—	0 2¾	—	
	Do. Kerner Vowels and Accents.	0 9¾	—	—	0 2¾	—	
Spaces	0 2¾	— 0 1½	— 0 1½	— 0 2¾	—		
Quads	— 0 1½	—	—	—	—		

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
Emerald	Roman and Italic ..	s. d. 0 4	s. d. —	s. d. 0 2½	s. d. —	s. d. 0 2½	s. d. —
	Antique, &c.	—	0 4	—	0 1½	—	0 2
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 4	—	0 1½	—	0 2
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 3	—	0 1½	—	0 2
	Do. Wide	—	0 2½	—	0 1½	—	—
	Hebrew	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Spaces	0 2½	—	0 1½	—	0 2½	—
	Quads	—	0 1½	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	0 4	—	0 2½	—	0 2½	—
	Antique and Sans Serif	—	0 4	—	0 2	—	0 2½
Nonpareil and Two-Line Minikin.	Blacks	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Ornamented	—	0 4	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Flowers and Ornaments	—	0 4	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 3½	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Do. Wide	—	0 3	—	0 2	—	—
	Skeleton	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	German and Hebrew ..	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Greek	0 6½	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Do. Kerner Vowels and Accents.	0 9½	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Imprint Gothic	0 8	—	—	—	0 2½	—
For Pica.. .. .	Draughts	—	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½
	Split Fractions	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Do. Spaces	0 4	—	—	—	0 2½	—
Nonpareil and Two-Line Minikin.	Arabic	0 6½	—	—	—	0 2½	—
	Spaces	0 2½	—	0 1½	—	0 2½	—
	Quads	—	0 2	—	—	—	—
Ruby Nonpareil	Roman and Italic ..	0 4	—	0 2½	—	0 2½	—
	Antique, &c.	—	0 4	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 3½	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Do. Wide	—	0 3	—	0 2	—	—
	Spaces	0 2½	—	0 1½	—	0 2½	—
	Quads	—	0 2	—	—	—	—
Ruby	Roman and Italic ..	0 4½	—	0 2½	—	0 3	—
	Antique, &c.	—	0 5	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 4	—	0 2	—	0 2½
	Do. Wide	—	0 3½	—	0 2	—	—

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	MACHINE CASTING.				RUBBING.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For Small Pica ..	Split Fractions	0 4½	—	—	—	0 3	—
	Do. Spaces	0 4½	—	—	—	0 3	—
Ruby	Spaces	0 2¾	—	0 1½	—	0 3	—
	Quads	—	0 2½	—	—	—	—
Pearl	Roman and Italic ..	0 5	—	0 3	—	0 3½	—
	Antique, &c.	—	0 6	—	0 3	—	0 3½
	Flowers	—	0 6	—	0 3	—	0 3½
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 4½	—	0 3	—	0 3½
	Do. Wide	—	0 4	—	0 3	—	—
For Long Primer ..	Hebrew and Polish ..	0 5	—	—	—	0 3½	—
	Split Fractions	0 5	—	—	—	0 3½	—
Pearl	Do. Spaces	0 5	—	—	—	0 3½	—
	Spaces	0 3	—	0 1¾	—	0 3½	—
Diamond and Half Bour- geois,	Quads	—	0 3	—	—	—	—
	Roman and Italic ..	0 7	—	—	—	0 4½	—
	Antique, &c.	—	0 8	—	—	—	0 3
	Rules, Leaders, Signs, Blanks.	—	0 6½	—	—	—	0 3
	Do. Wide	—	0 6	—	—	—	—
	Greek	0 7	—	—	—	0 4½	—
	Do. Kerned Vowels and Accents.	0 10½	—	—	—	0 4½	—
	Points and Accents ..	0 7	—	—	—	0 4½	—
For Bourgeois.. ..	Split Fractions	0 7	—	—	—	0 4½	—
	Do. Spaces	0 7	—	—	—	0 4½	—
Diamond and Half Bour- geois.	Spaces	0 4½	—	—	—	0 4½	—
	Quads	—	0 3½	—	—	—	—
Half Brevier	Points and Accents ..	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Rules	—	0 9½	—	—	—	0 6
For Brevier	Split Fractions	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Do. Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
Half Brevier	Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Quads	—	0 4	—	—	—	—
For Minion	Split Fractions	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Do. Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
Half Minion.. ..	Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Quads	—	0 4	—	—	—	—
Half Emerald	Points and Accents ..	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Borders	—	0 9½	—	—	0 6	—

PIECE-WORK PRICES FOR MACHINE CASTING (HAND AND STEAM),
AND RUBBING—*cont.*

Body.	Description.	Machine Casting.				Rubbing.	
		Hand.		Steam.			
		1000	lb.	1000	lb.	1000	lb.
For Emerald	Split Fractions	s. d. 0 9	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. 0 6	s. d. —
	Do. Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
Half Emerald	Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Quads	—	0 4	—	—	—	—
Minikin and Half Non- pareil.	Points and Accents ..	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Rules	—	1 0½	—	—	—	—
For Nonpareil	Split Fractions	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Do. Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
Minikin and Half Non- pareil.	Spaces	0 9	—	—	—	0 6	—
	Quads	—	0 5	—	—	—	—

In the event of any question arising not mentioned or made clear in the foregoing Scale, such question shall be governed by the custom of the Trade, if possible, or by mutual agreement.

HAND COMPOSITION.

The system of paying compositors in proportion to the number of types set up is believed to have existed, to some extent, from the introduction of this mode of printing in the fifteenth century. So far back as 1785 a "London Scale of Prices for Compositors' Work" is known to have been in operation, and this scale has formed the basis upon which compositors have since worked. Alterations and modifications, however, have from time to time been made in the London Scale by the mutual consent of representative employers and workmen, the dates of such alterations being 1793, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1847, 1866, 1872, and 1891.

The existing scale of prices was agreed upon by the representatives of the Printing (now called the Master Printers') and Allied Trades' Association and the London Society of Compositors at a series of conferences held at Stationers' Hall in 1891.

Most of the principal towns in the United Kingdom have scales of prices distinct from the London Scale, but the chief point of difference is to be found in the price per thousand "ens," and therefore a brief description of the London Scale, with the mode adopted in carrying it into effect, will be sufficient for present purposes.

The London Scale is divided into three sections, viz., the Book and Jobbing Scale, the Parliamentary Scale, and the News Scale, the latter

being sub-divided into three parts, one dealing with morning papers, another with evening papers, and the third with papers produced weekly and at wider periods.

(a.) London Bookwork Scale (1891).

Dealing first with the Book Scale, it is provided that—

"All works in the English language, common matter, including english and brevier, are to be cast up at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 1,000 [ens]; minion, $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; nonpareil, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; ruby, $9d.$; pearl, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$; diamond, $11\frac{1}{2}d.$; head and white lines included. A thick space to be considered an en in the width, and an en to be reckoned an em in the length of the page. 1,000 to be charged where the number of letters amounts to 500; under 500 not to be reckoned. If the calculation per 1,000 shall not amount to an odd threepence, the odd pence to be suppressed in the price of the work; but where it amounts to or exceeds threepence; sixpence to be charged."

This paragraph, it will be seen, is full of technicalities, which, however, are readily explained.

"By the term 'common matter' is understood the usual description of bookwork, but where any departure whatever is made, by the introduction of peculiar matter, extraneous sorts,* contractions, &c., the compositor to be entitled to an extra charge in accordance with the time occupied."

"English and brevier" are the maximum and minimum sizes of type that are to be "cast up," *i.e.*, measured and paid for, at the minimum rate per thousand letters, a higher rate being paid for each body of type smaller than brevier. The "head and white" lines refer to the headings to each page, and the blank line between such heading and the text in the page itself. A "thick space" is the space most commonly used between each word; an "en" is also a space, but rather thicker, and is taken as the average thickness of each letter of the alphabet, an "em" being the equivalent of two "ens" or three thick spaces.

Reprints, in every respect exact reproductions of the originals, are cast up at $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 1,000 less, those not in every respect reproductions at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 1,000 less, and those with MS. insertions at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per 1,000 less.

"Thin founts† to be cast up at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per 1,000 extra for every en below 12 ems of their own body in thickness.

"Bastard founts‡ of one remove to be cast up to the depth and width of the two founts to which they belong; of two removes to be cast up to the smaller body, both in depth and width.

"Matter stereotyped by the plaster process to be cast up, if with high spaces, at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per 1,000 extra; if with low spaces, at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 1,000; but should any other method be adopted entirely obviating the inconvenience occasioned, no extra charge per 1,000 to be made."

The prices per 1,000 throughout apply to solid matter, but $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 1,000 is deducted when leads are used, *i.e.*, when a space appears between each line.

The following abstract of the London Scale of Prices for Bookwork

* Letters, figures, &c.

† Sizes of type below the recognized standard.

‡ Those having a small face on a large body.

will enable some idea to be formed of the varying rates paid in 1899 for those bodies of type most in use:—

ABSTRACT of the LONDON SCALE of PRICES PER THOUSAND LNS for BOOKWORK, 1899.

Bodies of Type.				GENERAL BOOKWORK.		DICTIONARIES.		
				Common.	Foreign.	English.	Foreign	
						MANUSCRIPT.		
ENGLISH to } BREVIER }	..	..	{ led solid	d. 7½ 7½	d. 7½ 8½	d. 7½ 8½	d. 8½ 9½	
MINION	..	..	{ led solid	7 7½	8½ 9	8 8½ 9½	9 9½	
NONPAREIL	..	..	{ led solid	7½ 8½	9 9½	8½ 9½ 10	9½ 10½	
RUBY	..	..	{ led solid	8½ 9	9½ 10½	9½ 10½	10½ 11	
PEARL	..	..	{ led solid	8½ 9½	10 10½	9½ 10½ 11	10½ 11½	
DIAMOND	..	..	{ led solid	10½ 11½	12 12½	11½ 12½ 13	12½ 13½	
						REPRINT.		
ENGLISH to } BREVIER }	..	..	{ led solid	6 6½	7 7½	7 7½ 8½	8 8½	
MINION	..	..	{ led solid	6½ 7	7½ 8½	7½ 8½ 9	8½ 9	
NONPAREIL	..	..	{ led solid	7 7½	8½ 9	8 8½ 9½	9 9½	
RUBY	..	..	{ led solid	7½ 8½	8½ 9½	8½ 9½ 10½	9½ 10½	
PEARL	..	..	{ led solid	8 8½	9½ 10	9 9½ 10½	10 10½	
DIAMOND	..	..	{ led solid	10 10½	11½ 12	11 11½ 12½	12 12½	
Bodies of Type.				GRAMMARS.		CATALOGUES.		
				English.	Foreign.	Library.	Book-sellers'.	Auction-eers'.
							MANUSCRIPT.	
ENGLISH to } BREVIER }	{ led solid	d. 7½ 8½	d. 8½ 9	d. 7½ 8½	d. 8½ 9½	d. 7½ 8½
MINION	{ led solid	8 8½	8½ 9½	7½ 8½ 9½	8½ 9½	7½ 8½
NONPAREIL	{ led solid	8½ 9½	9½ 10	8½ 9½ 10	9½ 10½	8½ 9½
RUBY	{ led solid	9½ 10	9½ 10½	8½ 9½ 10½	9½ 10½	8½ 9½
PEARL	{ led solid	9½ 10½	10½ 11	9½ 10½ 11	10½ 11½	9½ 10½
DIAMOND	{ led solid	11½ 12½	12½ 13	11½ 12½ 13	12½ 13½	11½ 12½
							REPRINT.	
ENGLISH to } BREVIER }	{ led solid	7 7½	7½ 8½	6½ 7½ 8½	7½ 8½	6½ 7½
MINION	{ led solid	7½ 8	7½ 8½	6½ 7½ 8½	7½ 8½	6½ 7½
NONPAREIL	{ led solid	8 8½	8½ 9½	7½ 8½ 9½	8½ 9½	7½ 8½
RUBY	{ led solid	8½ 9½	9 9½	8 8½ 9½	9 9½	7½ 8½
PEARL	{ led solid	9 9½	9½ 10½	8½ 9½ 10½	9½ 10½	8½ 9½
DIAMOND	{ led solid	11 11½	11½ 12½	10½ 11½ 12½	11½ 12½	10½ 11½

In addition to the price per 1,000, the compositor is entitled to numerous extras per sheet, according to the nature of the work, most of which are clearly defined in the scale. The size of a sheet varies, but in casting up no sheet is considered single which exceeds 520 superficial inches of printed matter, including borders, rules, and inner margins. All of larger dimensions are cast up as two sheets of half the number of pages of which the whole sheet consists, *i.e.*, 4to. as two sheets of folio, or 8vo. as two sheets of 4to. Whether, therefore, the compositor is entitled to charge such extras as may occur in a work upon 16 or 32 pages is a matter of considerable importance, especially when such extras run into several shillings per sheet, as they frequently do.

"Works in 16, 18, or 32 pages to the sheet, in small pica and upwards, are paid 1s. 6d. per sheet extra; if in long primer, or smaller type, 1s. Forty-eights are paid 2s. per sheet extra, and sixty-fours, 2s. 6d.

"Works imposed in small chases,* or with stereo. furniture,† to be charged 1s. per sheet extra on the above charges.

Pamphlets of five sheets and under are paid 1s. per sheet extra.

"Bottom notes to be measured off and cast up to their own body, with an addition of 1s. for placing‡ in folio, quarto, and octavo; 1s. 6d. in 12mo.; 2s. in 16mo., 18mo., and above, for each sheet in which they occur.

"Quotations, mottoes, contents to chapters, &c., in the same fount of type as the notes to be reckoned as notes.

"In measuring off notes, quotations, &c., the actual quantity of small type to be reckoned, and when it exceeds one line, one line extra to be allowed for the white, but when there is only one line of small type, one line to be reckoned; *i.e.*, for each separate quantity of note, quotation, &c., exceeding one line, one line extra to be reckoned for the space which separates it from the text, but where no space appears, no line to be reckoned.

"Types between the sizes of the text and the notes, or smaller, to be measured off and paid 1s. per sheet extra for placing in those sheets in which they occur, for every sized type used.

"Double-column notes, interspersed through a volume, to be charged, in addition to the price for notes, 1s. per sheet extra in 8vo.; 1s. 6d. in 12mo.; 2s. in 16mo.

"Side notes, not exceeding a broad quotation§ or five lines on an average in each page, are paid, for each sheet in which they occur, 1s. in folio; 1s. 6d. in quarto; 2s. in octavo; 2s. 6d. in 12mo.; 3s. in 16mo., 18mo. and above. Double-narrows|| 1s. 6d. in folio, 2s. 6d. in quarto. Cut-in notes¶ are paid as side notes, with the addition of 2d. for each justification.**

"Side notes in nonpareil, though not exceeding the quantity specified, and not cast up to their value, to be paid 6d. per sheet additional; if in pearl, 1s. per sheet additional.

"Where side notes exceed the maximum quantity specified, *viz.*, five lines on an average in each page, the actual number of lines set up to be counted and paid treble the price of common matter, as an equivalent for composing and making up. In casting up, the actual width only of the text and side notes to be taken respectively.

"Double side notes, or notes upon each side of the page, to be paid double the price specified for notes on one side of the page, for each sheet in which they occur.

"Figures in the margin down the side of a page not to be considered side notes, but to be charged extra according to the trouble occasioned.

"Under-runners†† not to be cast up with the side notes, but to be paid by agreement between the employer and journeyman.

* Prepared for the stereotype foundry.

† Material which is specially used to protect the edges of the type.

‡ Seeing that they appear at the foot of the proper page.

§ Equal to about two-thirds of an inch.

|| Equal to about one inch.

¶ Notes let into the text instead of the margin.

** Spacing out the line to the proper measure.

†† Figures or letters down the side of a page to indicate the position of any line.

"Side notes attended with more than ordinary trouble to be paid by agreement between the employer and journeyman.

"Reviews, magazines, and works of a similar description, consisting of more than one fount of type, and cast up to the respective bodies, to be paid 2s. 6d. per sheet extra.

"No deduction to be made for leads occasionally used, unless with sizes of type leaded throughout according to the plan of the publication.

"Contents and other prefixed matter to a volume of a publication belong to the companionship* which has done the parts, but such matter may by mutual arrangement be given to another piece companionship in an emergency.

"Wrappers may, by mutual agreement between the employer and journeyman, be set up either by piece or establishment† hands; if by the latter, such wrappers belong to the house.

"Standing advertisements,‡ wood-cuts, or stereo. blocks, in a wrapper or advertising sheet, not to be chargeable, except for the time occupied in making up.

"Jobs of one sheet or under to be cast up at 8½d. per 1,000; if in a foreign language, 10d. Jobs in smaller type than brevier to take the proportionate advance previously specified.

"Two pages only, irrespective of imposition,§ to be paid as two pages; if with an endorse or any other kind of matter constituting a third, then as three pages.

"Jobs of the character of bookwork to be cast up in sheets, with the usual extras, and the portion of the sheet which is actually set up or imposed to be charged.

"Tracts or papers of one sheet or under, forming part of a uniform series, not to be considered jobs, but to be cast up according to the type in which they are set, with the addition of 1s. per sheet for folio, 1s. 6d. for 4to., 2s. 6d. for 8vo. and smaller sizes, provided the compositors obtain a return of letter, &c.¶ in each case.

"Where works are printed on alternate pages, the compositor to be entitled to charge for the time occupied in making up the blanks.

"Undisplayed broadsides in one measure, such as leases, deeds, and charter-parties, above the dimensions of crown, whether table or common matter, to be paid double the price of common matter; on crown and under, one and one-half common matter; if set in 2, 3, or 4 columns, one and one-fourth common matter; 5 columns, one and one-half; 6 columns, double. The endorse to be paid one-fourth of the inside page as common matter. Displayed broadsides, if containing more than 16 lines, to be paid as follows:—

	s.	d.
Foolscap or crown	5	0
Demy	7	0
Royal	8	6
Double crown	10	0

"If containing 13 and not more than 16 lines, three-fourths of the prices specified; if 12 lines and under, one-half.

"Broadside descriptions of plates to be paid one and one-fourth common matter, and each turn-over page to be paid as a full page.

"Tabular and table work is matter set up in three or more columns depending upon each other and reading across the page. To be paid as follows:—

3 columns without headings, one-fourth extra.

3 columns with headings, 4 columns without, one-half extra.

4 columns with headings, and 5 or more with or without, double the price of common matter.

"Headings in smaller type than the body, but not exceeding two removes, if not more than three lines in depth, to be paid 1s. extra; if more than three lines, or if in smaller type than two removes, to be cast up according to the relative values of the two bodies; the greatest number of appearing lines being considered the depth.

* The name given to a body of men working together.

† Compositors paid a fixed weekly wage.

‡ Advertisements that have previously appeared.

§ The arrangement of the pages in such a manner as to enable them to fall correctly when the sheet is folded.

¶ The same sized type, leads, material, &c.

"The following to be considered a definition of the word heading:—

Parish.	Name of Voter.	Residence.
Chelsea	John Smith	Belgrave Place.

"Or thus, when set in smaller type, and forming three or more lines:—

Name of Voter.	Trade or Profession.	Place of Residence.
John Smith	Wheelwright	Chelsea.

"Plank tables to be cast up double the price of the text type of the work. No extra charge to be made for headings in smaller type, unless such headings constitute one-third of the table.

"The extra price for table, tabular, and column matter to be paid on the actual dimensions only, with the following exceptions:—Title headings to table and tabular matter to be reckoned as part of such matter; but when exceeding 5 ems of the body of the table, &c., in depth, 5 ems only to be charged as table, the remainder as common matter.

"Bottom notes to tables to be paid on the same plan as title headings: not to constitute a *pro rata* charge per sheet, provided they do not exceed 5 ems of the body of the table.

"Table, tabular and column matter, when paid by an addition to the price per 1,000, to be cast up according to scale: thus a Greek table is cast up as once Greek and once English.

"Tables belonging to a work to take the extras of that work.

"Column matter, as distinguished from table and tabular, is matter made up continuously in two or more columns, not depending upon each other, and reading down the page, to be paid as follows:—

2 columns:—

In folio and 4to	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per sheet.
" 8vo. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2s. " "
" 12mo. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3s. " "
" 16mo. and smaller sizes	...	...	...	...	...	4s. " "

3 columns:—

In folio and 4to., 2s. per sheet.
In 8vo. and smaller sizes, one-fourth more than common matter.

4 columns:—

In folio and 4to., 4s. per sheet.
In 8vo. and smaller sizes, one-half more than common matter.

5 columns:—

In folio and 4to., one-half more than common matter.
In 8vo. and smaller sizes, double the price of common matter.

6 columns:—

In all cases double the price of common matter.

"Column matter not exceeding 5 ems pica in width to be paid one-half more than common matter; not exceeding 4 ems pica, double the price of common matter.

"Parallel matter, dialogues, vocabularies, comparative statements, and matter of a similar description, although arranged in columns depending upon each other, to be considered as column matter; if attended with extra trouble, to be paid by agreement between the employer and journeyman.

"Two-column matter, interspersed through a volume, to be charged 1s. per sheet extra in 8vo., 1s. 6d. in 12mo., 2s. in 16mo., on the sheets in which such matter occurs.

"Three columns, depending upon each other, when made up forming six across the page; and six columns, depending upon each other, across two pages, to be charged double.

"The foregoing charges to be made upon every description of work, and to include the insertion of column rules when required.

"Algebraical and mathematical works, consisting of mathematical fractional workings numerously interspersed throughout, to be paid double the price of common matter.

"Where lines or small portions of algebraical or mathematical workings occur in different parts of a work, such lines or portions are not to be measured and cast up, but to be paid for in proportion to the labour or time employed in executing them.

"Chemical and medical works to be cast up as common matter, with such extras for split fractions,* superiors, inferiors,† signs, &c., as shall be mutually agreed upon between the employer and journeyman for the time occupied.

"Pedigrees to be paid double the price of common matter; and the heads and notes upon the same principle as the heads and notes of tables.

"Pedigrees worked separately to take the extras of the work.

"Interlinear matter, on the plan of the Hamiltonian system, to be paid as one-half the large and one-half the small type, and to be cast up as one and one-half the price of common matter.

"In grammars, &c., where figures and words are arranged between the lines (not being a literal translation), one-fourth more than common matter to be paid.

"Works (including reviews, magazines, periodicals, and similar publications) set up in slips may be paid for in either of the following ways:—

"a. To be cast up and charged at 8*d.* per 1,000 leaded or solid, with all such extras as may actually occur in the slips, the compositor to be relieved from all further responsibility. Matter set to less than 16 ems of its own body in width (not being table, tabular, or column matter) to be charged one-fourth extra; less than 10 ems of its own body, one-third extra. Slips so charged to become the property of the employer, who shall not be liable to any further claim, anything otherwise stated in the Scale notwithstanding; the copy to be given out and proofs pulled by the house.

"b. Works sent out in slips, not in perfect pages, to be corrected and made up at the expense of the employer, and charged as sent to press; but if in two or three columns, provided that each column exceeds 12 ems pica in width, no charge for column matter to be made; if set in long primer or smaller type, the charges for 16mo., 18mo., &c., to be relinquished; if sent out without headlines, the value of the headlines to be deducted.

"Matter driven out by insertions to be charged by the compositor as the work goes to press, but the value to be deducted from the time taken in setting insertions and driving out such matter; when driven out by leads, the overmatter to be charged by the compositor, the time occupied in inserting leads to be deducted; when driven out by the insertion of wood-cuts, the matter to be charged, but the time taken in justifying such wood-cuts to be deducted.

"Indices, though but one measure, to be paid 2*s.* per sheet extra.

"Appendices, portions of works, &c., set up in a different type from the text, and made up in separate pages, to be cast up on their own merits; and if not exceeding five sheets, or if made up without a return of letter, to take 1*s.* per sheet extra. Prefatory matter, preliminary dissertations, biographical memoirs, &c., not exceeding a sheet, if set up in type not less than the body of the text, to be paid as pages of the work; if set up in smaller type, to be cast up with the addition of the extras of the work; but if either exceed a sheet, to be cast up as appendices. Half-titles, titles, dedications, &c., in all cases to be paid as pages of the work. Indices, being provided for, are not included in this rule. Compositors engaged on a volume to be entitled to the preliminary, appendix, index, &c., but such matter may by mutual arrangement be given to another piece companionship in an emergency.

"Matter having been once used becomes the property of the employer at whatever time lifted, the compositor to be entitled to charge for correcting, making up, &c.

"Works, other than reviews or periodicals, in which more than one type is used in various parts of the text, to be charged 1*s.* for every fount above one for the sheets in which the mixture occurs.

* Fractions cast in two pieces.

† Small letters or figures cast on the upper or lower part of the body.

"Works with rules or borders round the pages to be cast up to the actual dimensions of the type, an extra price being paid for the trouble occasioned.

"Blank pages to be filled up at the option of the author, the compositor to be entitled to charge for making up the blanks.

"Specimen pages in all cases to be paid as jobs.

"Cancels to be paid as pages of the work, with all extras.

"No deduction to be made for wood-cuts, when constituting one-eighth of a volume or less; when exceeding that quantity, the mode of charging to be arranged between the employer and journeyman. Run-in wood-cuts to be paid not less than 2*d.* each extra.

"Compositors to be entitled to correct the author's proofs of all works they have composed, except when paid for in slip, in accordance with clause *a*; but such proofs may by mutual arrangement be given to another companionship in an emergency.

"Music to be paid by agreement between the employer and journeyman.

"Suitable distribution* for each work to be provided, but if matter interspersed with clarendon, italic, figures, &c., be given out, an arrangement to be made between the employer and journeyman whereby the latter may be compensated for the extra time occupied.

"Compositors not to be called upon to clear away† any description of work at their own expense.

"By mutual arrangement between the employer and journeyman and with the approval of the Chapel,‡ compositors 55 years of age and upwards may accept employment at the minimum rate of 30*s.* per week, provided that they are regularly engaged in clearing away and not called upon under any circumstances to assist at case or to take up any description of composition, &c. The ordinary extra rates for overtime to be paid to compositors so engaged.

"By mutual arrangement between the employer and journeyman, piece companionships to have the right of appointing and controlling their own clickers,§ who must not be establishment hands.

"Compositors not to be called off the piece on to the establishment for any description of composition, unless engaged for at least a fortnight, except, with the consent of the Chapel, when they may assist in a case of emergency.

"Compositors not to contract, by way of farming,|| to do any description of bookwork or jobbing, or to accept an engagement on any such work so contracted for.

"Compositors called in to assist in the composition of bookwork or jobbing may take a casual engagement for not less than a day on the establishment, but not of greater length than a fortnight without being entitled to a fortnight's notice, except when specifically engaged for a particular job and retained for that job only, in which case the engagement can be terminated on its completion, without notice.

"Compositors on the establishment to receive not less than 38*s.* per week of 54 hours, the apportionment of hours to be mutually agreed upon between the employer and journeymen in each office, and to govern all the compositors employed.

"Compositors, whether piece or establishment hands, if retained beyond a fortnight, to receive and give a fortnight's notice prior to their engagements being terminated.

"Corrections and time-work to be paid at the rate of 8½*d.* per hour.

"All works to be cast up as sent to press, except when paid for in slip in accordance with clause *a*.

"Turned letters,¶ when ordered to be used, to be altered at the expense of the employer.

"Clarendon, or other fancy type, to be paid not less than 1*s.* per sheet for each font, in such sheets in which it is used.

"Hair-spaced headlines to be charged 1*s.* per sheet extra in 8vo., 1*s.* 6*d.* in 12mo., and 2*s.* in 16mo.: headlines requiring justification to be paid at the same rates. Hair-spaced words introduced into the body of a work to be

* Type for re-filling the compositors' cases.

† Taking away head and white lines, tying up pages for distribution, &c.

‡ A meeting of compositors or pressmen is called a "Chapel," the person who presides being called the "Father."

§ Those who receive the copy from the overseer, give it out to the compositors, make up the matter into pages, write the bill, &c.

|| Taking work at a price and employing labour to produce it.

¶ This mode has to be resorted to when any particular letter or figure runs short.

paid according to the time occupied. Brass rules after headlines, or used continuously throughout the sheet, if cut by the compositor, to be paid 1s. per sheet extra.

"Braces and justifications, letters or words of a smaller or larger size than the depth of the line in which they occur, requiring justification, inferior or superior letters or figures made up of two pieces, and split fractions, to be paid according to the time occupied, but not less than 6d. per sheet, for those sheets in which they occur.

"Initial or ornamental letters to be paid, if justified, in solid matter, 1d.; in leaded matter, 2d. Cut-in initials to be paid not less than 1d. extra on the above charges.

"In all works where the last word of a line is taken into the line above or below, the compositor to charge at the rate of one full line for every four words, or portion thereof, taken above or below.

"Matter overrun to be paid one-half of the measure to which it is overrun, with all the extras; this charge to include making up and imposition.

"Matter set to less than 16 ems of its own body in width (not being table, tabular, or column matter) to be charged one-fourth extra; less than 10 ems of its own body, one-third extra.

(b.) London Parliamentary Scale (1891).

"All work for either House of Parliament, such as public and private bills, minutes of evidence, reports of royal commissions of inquiry, &c., whether manuscript or reprint, leaded or solid, to be charged 7d. per 1,000, including english and brevier; and to be cast up to the type used. Work for either House of Parliament, divided into two columns, to be charged 8d. per 1,000. Tables to be charged 1s. 2d. per 1,000. Foreign to be charged extra on the basis of the Book Scale.

"Private Parliamentary bills to be charged 7½d. per 1,000, and tables 1s. 3d. per 1,000, except those which are of the regular size, and for which a stated price is paid as under:—

English body, 26 ems wide by 47 ems long—

	s.	d.
Without side notes, per sheet	6	0
With broad quotation side notes, ditto	9	0
With double narrow side notes, ditto	10	0

Pica body, 29 ems wide by 53 ems long—

	s.	d.
Without side notes, per sheet	7	0
With broad quotation side notes, ditto	10	0
With double narrow side notes, ditto	11	0

"Pages consisting of two or three columns with one or more headings, or three or four columns without headings, to be charged as tabular, or one and one-half common matter.

"Pages consisting of four or more columns with one or more headings, or five or more columns without headings, to be charged as table, or double the price of common matter.

"Short pages occurring in a series of tables to be charged as full pages; but a table or piece of table occurring in a report, &c., to be charged only the depth of the table, measuring from the head to the conclusion of such table. The same rule to apply to tabular.

"In a series of tables all portions of pages left blank to be charged as table; in jobs or works consisting of common matter, where table or tabular matter is introduced, whatever blank occurs to be charged as common matter, unless the table or tabular matter forms more than three-fourths of the page; in which latter case the page to be charged a full page table or tabular, as the case may be.

"Headings to table or tabular matter, when in smaller type than the body of the table, to be charged extra.

"Pages consisting of four or five blank columns to be charged tabular; six or more, table: cast up to the size of type used in the bill, report, &c., in which they occur.

"Blank forms, when used by themselves, detached from any bill, &c., to be charged as pica table or tabular according to the number of columns.

"Plain matter divided into two columns to be charged not less than 1s. per sheet extra.

"Read-over pages (as in Dr. and Cr. accounts of two pages), where one

page only is tabular or table, the same charge to be made for both pages; read-over pages in no case to be charged less than tabular.

"The charge for side notes on Parliamentary bills to be 3s. per sheet of four pages on broad quotations: 4s. on double-narrow quotations. For other descriptions of Parliamentary work, side notes of broad quotations, not exceeding five lines per page, to be charged 1s. 6d. per sheet in folio, 3s. in quarto; in double-narrows, not exceeding five lines per page, 2s. per sheet in folio, 4s. in quarto: all above that proportion to be paid *ad valorem* throughout a bill, report, appendix, &c. Double side notes to be charged double the above.

"Reports, minutes of evidence, and appendices to be cast up separately, and to take only the extras which strictly belong to them. Thus, if a report, &c., have side notes, and the appendix is without side notes, no charge is to be made on the appendix for side notes.

"Where two bottom notes, or one note of twenty lines, occur in a bill, report, appendix, &c., a charge of 1s. per sheet extra to be made throughout such bill, &c.; all above to be charged according to value.

"Work not intended for either House of Parliament, but executed for the public departments, to be charged according to the Book Scale, with all the extras.

"Bills and claims in Chancery, briefs for counsel, and work for either of the courts, to be charged in all respects according to the Parliamentary Scale.

"Appeal cases to be cast up at 8d. per 1,000; if above 40 ems pica in width, at 9d. per 1,000. Side notes, whether light or heavy, to be paid per sheet of 4 pp. folio, if on broad quotations, 3s.; double narrow, 5s.; double broad, 6s.: in quarto, on broad quotations, 4s. 6d.; double narrow, 7s. 6d.; double broad, 9s.

RATES OF OVERTIME FOR BOOK, JOBBING, AND PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

"Overtime to be paid at the rate of 3½d. per hour extra for the first three hours; after that time, but in any case after 10 o'clock from Monday to Friday inclusive, at 4d. per hour till twelve o'clock, after that at 5d. per hour. On Saturday, for the first three hours, 4d. an hour, and after that time 5d.* The charge for overtime to be governed by the ordinary working hours of each office, and to commence in any case before 8 a.m., after 8 p.m., and after 2 p.m. on Saturday, each day standing on its own merits. Compositors called upon to work the whole of the dinner-hour to receive 4d. extra. Compositors regularly employed in a night companionship for a fortnight at least to charge 3½d. per hour extra, including meal-times. Compositors called upon to work overtime for more than three consecutive hours to be entitled to half-an-hour for refreshment after each three hours of overtime have been worked.† Fractions of hours to be paid as complete hours. Lost time to be deducted at the ordinary rate, but a compositor coming in more than half-an-hour late may be called upon to work the first hour of overtime the same day without charging extra, each day standing on its own merits.*

"Sunday work to be paid at the rate of 8d. per hour extra from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when such work is continuous; compositors in no case to receive less than 3s. 4d. extra. The same rule to apply to Christmas Day. Compositors called in

* "In the event of one hour being allowed for dinner on Saturday, 4d. to be paid for that hour: thus, if the ordinary time of leaving off work is 1 p.m., and a compositor, whose ordinary wages, for example, are 38s. per week, takes one hour for dinner and is required to work till 4 o'clock, he will receive 2s. 5d."

† This is interpreted to mean, "that in a night's work of 13 hours, there are to be 1½ hours for refreshment; and that if the ordinary hour of leaving off work be 7 p.m., the apportionment of work and refreshment will be—

7 to 10	..	..	..	..	..	Work.
10 to 10.30	..	..	..	..	..	Refreshment.
10.30 to 1.30	..	..	..	..	..	Work.
1.30 to 2	..	..	..	..	..	Refreshment.
2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..	Work.
5 to 5.30	..	..	..	..	..	Refreshment.
5.30 to 8	..	..	..	..	..	Work.

"But in the event of a compositor being required to continue working right on into the next day he shall be entitled to half-an-hour for breakfast after 8 o'clock. The times at which refreshment may be taken may be altered to suit the arrangements of each office.

at 12 o'clock on Sunday night to be paid at the same rate; if at 6 o'clock on Monday or any other morning, except Sunday, at 4*d.* per hour extra."

"Any member of the London Society of Compositors working overtime must be absent from the office eight hours before resuming work, and, except in cases of emergency, no member should work longer than a day and a night consecutively, or be called upon to repeat the same in one week.

"It may happen that in some instances the work necessitating overtime cannot be finished by the hour contemplated above—namely, 8 a.m.—and in such cases there is no objection to the men remaining to finish the work in hand, provided it can be completed by 1 o'clock p.m. at the latest, the night rate to be paid throughout until the "cut."

* "SCHEDULE FOR LOST TIME AND OVERTIME.

Amount per Week.	Rate per Hour.	Lost Time per Hour.			Overtime 3 <i>d.</i> per Hour.	Overtime 4 <i>d.</i> per Hour.	Overtime 5 <i>d.</i> per Hour.
		1	1/2	3/4			
£ s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 18 0	8 1/2	2	4	6	1 0	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2
2 0 0	9	2	4 1/2	6 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 1	1 2
2 2 0	9 1/2	2 1/2	4 3/4	7	1 1	1 1 1/2	1 2 1/2
2 4 0	9 3/4	2 3/4	5	7 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 1 3/4	1 2 3/4
2 5 0	10	2 3/4	5	7 3/4	1 1 3/4	1 2	1 3
2 6 0	10 1/2	2 3/4	5	7 3/4	1 1 3/4	1 2 1/2	1 3 1/2
2 8 0	10 3/4	2 3/4	5 1/2	8	1 2 1/2	1 2 3/4	1 3 3/4
2 10 0	11 1/2	3	6	9	1 2 3/4	1 3 1/2	1 4 1/2

"The above schedule for lost time is not intended to interfere with rules governing each office."

(c.) London News Scale (1899).

All newspapers, or publications partaking of the character of newspapers, composed in London, are to be charged for according to the following scale of prices:—

Description of Paper.	Per 1,000 en quad† of own Body.‡						
	Minion and larger sizes.	Minion Nonpareil.	Emerald.	Nonpareil.	Ruby.	Pearl.	Diamond.
Morning	d. 9	d. 9 1/2	d. 9 1/2	d. 10	d. 10 1/2	11	d. 13
Evening	8 1/2	9	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	12 1/2
Weekly and wider periods.	8 1/2	9	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	12 1/2

† "A thick space to be reckoned an en in the width. As the price per thousand is clearly established, the compositor should set up neither more nor less than just such a number of lines to the galley as will amount to 3*s.* 10*d.* on morning, or 3*s.* 7*d.* on evening and weekly papers."

‡ "DEPTH OF TYPE:—

English	84 lines to a foot.	Minion	122 lines to a foot.
Pica	71 1/2 " "	Emerald	128 " "
Small Pica	83 " "	Nonpareil	143 " "
Long Primer	90 " "	Ruby	166 " "
Bourgeois	102 " "	Pearl	180 " "
Brevier	110 " "	Diamond	204 " "

"In founts below minion, when the type comes under the above standard, an advance of price is granted, if it is equal to or exceeds half the difference between the larger fount and the next smaller one, but under that proportion no extra charge is made. Thus, when a bastard nonpareil contains half as many more ems to the foot as the difference between nonpareil and ruby, a farthing extra is charged, but if under that proportion no charge is made. In every instance founts are cast up to their own ems. One farthing extra to be paid on all founts for every en below 12 ems of their own body in thickness."

SCALE OF PRICES—continued.

Description of Paper.	Per Galley of 5,000 Letters.	Timework per Hour.	Minimum Rates of Wages per week for Establishment Hands.	Hours per Week.	Extra Rates per Hour for Overtime.	
					Special Editions.	Special Sunday Work.
Morning	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 1 3	£ s. d. —	—	d. 3	d. 6
Evening	3 7	1 1	—	54	3	6
Weekly and wider periods.	3 7	0 10	1 18 0	54	First 3 hours, 3d.; till 12 o'cl., 4d.; after 12 o'cl., 5d.	8

The following special regulations apply to daily newspapers of various kinds:—

DAILY PAPERS.

"Engagements on daily papers are of two kinds, viz.:—

"Regular hands, secured one galley and a half per day, and as much in addition as the requirements of the paper will admit of.

"Assistants, secured one galley and a half on morning, and half a galley on evening papers, each time of working.

"One galley to be charged upon all days on which the house is compulsorily closed.

MORNING PAPERS.

"Regular hands are engaged (by the fortnight) to do at least one galley and a half per night, and as much more as the requirements of the paper will admit of; the galley and a half to be reckoned as six hours' work, including corrections, and the compositors to correct as nearly as possible the amount of their composition. Should the printer* be unable to furnish copy according to the above specification, at the rate of one quarter per hour is to be charged from the time of taking copy until the finish.

"Assistants are not under any regular engagement, but are entitled to a galley and a half, and must be furnished at the rate of a quarter per hour from the time of taking copy. Assistants employed by the property at a galley and a half per night are entitled to a fortnight's notice.

"Time work† to be paid at not less than 1s. 3d. per hour.

"When compositors are called upon to stop the taking in hand and lift preference copy, a charge of three lines shall be made.

"A regular meal-time of not less than 15 minutes to be allowed, and if called upon to work more than 30 minutes beyond the supper 'cut,' 3d. extra to be charged.

"Matter composed after the paper has gone to press, when making less than a galley, to be corrected by the property.

"Threepence per hour, or part of an hour, to be paid as overtime for all extra editions upon morning papers.

"Special Sunday work to be paid for at the rate of 6d. per hour extra, but a compositor in no case to charge less than 2s. 6d. extra.

EVENING PAPERS.

"Regular hands to be guided by the same rules as laid down for those on morning papers, claiming a galley, or charging the same, at the completion of the first ordinary edition.

"No 'cut'‡ between editions to be of greater length than half-an-hour, except the dinner hour.

* In a newspaper office the overseer or foreman is called the printer.

† On a daily paper the whole of the composition is done on the line, i.e., by the piece-hands, except in cases which are specially provided for. Time work, therefore, consists of author's corrections, &c., or in fact anything other than composition.

‡ The companionship cannot be kept without copy.

"The working day to be nine hours, exclusive of all 'cuts,' which shall not exceed one hour and a half, on the completion of which the compositor to be entitled to charge 3*d.* extra for each additional hour, or part of an hour, that he is required to remain in the office, but in any case 3*d.* extra per hour to be charged before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m.

"When the 'line' is systematically put on before 7 a.m., a breakfast-time shall be allowed from 8 to 8.30. In the event of hands being called upon to continue work during that period, 3*d.* extra to be charged.

Half-an-hour's refreshment time to be allowed at the expiration of nine hours and after every subsequent three hours when work has to be continued.

"Sunday work to be charged at the rate of 6*d.* per hour extra from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to 12 o'clock on Sunday night; but a compositor in no case to charge less than 2*s.* 6*d.* extra.

"Time work to be paid at not less than 1*s.* 1*d.* per hour.

"Compositors (not forming a portion of the regular companionship) called in, or ordered to attend, after copy has been taken, to assist on the first edition of an evening paper, are entitled to not less than half a galley.

MORNING AND EVENING PAPERS.

"Not less than one hour to be charged on time: but the fractional parts of an hour beyond that period to be charged at their value in lines.

"Extra editions are done on time or lines, at the option of the printer. If on time, only the rate of a quarter per hour is produced; if on lines, and there be not a sufficient supply of copy, the rate of a quarter per hour is charged. No charge less than a quarter. Each edition is a separate charge, unless several editions are going on continuously, in which case time or lines is charged from the commencement till the finish of these editions. On morning papers an extra quarter is allowed to persons called in to assist, if the quantity composed be less than a galley.*

"All composition or corrections in hand when the paper goes to press must either be suspended or charged as a second edition—that is, charging not less than a quarter of a galley.

"On daily papers, matter composed before the usual time of commencing work, such as leading articles for editors, advertisements as copy for other papers, &c., to be charged distinct from the day's work. If less than a quarter, a quarter to be charged; if more, the number of lines.

"Advertisements, or portions of advertisements, set in the width of the page, or a broken measure of the paper (excepting single or double column advertisements, broken measures in which shall be charged in accordance with scale, sections 48 to 51), and which advertisements contain type smaller than long primer, to be charged one-fourth extra. Matter of the ordinary width to take no extra charge. All display lines to be marked in the type in which they are to be set, and such advertisements to be made up by the house and charged as they appear.

[It is to be understood that in the event of an insufficiency of display type, compositors will be allowed to 'turn'† for deficient sorts, the same to be rectified by the house.]

"All complete block advertisements to be charged by the companionship as common matter, in the body type of the paper, on first appearance.

"All let-in blocks in single columns (viz., blocks with matter running down the side) to be charged one-fourth extra. When matter which has already been charged is given out to fit such blocks, the extra not to apply.

"Advertisements set in larger type than that used in the news portion of the paper to be charged in the type in which the major part of the news portion is composed; but where advertisements are set in more than one of the types used in the paper, the smallest type in such advertisement to be the type in which it shall be charged. Blocks forming part of such advertisement to take the same charge. This to apply to all advertisements, whether set up as ordinary articles or otherwise.

* On extra editions, when the compositor is required to "pull out" (that is, to compose more than a quarter per hour), the general practice is to charge the lines so composed. Thus, compositors detained for three hours for an extra edition and then ordered to "pull out" for another hour, during which time they might compose half a galley, would charge a galley and a quarter, instead of only the four hours they are engaged.

† When any particular letter or figure runs short, the compositor inserts one of the same thickness, which is turned round the reverse way or inserted upside down.

"All advertisements, tables, or text (or portions of such), in which the corrections or alterations in form amount to one-half, to be considered fresh matter. In estimating half corrections in tables, only those columns in which half the figures have to be altered shall be reckoned against the bulk. All stock exchange or other tables that appear daily to be excepted. Advertisements in which the additions amount to three-quarters of the whole to be the property of the companionship.

"No composition to be done upon time (corrections excepted), except in case of emergency, when such composition shall be charged by the companionship, less the time occupied by the 'stab.

"Introductory matter not exceeding five lines in depth (inclusive of the head) shall take the same charge as the body of the article to which it belongs, whether the same be given out as a separate taking or in conjunction with a portion of such article.

"One line extra to be charged for each pair of half-whites.

"Sixpence extra to be charged for each single-rule boxing, irrespective of size.

"All diagonal, curved, diamond-shaped, and matter of a similar character, to be charged not less than double.

"Where side-heads, first words, or speakers' names in articles or paragraphs are set out of a general case, a charge of one line to be made for every three such side-headings or words, or less.

"Assistants, if ordered to attend at the ordinary time of taking copy, to be entitled to the charge of a galley and a half; but if holding a *bonâ fide* employment by the property, and taken from other work when their services are required, to be entitled to not less than a quarter for each time of being called on.

"No apprentices to be employed on daily papers, morning or evening.

"Declaring on time on daily papers is contrary to scale."

The following regulations apply to other than daily papers:—

TRI-WEEKLY AND BI-WEEKLY PAPERS.

"Tri-weekly and bi-weekly papers to be considered weekly; but in all cases of papers published oftener than three times a week, the mode of producing which is similar to that of daily papers, the same to be paid for in accordance with the daily paper scale.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

"Publications containing news of any description, and produced by the ordinary method of weekly newspapers, to be paid accordingly. Commercial prices current, shipping lists, and similar publications not necessarily to be considered newspapers.

"Extra editions to be done on time or lines, at the option of the printer. If on time, only the rate of a quarter per hour to be produced; if on lines, and there be an insufficient supply of copy, the rate of a quarter per hour to be charged. No charge to be less than a quarter, and each edition to be a separate charge.

"Compositors, not already employed in a house, called in to assist are entitled to charge not less than eight hours if employed on time, or less than a galley if paid by lines, claiming a galley, or charging the same, at the expiration of four hours from the time of taking copy. Compositors regularly employed in a house where a weekly paper is done, if required to leave their ordinary work to assist on the paper, are entitled to not less than a quarter of a galley, or an hour, for each time of being called on, but not to correct their matter unless they compose a galley.

"No deduction to be made for letter in case when the composition is under a galley, but when it exceeds a galley, the letter to be either deducted or returned, at the option of the compositor.

"Compositors not to be called off the piece to compose on time.

"Stab hands and apprentices, when engaged on the line, to lift copy fairly and in regular order, and pull,* slate,† and cut with the piece-hands. This rule not necessarily to apply to advertisements, nor to articles given out in their entirety to apprentices who have served less than three years of their time; but no particular article or portion thereof shall be given to

* Pulling a proof on a galley press.

† Entering compositors' names in regular order on a slate provided for that purpose, so that as copy comes in they may take it in the same order.

apprentices, while the line is on, because of the profitable nature of such article.

"Time-work to be paid at the rate of not less than 10*d.* per hour, subject to the extra for overtime.

"Compositors on the establishment to receive not less than 3*s.* per week of 54 hours, the apportionment of hours to be mutually agreed upon between the employer and journeymen in each office, and to govern all the compositors employed.

"Overtime to be paid at the rate of 3½*d.* per hour extra for the first three hours; after that time, but in any case after 10 o'clock from Monday to Friday inclusive, at 4*d.* per hour till 12 o'clock, after that at 5*d.* per hour. On Saturday, for the first three hours, 4*d.* per hour, and after that time 5*d.* The charge for overtime to be governed by the ordinary working hours of each office, and to commence in any case before 8 a.m., after 8 p.m., and after 2 p.m. on Saturday [except in the case of weekly newspapers the getting out of which regularly enter into Sunday morning and produced in offices where no other description of work is done, when the charge of 5*d.* per hour extra shall commence not later than 8 p.m. on Saturday for grass* hands, and not later than 12 o'clock (midnight) for establishment hands, provided that in the case of the latter a regular weekly holiday in lieu of Saturday is mutually agreed to between the employer and journeymen], each day standing on its own merits. Compositors called upon to work the whole of the dinner-hour to receive 4*d.* extra. Compositors called upon to work overtime for more than three consecutive hours to be entitled to half-an-hour for refreshment after each three hours of overtime have been worked. Fractions of hours to be paid as complete hours. Lost time to be deducted at the ordinary rate, but a regular hand coming in more than half-an-hour late may be called upon to work the first hour of overtime the same day without charging extra, each day standing on its own merits.

"Special Sunday work, performed after the ordinary and regular edition or editions of a paper have been sent to press, to be paid at the rate of 8*d.* per hour extra from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to eight o'clock on Monday morning, when such work is continuous; compositors in no case to receive less than 3*s.* 4*d.* extra. The same rule for special work to apply to Christmas Day. Compositors called in at 12 o'clock on Sunday night to be paid at the same rate; if at 6 o'clock on Monday or any other morning, except Sunday, at 4*d.* per hour extra.

"Compositors, whether piece or establishment hands, if retained beyond a fortnight, to receive and give a fortnight's notice prior to their engagements being terminated."

The following regulations apply both to daily and weekly papers:—

"Not more than three slips to be pulled of each galley, including the revise. If more than three are required, lines to be charged equivalent to the trouble, but not less than three lines to be charged.

"No compositor to be called upon to pull less than half a galley of fresh matter, nor shall a compositor be expected to seek for a galley wherein to insert fresh matter, without being entitled to charge three lines for the trouble occasioned.

"All leads other than those used in making up to be charged by the compositor.

"Bastard founts of one remove to be cast up to the depth and width of the two founts to which they belong; of two removes to be cast up to the smaller body, both in depth and width.

"Matter having been once used becomes the property of the employer, at whatever time lifted.

"Matter with head or first lines larger than the body to be charged according to the depth of the body of the taking; but all rules to be charged as distinct lines, except advertisement rules, which in all cases are to be counted with the first line, as two lines only.

"General heads of articles, and the rules after, whether standing or not; rules in the middle or at the end of articles; and blocks inserted by the compositor to be charged.

"Brass or other clump heads to sections, wood-cuts, &c., placed on the galley or in the forme† by the printer or his time hands, are the property of the employer.

* The term used for those not employed the entire week in one office.

† The name by which type when made up into pages and imposed in a chase or iron frame is known.

"Greek, &c., to be left blank or paid for according to value, not less than one shilling to be charged.

"Newspapers in a foreign language to take the same advance as bookwork. Portions of newspapers in foreign languages to take the charge of one-fourth extra.

"Supplements to be charged according to the scale for the paper to which they are attached.

"Alterations from copy in first proofs, if done by the compositor correcting such proofs, to be charged according to the time occupied, not less than three lines to be charged.

"Not less than three lines to be considered a taking; if less, three lines to be charged.

"Compositors not to be called upon to clear away newspaper work.

"Matter consisting of subscribers' names, with sums of money run out to the end of line; names of horses, with age, stone, lb., run out; measurements of land, and all composition of the same description, to take no extra charge; but when there are two columns of such figures brought into the same width, one-third extra to be charged; three columns, one-half extra; four or more columns, double. Other matter which requires casting off for the purpose of ascertaining proper widths, for the purpose of ranging, whether such matter consists of words or figures, each width or ranging to be considered a column. In matter other than the exceptions given above, each arrangement to be considered a column, with or without rules."

The following is a specimen of common matter, for which no extra charge is made:—

Maintenance in the House of Detention of Deserters	...	...	...	£7	11	6
Sale of old bricks at ditto	...	...	...	47	10	0
Total receipt	...	...	£55	1	6	

"Two COLUMNS.—Two justifications or arrangements to constitute half-measure—one-third extra."

The following specimens will give an idea as to what constitutes two-column matter:—

London	...	...	22, Hungerford Wharf.			
Merriman, Dr.	...	£1	1	0	Towers, G., Hertford	£0 10 6
London (Euston Station), Newcastle, Durham	...	£6	10	0		£5 5 0
	Age.	st.	lb.		Age.	st.
Indian Warrior	...	5	8	4	Mouser	...
	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 10
Mr. Benjamin Abbot.	...				Mr. Solomon Levy	

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

1. **THE JUNIOR CLERK: A Tale of City Life.** By Edwin Hodder. New Edition.

[One-third extra only to be charged on the two-line letter line and following line.]

Blue Cloth, No. 1 60,000 Yds.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bronze Lamps, full size	10	0	to	20 0

Chap. XLVI. Arthur deals with Kriegsturm's Assassins.

" XLVII. The Plenipotentiary arrives at Turin.

CONTENTS FOR JUNE:—

- I. Birds of Prey. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret."
 II. The dinner at Richmond. Illustrated by Alfred Thompson.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

10 to 1 agst Daisy (off, 100 to 9 | 25 to 1 agst Clansman (t and off)
t and w) | 30 to 1 — Astrolabe (t)

GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.

Greek Verse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Verrall.
Latin Prose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Irwin. Giles.

House of Correction at Pentonville:

General Expenses	...	...	...	...	£7,167	8	11
Tontine Annuities	...	...	...	...	267	3	8
					7,434 12 7		

“THREE COLUMNS.—Three justifications or arrangements to be charged one-half extra.

The following specimens will give an idea as to what constitutes three-column matter:—

Marlborough Melbourne May 10.

		Benevolent Fund.	Foundation.	Annual.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. Smith, Esq.	...	10 7 6	16 0 0	5 0 0

INCE BLUNDELL CUP, for all ages.

Mr. Halewood's bk w b *Happy Jane*, } beat { Mr. Wright's w b *May Queen*, by
by Pugilist—Merry England ... } Chadburn—Tripp.

For Length of Ear.

		Length.	Width.	Age.
		20½ in.	5½ in.	m. d.
Mr. Beere's blue and white doe	7 6

Self Colour.

Mr. Bennett's fawn doe	...	18½ in.	4½ in.	6 0
------------------------	-----	---------	--------	-----

Weight.

Mr. Chittenden's bk and w doe	10 lbs. 2 oz.	...	19½ in.	5 in.	7
Despatch boxes, fitted complete	...	...	18s. 6d.	28s. 6d.	42s. 0d.
Yacht.	...	Tons.	...	...	Owner.
2. Coquette ..	...	26	...	...	Frederick Smalley.

“FOUR COLUMNS.—Four or more justifications or arrangements to be charged double.”

The following specimens will give an idea as to what constitutes four-column matter:—

F. Tayler	D. Maclise, R.A.	Dewint	Pyne.
No.	Amount.	Premiums Received.	Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proposals received	37 11,160 6 10	151 0 5	251 14 5

Present Meeting of the Shareholders.

	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proposals completed and Policies issued	438	79,068 8 11	4,746 12 10	2,748 9 1

Bonds of Letter B.

16,096 18,401 35,810 37,467 52,574 54,056 55,121 62,630

Bonds—Nos. Forfeited.

12,578 3,786 2,876 1,284

Order of Merit.		Marks.	Order of Merit.		Marks.
1.	Fraser, J. ...	2,150	22.	{ Craig, R. M. ... }	1,565
2.	Dobson, G. E. ...	2,125	23.	{ M'Robin, A. A. ... }	1,565
Mr. Barnett	...	...	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	...	13
Names.			Birds.		Total.
Capt. Geo. Cozens	...	...	...	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	ret—3

Tie for First Prize.

J. Stot	...	...	1 1 1	W. Telford	...	...	1 1 0
Stat.	Yacht.		Tons.			Owner.	
1.	Alarm	...	20	...	...	George Chamberlain.	

For Length of Ear.

For Length of Ear.				Age.	
Prize.		Length.	Width.	m. d.	
1.	Mr. Bennett's tortoiseshell buck ..	19½ in.	4½ in.	7 12	
No.		Votes.	No.	Votes.	
4.	Addison James	823	1.	Bentley, Edwin Thomas	217
Yrs.	Name.	st. lb.	Yrs.	Name.	st. lb.
1	John	6 4	3	Wm.	6 8

"Matter set to less than 16 ems of its own body, and not being table, tabular, or column matter, to be charged one-fourth extra; less than 10 ems of its own body, one-third extra.

"The top and bottom rules of a table to be charged as distinct lines, double; but cross rules in the body of a table to be reckoned in the depth.

"The signature, date line, and rule, after a table, if making three lines, to be charged as common matter.

"Title headings to table or tabular matter, not exceeding five lines, to take the charge of the matter to which they are attached; above five lines, no extra to be charged.

"Common matter occurring between table or tabular, not being headings, to take no extra charge."

"In the event of any question arising whereon either the Book or News Scale is silent or not clearly defined, such question is to be governed by the custom of the trade (if any) or decided by mutual agreement; it being understood that for work of an exceptional character the compositor is entitled to charge such special rates as will adequately remunerate him for the time occupied on the work."

MACHINE COMPOSITION.

On the introduction of the Linotype machine an agreement was entered into between the printing and publishing company using the machine and the London Society of Compositors, the minimum wages of operators being fixed at 45s. per week of 48 hours. This agreement was dated February, 1892, the current rates for hand compositors at that time being 36s. per week of 54 hours.

More elaborate rules for working composing machines were subsequently agreed to at a conference between representatives of the London Daily Newspaper Proprietors and of the London Society of Compositors, in June, 1894. These rules applied to morning and evening newspapers only, and to only two types of composing machine—the Linotype and the Hattersley. They were amended at a conference between representatives of London morning, evening, and weekly newspapers and master printers, and of the London Society of Compositors, in July, 1896. Some discussion having arisen as to the interpretation to be placed upon certain portions of this scale, a joint conference of representatives of the London morning, evening, and weekly newspapers, the Master Printers and Allied Trades Association, and of the London Society of Compositors, was held in January, 1898, when a minute on the subject was agreed to.

The following is a copy of the London Scale in operation (1899):—

(a.) News Scale.—Daily Papers.

"All skilled Operators, Justifiers and Distributors (as distinct from attendants or labourers) shall be Compositors and members of the L.S.C.

"Members of Companionships into which Machines are introduced or existing installations increased shall be given facilities to learn them in their own time (matter so composed not to be used), and when learners have reached an output of 4,000 ens in a test hour, or 12,000 ens in a test of four hours, preference shall be given to such qualified learners, and they shall be paid (when put on Machines) for six weeks their average earnings of the previous three months.

"In all offices where Composing Machines of any description are introduced, or are in use, composition to be commenced simultaneously; and on Morning Papers the 'cut' to apply to both Case and Machine hands, any stoppers required to be in the proportion of three Case hands to one Machine.

"Disadvantageous portions of articles not to be selected for either Case or Machine; and copy generally, whether advertisements or news matter, to go out in fair proportion.

"Case hands and Operators to lift from separate heaps of copy, but when one heap is run out, copy to be taken from the heap remaining for either Case or Machine hands.

"Compositors and Operators in such offices to be guaranteed two galleys (7s. 8d.) per day of seven working hours on Morning Papers; on Evening Papers twelve galleys (£2 3s.) per week of 42 hours. This not to interfere with the existing guarantee of a galley on first edition of Evening Papers.

"Machines may be employed on Morning Papers in the day-time, provided that three Case hands are called into each Machine, and that not more than three Machines are thus employed. The earnings of such Operators to be restricted to £3 per week.

"Any Machine hand required to go upon time to be paid at the ordinary rate of the office. The same rate of payment to apply to any Case hand sent temporarily to a Machine, and to any Machine hand sent temporarily to Case. This regulation to apply only in case of emergency.

"The Printer has the right to put any Operator upon time-work, but the representatives of the Employers have agreed that such right shall be exercised with discretion, preference being given to case hands for time-work.

"No man shall be permanently changed from Machine to Case, or *vice versa*, without a fortnight's notice.

"The scale of prices for Machine work shall be:—

LINOTYPE.

"3½d. per 1000 ens for day work in Evening Paper offices.

"3½d. per 1000 ens for work done in Morning Paper offices.

"½d. per 1000 ens extra on all types above *brevier*.

"Matter requiring two bars to complete one measure (not being tabular matter) to be charged one-third extra; three or more, one-half extra.

HATTERSLEY.

"4d. per 1000 ens for Evening Paper work, and

"4½d. per 1000 ens for Morning Paper work.

"Distribution to be paid for at a minimum rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours day work, or 3d. per 1000 piece work.

EMPIRE.

"4½d. per 1000 ens for Evening Paper work, and

"5d. per 1000 ens for Morning Paper work.

"4d. per 1000 ens extra for measures below 20 ems of its own body.

"Distribution to be paid for at a minimum rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours day work.

"Machine Operators on Morning Papers to be paid 4d. per hour extra for the first hour after seven hours' work, and 6d. per hour afterwards.

"On Evening Papers they shall be paid 4d. per hour extra for all hours between 42 and 48 per week, and 6d. per hour extra afterwards. At any time after nine hours' consecutive work 3d. per hour extra shall be charged, when overtime is not otherwise chargeable.

"All stoppages of ten minutes and upwards to be cumulative, with a minimum charge of twenty minutes, and to be charged at the ordinary time rate of the office. Such charges to be countersigned by the mechanic.

"Twelve lines of 16 ems pica or less, or its equivalent in wider measures, to constitute a Machine 'take' of copy; less than that number to be charged as twelve lines (or its equivalent).

"All standing headings to be charged by the Operator. All leads and rules, other than those required in making-up, to be charged by the Operator. When leads are cast on the bar, the Operator to charge half the additional depth, the time taken in changing knives not to be counted a stoppage. Headings not composed by the Operator to be given out to the piece hands.

"The rate at which leads (other than those required in making-up) shall be charged by the Operator has been fixed as follows: 8-to-pica leads or thicker, at machine rates; thinner than 8-to-pica, at case rates.

"All rules (other than advertisement rules) put in by hand to be charged at case rates.

"This arrangement is for Linotype or Typebar Machines only; all leads used in matter composed upon movable-type machines to be charged at case rates.

"Matter of and above four lines composed in other than ordinary English (*e.g.*, dialects) to be charged one-half extra, and foreign languages double for each line.

"Matter consisting of names run on and figures—*e.g.*, prize lists, balance sheets, Gazette news, programmes, &c.—shall, where exceeding eight lines, be charged one-fourth extra. Matter containing fractions, signs, or accents shall, where exceeding two lines, be charged one-fourth extra. One line extra to be charged for each word of small caps, italic, or clarendon, &c.

"When two-line-letter matrices are dropped in, they shall be charged one line extra for every two two-line letter.

"The usual piece regulations as to bad copy or MS. to apply to Operators; copy not properly sub-edited to rank as bad MS.

"All first-proof and revise corrections (marks left undone in the first proof) to be done by the Operator, except Machine errors and house marks, which shall be charged double. Charges for Machine errors to be countersigned by the mechanic.

"If a Machine is changed by order to a different type, Operators shall not be required to change it again to make corrections, which shall be done by the Operator on a vacant Machine, or by the house.

"Matter which requires more than one justification for the purpose of ranging to be paid for in proportion to the time occupied.

"No Operator shall be compelled to do engineers' or labourers' work.

(b.) Weekly Papers.

"All skilled Operators, Justifiers and Distributors (as distinct from attendants or labourers) shall be Compositors and members of the L.S.C.

"Apprentices in the last two years of their time can be employed in due proportion to the number of journeymen Operators—*i.e.*, one apprentice to three journeymen Operators.

"Members of Companionships into which Machines are introduced or existing installations increased shall be given facilities to learn them in their own time (matter so composed not to be used), and when learners have reached an output of 4000 ens in a test hour, or 12,000 ens in a test of four hours, preference shall be given to such qualified learners, and they shall be guaranteed (when put on Machines) for six weeks 38s. per week of 48 hours.

"In all offices where Composing Machines of any description are introduced, or are in use, composition to be commenced simultaneously.

"Disadvantageous portions of articles not to be selected for either Case or Machine; and copy generally to go out in fair proportion.

"Case hands and Operators to lift from separate heaps of copy, but when one heap is run out copy to be taken from the heap remaining for either Case or Machine hands, but giving out complete articles not to be considered a breach of this rule.

"When Operators and Case hands work together on the same papers they shall be guaranteed a quarter per hour (unless exempted by the Chapel) while the line is on.

"Any Machine hand required to go upon time upon Machine work shall be paid 1s. per hour, but any Operator required to go upon stone work shall be paid at the ordinary time rate of the office, such work to be confined to papers produced wholly or partially by machinery.

"No man shall be permanently changed from Machine to Case, or *vice versa*, without a fortnight's notice.

"The scale of prices for Machine work shall be:—

LINOTYPE.

"3½d. per 1000 ens.

"3½d. per 1000 ens for all types above *brevier*.

"Matter set to less than 20 ems of its own body, or more than 24 ems pica in type below *bourgeois*, to be charged ½d. per 1000 ens extra.

"Matter requiring two bars to complete one measure (not being tabular matter) to be charged one-third extra; three or more, one-half extra.

HATTERSLEY.

"4d. per 1000 ens.

"Distribution to be paid at a minimum rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours.

EMPIRE.

"4½d. per 1000 ens.

"½d. per 1000 ens extra for measures below 20 ems of its own body.

"Distribution to be paid for at a minimum rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours.

"Overtime to be paid at the same rate as Case hands, taking the day as eight hours.

"All stoppages of ten minutes and upwards to be cumulative, with a minimum charge of twenty minutes, and to be charged at the rate of 1s. per hour. Such charges to be countersigned by the mechanic.

"Twelve lines of 16 ems pica or less, or its equivalent in wider measures, to constitute a Machine 'take' of copy; less than that number to be charged as twelve lines (or its equivalent).

"All standing headings, leads, rules, &c., other than those required in making-up, to be found and placed on the galley and charged by the Operator.

"Where leads are cast on the bar, the Operator to charge half the additional depth, the time taken in changing knives not to be counted a stoppage.

"The rate at which leads (other than those required in making-up) shall be charged by the Operator has been fixed as follows: 8-to-pica leads or thicker, at machine rates; thinner than 8-to-pica, at case rates.

"All rules (other than advertisement rules) put in by hand to be charged at case rates.

"This arrangement is for Linotype or Typebar Machines only; all leads used in matter composed upon movable-type machines to be charged at case rates.

"Headings not composed by the Operator to be given out to the piece hands. In no case are complete block-headings or blocks to be charged.

"Matter of and above four lines composed in other than ordinary English (*e.g.*, dialects) to be charged one-half extra, and foreign languages double for each line.

"Matter consisting of names run on and figures—*e.g.*, prize lists, balance sheets, Gazette news, programmes, &c.—shall, where exceeding eight lines, be charged one-fourth extra. Matter containing fractions, signs, or accents shall, where exceeding two lines, be charged one-fourth extra. One line extra to be charged for each word of small caps, italic, clarendon, &c.

"When two-line-letter matrices are dropped in they shall be charged one line extra for every two two-line letter.

"Rules to advertisements and leads to be put in and charged by the Operator.

"The usual piece regulations as to bad copy or MS. to apply to Operators; copy not properly sub-edited to rank as bad MS.

"All first-proof and revise corrections (marks left undone in the first proof) to be done by the Operator, except machine errors and house marks, which shall be charged double. Charges made for machine errors to be countersigned by the mechanic.

"If a Machine is changed by order to a different type, the Operator shall not be required to change it again to make corrections, which shall be done by the Operator on a vacant Machine or by the house.

"Matter which requires more than one justification for the purpose of ranging to be paid for in proportion to the time occupied.

"One-fourth extra, to the full width of the article, to be charged for matter run down blocks.

"The minimum rate for establishment hands shall be 45s. for 48 hours.

"No Operator shall be compelled to do engineers' or labourers' work.

(c.) Book Scale.

"All skilled Operators, Justifiers and Distributors (as distinct from attendants or labourers) shall be Compositors and members of the L.S.C.

"Apprentices in the last two years of their time can be employed in due proportion to the number of journeymen Operators—*i.e.*, one apprentice to three journeymen Operators.

"Members of Companionships into which Machines are introduced or existing installations increased shall be given facilities to learn them in their own time (matter so composed not to be used), and when learners have reached an output of 4,000 ens in a test hour, or 12,000 ens in a test of four hours, preference shall be given to such qualified learners, and they shall be guaranteed (when put on Machines) for six weeks 38s. per week of 48 hours.

"Any Machine hand required to go upon time upon Machine work shall be paid 1s. per hour, but any Operator required to go upon stone work shall be paid 9½d. per hour.

"No man shall be permanently changed from Machine to Case, or *vice versa*, without a fortnight's notice.

"The scale of prices for Machine work shall be:—

LINOTYPE.

"3d. per 1000 ens.

"3½d. per 1000 ens for all types above brevier.

"Matter set to less than 20 ems of its own body, or more than 24 ems pica in type below bourgeois, to be charged ½d. per 1000 ens extra.

"Matter requiring two bars to complete one measure (not being tabular matter) to be charged one-third extra; three or more, one-half extra.

HATTERSLEY.

"4d. per 1000 ens.

"Distribution to be paid for at a minimum rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours.

EMPIRE.

"4½d. per 1000 ens.

"½d. extra per 1000 ens for measures below 20 ems of its own body.

"Distribution to be paid for at a minimum rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours.

"Overtime to be paid for at the same rate as Case hands, taking the day as eight hours.

"All stoppages of ten minutes and upwards to be cumulative, with a minimum charge of twenty minutes, and to be charged at the rate of 1s. per hour. Such charges to be countersigned by the mechanic.

"All leads, rules, &c., other than those required in making-up, to be charged by the Operator. Where leads are cast on the bar, the Operator to charge half the additional depth; the time taken in changing the knives not to be counted a stoppage.

"The rate at which leads (other than those required in making-up) shall be charged by the Operator has been fixed as follows:—8-to-pica leads or thicker, at machine rates; thinner than 8-to-pica, at case rates.

"All rules (other than advertisement rules) put in by hand to be charged at case rates.

"This arrangement is for Linotype or Typebar Machines only; all leads used in matter composed upon movable-type machines to be charged at case rates.

"Matter of and above four lines composed in other than ordinary English (*e.g.*, dialects) to be charged one-half extra, and foreign languages double for each line.

"Matter consisting of names run on and figures—*e.g.*, prize lists, balance sheets, Gazette news, programmes, &c.—shall, where exceeding eight lines, be charged one-fourth extra. Matter containing fractions, signs, or accents, shall, where exceeding two lines, be charged one-fourth extra.

"One line extra to be charged for each word of small caps, italic, clarendon, &c.

"When two-line matrices are dropped in, they shall be charged one line extra for every two two-line letter.

"The usual piece regulations as to bad copy or MS. to apply to Operators; copy not properly sub-edited to rank as bad MS.

"All first-proof and revise corrections (marks left undone in the first proof) to be done by the Operator, except Machine errors and house marks, which shall be charged double. Charges for Machine errors to be countersigned by the mechanic.

"If a Machine is changed by order to a different type, the Operator shall not be required to change it again to make corrections, which shall be done on a vacant machine or by the house.

"Disadvantageous portions of articles in magazines and serials not to be selected for either Case or Machine. This not to apply to volume work.

"Matter which requires more than one justification for the purpose of ranging to be paid for in proportion to the time occupied.

"One-fourth extra, to the full width of the article, to be charged for matter run down blocks.

"The minimum rate for establishment hands shall be 45s. for 48 hours.

"All matter to be set in slips, and made up by the house.

"No Operator shall be compelled to do engineers' or labourers' work."

The following resolutions were also agreed to:—

"That the foregoing List of Rules for composing by hand and machinery agreed upon by representatives of the London Morning, Evening, Daily, and Weekly Newspapers and Printers and the London Society of Compositors, be and are hereby adopted, and that from and after the first working week in September, 1896, the said new rules shall be substituted for those hitherto in force."

"Resolved, that in cases of dispute between the London Society of Compositors and any London Newspaper proprietors or printers in regard to the interpretation to be placed upon the foregoing rules, the point at issue may, at request of either side of the parties concerned, be referred for arbitration to a Committee consisting of five Employers' Representatives and five Representatives of the London Society of Compositors—the gentlemen forming such Committee of Arbitration to be nominated hereafter by the Employers and Society respectively."

(d.) Edinburgh Book Scale.

The following table gives the scale of prices for Bookwork in Edinburgh. This scale was arranged between representatives of the Edin-

burgh Master Printers' Association and the Journeymen, and came into operation on the 15th September, 1894:—

ABSTRACT of the EDINBURGH SCALE of PRICES PER THOUSAND ENS for BOOKWORK, 1899.

Bodies of Type.	GENERAL BOOKWORK.		DICTIONARIES.	
	Common.	Foreign.	Common.	Foreign.
MANUSCRIPT.				
ENGLISH to MINION { Thin lead	d. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	d. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8
EMERALD to } { Thin lead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
NONPAREIL } { Thick lead	7	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
RUBY { Thin lead	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9
{ Thick lead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
PEARL { Thin lead	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9
DIAMOND { Thin lead	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	10
REPRINT.				
ENGLISH to MINION { Thin lead	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
EMERALD to } { Thin lead	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
NONPAREIL } { Thick lead	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
RUBY { Thin lead	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
{ Thick lead	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
PEARL { Thin lead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
DIAMOND { Thin lead	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9

Bodies of Type.	GRAMMARS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.		CATALOGUES.	
	Common.	Foreign.	Common.	Foreign.
MANUSCRIPT.				
ENGLISH to MINION { Thin lead	d. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ and d. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ and d. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	d. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	d. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	7 " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8
EMERALD to } { Thin lead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
NONPAREIL } { Thick lead	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
RUBY { Thin lead	8 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9
{ Thick lead	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
PEARL { Thin lead	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	8 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9
DIAMOND { Thin lead	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	9 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10
REPRINT.				
ENGLISH to MINION { Thin lead	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 7	7 " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
EMERALD to } { Thin lead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
NONPAREIL } { Thick lead	7 " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
RUBY { Thin lead	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8	8 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
{ Thick lead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
PEARL { Thin lead	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8	8 " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
DIAMOND { Thin lead	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Thick lead	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 9	9 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9

A comparison of the Edinburgh with the London Book Scale shows that english and minion are taken as the maximum and minimum bodies upon which the price per 1,000 ens is based in the former, instead of english or brevier as in the latter, a difference of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per 1,000 ens in favour of the London compositor, though minion is a body not very largely used in bookwork.

In Edinburgh, all matter set solid or with leads from 12 to 5 to pica (*i.e.*, ranging from 12 to 5 leads to a pica body in thickness) is charged at a uniform rate. In London, a rebate of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 1,000 is made when leads of any thickness are used, or in other words, when the matter is not set solid.

It will be seen that in the Edinburgh scale two rates are paid for grammars and school books, the lower rate being paid for the simpler class of that nature of work, the higher rate for the more complicated class, with braces or justifications.

Type-written copy is charged half-manuscript, half-print, but when with numerous manuscript alterations, as manuscript.

Greek is paid at a higher rate per 1,000 than in London, no difference being made in Edinburgh between Greek with or without accents.

There are other charges in the Edinburgh Scale that vary from those in vogue in London, but those noted may be described as the more important.

(e.) Edinburgh News Scale.

The following is the Edinburgh News Scale (1894) :—

Description of Paper.	Per 1,000 en quads of own Body.				Time Work per Hour.	Minimum Rates of Wages per Week for Establishment Hands.	Hours per Week.	Extra Rate per Hour for Overtime.
	Minion and larger sizes.	Emerald and Nonpareil.	Ruby.	Pearl.				
Morning ..	d. 7½	d. 8	d. 8½	d. 8½	d. 13	£ s. d. 2 0 0	51	d. 3
Evening ..	6½	7	7½	7½	12	1 15 0	52½	3
Tri-weekly	6½	7	7½	7½	11	1 15 0	52½	3
Weekly Bi-weekly }	6½	6¾	7	7½	10	1 12 6	52½	3

(f.) Scales in other Towns.

It is not necessary to deal so fully with the piece scales of prices in force in other districts, especially as 'stab-work' is the more general system in the provinces.

In some towns, particularly in Scotland, no piece rates exist, all compositors being employed on the establishment. Where both morning and evening papers are produced in any town, the rates for the former, which are rather higher, are given. In some towns, especially in Ireland, it is customary to cast up the value of the composition on the basis of 100 lines instead of 1,000 ens.

The following table gives the minimum piece-work rates recognised in 1899 in various parts of the United Kingdom for hand compositors

employed on daily and weekly newspapers. These rates are based on information supplied by the Typographical Associations. The rates for Linotype operators in the English provincial towns are $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess of the hand rates:—

PIECE-WORK RATES of WAGES recognised by the various TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS for COMPOSITORS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS in the under-mentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1899.

Towns.	Description of Newspaper.	News Piece Prices, per 1,000 en quads of own body.					
		Bourgeois.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Ruby.	Overtime.
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Northern Counties.							
Carlisle.. .. .	Weekly	d. 5½	d. 5½	d. 5½	d. 6	d. —	2d. extra after 10 p.m.
Cockermouth	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	6	—	—
Durham	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	—
Hartlepool	Evening	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	2d. extra
Kendal	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	—	—	—
Stockton	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	2d. extra
Sunderland	Evening	6½	6½	6½	7	—	2d. extra
Whitehaven	Weekly	6	6	6	6	—	—
Yorkshire.							
Barnsley	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	7½	—	2d. extra
Bradford	Morning	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	—
	Evening	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	—
Doncaster	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	7½	—
	Evening	—	6½	6½	7	—	8d.
Halifax	Weekly	—	6½	6½	7	—	—
Harrogate	Weekly	—	6½	6½	6½	—	—
	Morning	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	—
Huddersfield	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	—
	Morning	8	8	8	8	8	—
Hull	Evening	7	7	7	7	7	—
	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	—
Keighley	Weekly	6	6	6	6½	8	—
	Morning	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	2d. extra
Leeds	Evening	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	3d. extra
	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	3d. extra
Sheffield	Morning	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	—
	Evening	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	—
York	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	7½	8	—
	Evening	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	—
Lancashire and Cheshire.							
Accrington	Weekly	—	—	6	7	8	10d.
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	Weekly	7	7	7	7	—	10d.
Barrow	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	11d.
	Morning	8	8	8	8	8½	8½d.
Blackburn	Evening	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7d.
	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7d.
Blackpool	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	1d. extra
	Evening	6	6	6	7	8	—
Bolton	Weekly	8	6½	6½	7	8	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	7	8	—
Burnley	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	—
Bury	Weekly	6½	6½	7	7	9	—
Chester.. .. .	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	—
Hyde	Weekly	—	6½	6½	6½	—	—
Lancaster	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	1d. extra after 10 p.m.
Liverpool	Morning	9	9	9	9½	10	1s.
	Evening	8½	8½	8½	9	9½	1s.
	Weekly	8½	8½	8½	9	9½	1s.

PIECE-WORK RATES of WAGES recognised by the various TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS for COMPOSITORS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS in the under-mentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1899—*cont.*

Towns.	Description of News-paper.	News Piece Prices per 1,000 en quads of own body.					
		Bourgeois.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Ruby.	Over-time.
Lancashire and Cheshire—cont.							
Macclesfield	Weekly	d. 6	d. 6	d. 6	d. 6	d. 6	—
Manchester and Salford	Morning	9	9	9 ¹	9 ¹	10	6d. extra
	Evening	8 ¹	8 ¹	8 ¹	8	9 ¹	6d. extra
Oldham	Weekly	8	8	8	8 ¹	9 ¹	6d. extra
	Evening	6	6	6	6	6	—
Preston	Weekly	6	6	6	6	6	—
	Evening	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	—
Rochdale	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	—
Southport	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	—	—
	Evening	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	8	8 ¹	—
Stockport	Weekly	6	6	6	6	6	—
	Evening	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	—
Wigan	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	8	—
N. and W. Midland Counties.							
Birmingham	Morning	8	8	8	9 ¹	9 ¹	1s.
	Evening	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	8 ¹	9 ¹	—
Chesterfield	Weekly	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	8 ¹	9 ¹	6d. extra
	Evening	6	6	6	6	6	—
Coventry	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	—	7 ¹	—	—
	Morning	6 ¹	6 ¹	—	7 ¹	—	—
Derby	Weekly	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	8 ¹	8 ¹	1s.
	Evening	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	8	1s.
Dudley	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	7 ¹	7 ¹	1s.
	Evening	—	6	6 ¹	—	—	—
Glossop	Weekly	6	6	6	6	—	—
Hereford	Weekly	6	6	6	7	7 ¹	—
Kidderminster	Weekly	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	6 ¹	—	—
	Morning	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	2d. extra
Leicester	Evening	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	2d. extra
	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	2d. extra
Lincoln	Evening	6	6	6	6	6	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	6	6	—
Nottingham	Morning	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	—
	Evening	6	6	6	6	6	—
Oswestry	Weekly	6	6	6	6	6	—
	Evening	6	6	6	6	—	—
Potteries	Morning	7	7	7	7 ¹	7 ¹	1s. call
	Evening	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	7	7	—
Rugby	Weekly	6	6	6	6	7	—
	Evening	—	6	6 ¹	6 ¹	7	10d.
Stafford	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	7	—	—
Walsall	Weekly	—	6	6	7	—	—
Warwick and Leamington	Weekly	—	6	6	7	—	—
West Bromwich	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	7	7 ¹	7 ¹	—
Wolverhampton	Evening	6	6	6 ¹	7	—	—
	Weekly	6	6	6 ¹	7	—	—
Worcester	Evening	6	6	6	6 ¹	—	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	6 ¹	—	—
S. Midland and Eastern Counties.							
Banbury	Weekly	5	6	6	7	—	—
Colchester	Weekly	5	5	5	5	—	—
Hertford	Weekly	6	6	6 ¹	7	—	3d. extra
	Morning	6 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	7 ¹	—	8d.
Ipswich	Evening	6 ¹	7 ¹	6 ¹	7 ¹	—	8d.
	Weekly	5 ¹	5 ¹	6	7	—	8d.
Kettering	Weekly	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	5 ¹	—	—
Norwich	Morning	5 ¹	6	6 ¹	7	—	8d.
Oxford	Weekly	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	6 ¹	2d. extra
Watford	Weekly	5	5	5	5	5	—

PIECE-WORK RATES of WAGES recognised by the various TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS for COMPOSITORS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS in the under-mentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1899—*cont.*

Towns.	Description of News-paper.	News Piece Prices per 1,000 en quads of own body.					
		Bourgeois.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Ruby.	Overtime.
London.							
London	Morning	d. 9	d. 9	d. 9	d. 10	10½	—
	Evening	8½	8½	8½	9½	10	—
	Weekly	8½	8½	8½	9½	10	1s.
South Eastern Counties.							
Aldershot	Weekly	5½	6	6	7	—	—
Brighton	Morning	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	—
	Evening	6	6	6	6	6	—
Guildford	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	8	—	2½d. extra
	Weekly	6	6	6	6	—	—
Lewes	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	8d.
Maidstone	Evening	6	6	6	6	—	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	6	—	—
Portsmouth	Weekly	6½	6½	7	7½	8½	—
	Morning	—	—	6	—	—	—
Southampton ..	Evening	5	5	5	5	5	6d.
	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6d.
Tunbridge Wells ..	Morning	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Weekly	5	5	5½	6	—	—
South Western Counties.							
Frome	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	5½	—	1d. extra
	Morning	6	6	6	6	—	—
Plymouth	Evening	6	6	6	6	—	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	6	—	—
Salisbury	Weekly	6	6	6	6	6	—
Wales and Monmouthshire.							
Cardiff	Morning	6½	—	7	7½	8	—
	Evening	6½	—	6½	7	7½	—
Carnarvon	Weekly	6½	—	7	7½	8	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	3	—	2d. extra after 10 p.m.
Merthyr Tydvil ..	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	—
Newport	Evening	6	6	—	6	—	9d.
	Weekly	6	6	—	6	—	9d.
Pontypridd	Weekly	6	6	6	6½	—	—
Swansea	Evening	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	—
	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	—
Wrexham	Weekly	5½	5½	5½	7	—	—
SCOTLAND.							
Dundee	Morning	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	—
	Evening	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	—
	Weekly	6	6	6	6½	6½	—
Edinburgh	Morning	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	—
	Evening	6½	6½	6½	7½	7½	—
	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	3d. extra
Falkirk	Weekly	—	6	6	6½	—	—
	Morning	8	8	8	8½	9	3d. extra
Glasgow	Evening	7½	7½	7½	8	8	3d. extra
	Weekly	7	7	7	7½	7½	4d. extra
Inverness	Weekly	6	6	6	6½	—	—
Paisley	Weekly	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	—
Perth	Weekly	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	—

PIECE-WORK RATES of WAGES recognised by the various TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS for COMPOSITORS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS in the under-mentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1899—*cont.*

Town.	Description of Newspaper.	News Piece Prices per 1,000 en quads of own body.					
		Bourgeois.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Ruby.	Over-time.
IRELAND.							
Belfast	{ Morning	d. 7	d. 7	d. 7½	d. 8	d. —	1d. extra
	{ Evening	6½	6½	6½	7½	—	1d. extra
Carlow	{ Evening	—	—	—	—	—	2d. extra
Clonmel	{ Weekly	6½	7	—	—	—	—
Coleraine	{ Weekly	5½	6	—	—	—	—
Cork	{ Morning	8½	8½	8½	8½	—	—
	{ Evening	8½	8½	8½	8½	—	—
	{ Morning	7½	7½	8	8½	—	6d.
Dublin	{ Evening	7	7	7½	8½	—	6d.
	{ Weekly	7	7	7½	8½	—	6d.
Limerick	{ Evening	—	—	—	—	—	8d.
Londonderry	{ Evening	—	—	6	—	—	7d.
Naas	{ Evening	—	—	—	—	—	2d.
Newry	{ Evening	—	5	5	5	—	—
Waterford	{ Weekly	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	{ Weekly	7	—	—	—	—	—
ISLE OF MAN.							
Douglas	Weekly	8	8	8	6	6	1d. extra

NOTE.—The minimum rates of wages for Linotype Operators in the Provinces are 12½ per cent. on the hand rates—the working hours being 48 for day work and 44 hours for night work.

HAND-PRESS WORK.

Prior to the introduction of printing machinery, all work was produced at the hand-press, but of late years the improvements in machinery have been so great as to reduce the amount of work done at press to a minimum. In some of the old established offices, short numbers (under 500 copies) and *editions de luxe* are still worked at press.

The following scale, which was drawn up by the Amalgamated Association of Pressmen in 1888, represents pretty accurately the minimum piece prices paid in London for presswork, but the quality of the work and the mode of working vary so much in different offices that it has been found impracticable to draw up a general scale mutually satisfactory to both employers and workmen, though efforts in that direction were made in 1891. Work in book houses is usually classified as "good," "fine," or "special quality" (such as illustrated work), the price for the latter being fixed by special arrangement at the time. The tendency in London is to employ pressmen on the establishment—*i.e.*, at a fixed weekly wage—proof-pullers, for example, being so employed. The work now done at press is, in fact, of such a character that it would be difficult to assess its value by any piece scale.

London Scale of Press Prices.

JOBING, PAMPHLET, AND BOOKWORK.	250 copies.	500 copies.	1,000 and over.
" JOBS (one-sided)—All sizes up to Crown ..	d. 9	d. 8	d. 7
" " If perfected, 3d. per token* (1½d. per hour) extra.			
" BOOKWORK.—Demy or Medium ..	10½	9½	8½
" " —Royal, Double Pott or Double Foolscap ..	12	11	10
" " —Small Double Post ..	14	12	11
" " —Super-Royal or Double Crown ..	15	13	12
" " —Imperial or Large Double Post ..	16	14	13

" Bringing up Stereo.—Demy, 6d. per forme; other sizes, 1s. Oddments, as ¼-sheets, &c., to be paid the same as the work to which they belong. Title Sheets, 1d. per hour extra. Side Notes, do.; Coloured Inks do., and 9d. preparation. Lifting.—Plain formes, 6d.; Cut formes, 1s.

BROADSIDES.	1st 100 copies.	2nd 100 and over.
	s. d.	s. d.
" Demy.. ..	1 2	1 0
" Royal.. ..	1 4	1 2
" Double Crown	2 0	1 6
" Double Demy	2 6	2 0

HEADINGS.	Per 250 copies.
	s. d.
" All sizes up to but excluding Royal	1 8
" Royal or Double Foolscap	1 10
" Larger sizes, 1s. 6d. for 1st 100; 1s. per 100 after.	

CARDS.	Per 100 copies.
	s. d.
" Large and under	0 8
" Over Large and not exceeding Double Large	0 10
" Other sizes, up to and including Demy 4to.	1 0

" If perfected, 1d. per 100 extra. Enamelled Paper or Card, 1d. extra. Copying Ink, 1s. per hour (2s. per token). Gold.—All Jobs up to Crown, 1s. 6d. 1st 100; 1s. 3d. after; if bronzed by self, one-half extra.

" Alterations.—If made without lifting, 6d. If lifted for alteration, a separate token to be charged."

BOOKBINDING.

London List for Case-making.

A certain amount of piece-work prevails in some branches of the Bookbinding Trade, but so far as the Labour Department is informed, the only recognised price list which has been mutually agreed upon by representative employers and employed applies to "case-making," i.e., the making of covers for common or cloth work. This price list is confined to London, where it is said that about one-third of those employed on common or cloth work are paid by the piece. For other operations than "case-making," however, the scale of piece-prices varies

* A token consists of 250 sheets, which, when perfected are equivalent to four hours work.



from shop to shop. In the provinces there is no recognised list for "case-making," the prices varying from town to town and from firm to firm.

The London "Minimum List of Prices for Piece-work Case-making" was agreed to on December 13th, 1893, by the Cloth Sub-section of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Executives of the following three Trade Societies:—The London Consolidated Society of Journeymen Bookbinders, the Society of Day Working Bookbinders, the London Branch of the Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Consolidated Union.

The prices in the List are for making 100 cases of each size. It is understood that all cloth and other material is previously cut to the required size and all bevelling done by other classes of operatives. The prices are subject to a deduction (for particulars see "Condition No. 8 below") if a rolling machine is employed.

The following is the Agreement entered into between the employers and employed, with the List in full:—

"CONDITIONS ATTACHED to the APPENDED LIST of PRICES.

"1. That all cloth or other material and hollows shall be clean cut to the size required, by journeymen or apprentices, ready for the case-maker.

"2. That all bevelling shall be done by journeymen or apprentices ready for the case-maker.

"3. That cloth shall be understood as not including imperial cloth, white cloth, buckram, or sackcloth.

"4. That the sizes priced be taken by superficial measurement of the front board.

"5. That all below the lowest size priced be paid for at lowest price fixed.

"6. That any case, the front board of which exceeds one size priced, shall go into the next size priced.

"7. That oblong cases be paid for according to the same scale of sizes, but at the rate of price and a quarter on the prices here fixed.

"8. That prices paid shall be per hundred, and that irrespective of the use of a rolling machine, for which, when used, a reduction of 2d. per hundred will be made in the case of a steam machine, and 1d. in the case of a hand machine, provided that the machine is within reach of the man at his working place.

"9. That price for cloth backs shall not include blocked or printed backs.

"10. That for imperial cloth and white cloth, plain or bevelled boards, an increase of 25 per cent. shall be paid upon these prices.

"11. That for buckram and sackcloth, plain or bevelled boards, an increase of 33½ per cent. shall be paid upon these prices.

"12. That for the making of cloth cases with bevelled boards, price and a half shall be paid."

LIST OF SIZES, with the PRICES agreed to attached.

Size of Paper.	Size of Case.	Minimum Price Plain Boards.
		s. d.
Demy, 18mo.	6 by 4 equals 24	0 10
Foolscap, 8vo.	7 " 4½ " 31½	0 11
Crown, 8vo.	7½ " 5 " 40	1 2
Large Crown, 8vo.	8½ " 5½ " 46½	1 4
Demy, 8vo.	9 " 5½ " 52	1 6
Medium, 8vo.	9½ " 6 " 57½	1 8
Royal, 8vo.	10 " 6½ " 67½	1 10
Imperial, 8vo.	11 " 7½ " 82½	2 1
Demy, 4to.	11½ " 9 " 101½	2 4
Medium, 4to.	12 " 9½ " 115½	2 9
Royal, 4to.	13 " 10 " 130	3 0
Super Royal	13½ " 10½ " 141½	3 5
Crown Folio	15 " 10 " 150	3 8
Imperial	15 " 11 " 165	4 0
Demy Folio	18 " 11 " 198	4 4
Royal Folio	20 " 12½ " 250	5 0

COOPERING.

Coopers are employed chiefly under piece-work conditions, though provision is also made in the lists in force in some districts for day work. The piece lists mentioned below relate to Burton-on-Trent, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Liverpool and Manchester. In the case of the Burton list extracts have been selected for publication which relate to classes of work which are largely carried on in that district.

Explanations of the technical terms employed to indicate various operations and classes of staves, hoops, &c., are given below with a view of making the list more easily understood.

Burton-on-Trent.

The piece list current in this locality was agreed to between representatives of the brewers and master coopers and the local Journeymen Coopers' Philanthropic Society on March 19th, 1898, and has taken the place of the list which had been in operation since 1890. The bulk of the work is brewers' work. About 700 workpeople are paid according to the list.

The following sections of the list show the rates paid for making the best brewers' work. The terms "tonguers" "doublets," and "straight cuts" are used to denote staves cut and shaped in particular ways, which it is unnecessary to describe in detail. "Undersized," as the term implies, signifies specially narrow staves. "Crown" and "Brack" denote first and inferior quality of staves respectively.

BREWERS' EXTRA STOUT WORK.

Description of Cask.	Tonguers or Doublets		Straight Cuts.	
	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butts	6 9½	7 0½	6 9½	7 1
Puncheons	5 6½	5 9½	5 9	5 11
Hogsheads	4 6	4 10½	4 5½	4 9½
Barrels	3 11½	4 1½	4 0	4 2½
¾-Hogsheads and 24 gallons	3 9½	3 11½	3 10	4 0
Kilderkins	3 2½	3 4½	3 1½	3 3½
12 Gallons	2 10½	2 11½	2 10½	2 11½
Firkins and all under	2 7	2 8	2 7½	2 8½

BREWERS' EXTRA STOUT WORK—FLAT CUT.

Description of Cask.	Tonguers or Doublets.		Straight Cuts.	
	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butts	7 3½	7 7½	7 4	7 7
Puncheons	6 2½	6 4½	6 3	6 6½
Hogsheads	4 11½	5 2½	4 10½	5 2
Barrels	4 3	4 4½	4 3½	4 5½
¾-Hogsheads and 24 gallons	4 0½	4 3	4 1	4 3
Kilderkins	3 7½	3 9½	3 7	3 8
12 Gallons	3 1½	3 1½	3 1½	3 1½
Firkins and all under	2 11½	3 0½	2 11½	3 0½

SUBSTANCE OF STAVES—EXTRA STOUT WORK.

Butts, puncheons, hogsheads, and barrels not to exceed $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in the chimb, and not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in the bulge. Kilderkins and all under not to exceed $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in the chimb, and not to exceed $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in the bulge.

All rough or inferior timber to be considered brack.

All staves averaging less than 5 in. wide to be considered brack.

All to be flatted from staves not less than 5 in. wide; if under, 2d. per cask extra.

Substance of all flat cut staves same as broad.

Short staves, 1d. per set extra.

With regard to the terms used in the above clauses, it should be explained that the "chimb" of a stave is the thickest part (the ends), the bulge being the thinner part (in the middle).

BREWERS' STOUT WORK.

Description of Cask.	Tonguers or Doublets.		Straight Cuts.	
	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butts	6 3	6 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6
Puncheons	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 4	5 4	5 6
Hogsheads	4 2	4 5	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barrels	3 7	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 8	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ -Hogsheads and 24 gallons	3 6	3 8	3 7	3 9
Kilderkins	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 Gallons	2 8	2 9	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Firkins and all under	2 6	2 7	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

BREWERS' STOUT WORK—FLAT CUT.

Description of Cask.	Tonguers or Doublets.		Straight Cuts.	
	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.	Crown.	Brack or Undersized.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butts	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 0	6 10	7 0
Puncheons	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 9	6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hogsheads	4 6	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9
Barrels	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ -Hogsheads and 24 gallons	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 11	4 1
Kilderkins	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6	3 4	3 5
12 Gallons	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Firkins and all under	2 8	2 9	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

SUBSTANCE OF STAVES FOR STOUT WORK.

Butts, puncheons and hogsheads not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in the chimb, and to be under $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in the bulge. Barrels and all under not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in the chimb, and not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in the bulge.

SUBSTANCE OF HEADS FOR STOUT WORK.

Butts, puncheons, hogsheads, barrels, and kilderkins not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Twelve gallons and all under not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

STOUT STRIPS MADE INTO CASKS.

Butts and Puncheons	extra	s. d.
Hogsheads	..	2 0
Barrels and $\frac{1}{4}$ -Hogsheads	..	1 8
Kilderkins	..	1 4
	..	1 0

The remaining conditions are the same as for extra stout work.

The width and "gauge" of hooping for stout and extra stout work are as follows:—

STOUT AND EXTRA STOUT HOOP GAUGE.

	Width. Inches.	Gauge.		Width. Inches.	Gauge.
Butts—End ...	2½	12	Kilderkins—End	2½	12
Upper Quarter	1¾	14	Bulge	2	13
Lower Quarter	1¾	14	12 Gallons—End	2¼	12
Bulge ...	2¼	13	Bulge	1¾	14
Hogsheads—End ...	2½	12	Firkins—End ...	2¼	12
Quarter	1¾	14	Bulge ...	1¾	14
Bulge	2	13	6 Gallons and under—		
Barrels—End ...	2½	12	End ...	1¾	13
Quarter ...	1¾	14	Bulge ...	1¾	14
Bulge ...	2	13			

All hoops over the above width or gauge, ½d. per hoop extra.

The prices for repairing brewers' casks depend upon the number of staves or heads that are defective. Single repairing price is paid up to three staves, or one and two staves and one head; one-and-a-half repairing price for four staves, three staves and one head, or two heads; double repairing price for five or six staves, four or five staves and one head, one, two or three staves and two heads; two-and-a-half repairing price for seven or eight staves, six or seven staves and one head, four staves and two heads; treble repairing price for nine staves, eight staves and one head, five or six staves and two heads.

The single repairing prices are as follows:—

	Ordinary.		Drawn Joints.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Butts ...	1	0½	1	1½
Hogsheads ...	0	9¾	0	10¼
Barrels ...	0	7¼	0	7¾
Kilderkins and all under ...	0	6	0	6½

It is provided in the list that "any piecework specified in this book may, at the option of the employer, be done day work." The following are the day work rates:—

DAY WORK.

	per day	s.	d.
Regular day work ...		5	9
Regular day workmen holding a block ...	"	6	3
Repairing drawing utensils ...	"	6	3
All piece-workmen holding a block required for day work ...	"	6	9
Men taken from piece-work not holding a block to be paid ...	"	6	3
Repairing union casks...	"	7	3
Vat and mash tun making and repairing ...	"	8	0
Tools for country work to be supplied by the employer.			
Fifty-four hours to constitute a week.			

Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

The piece list in force in this district was mutually agreed to on March 25th, 1899. The list is so similar in general construction to that in force in Burton-on-Trent, that no selections need be given here. The prices paid are, in general, slightly lower, the rates for brewers' extra

stout and stout work being in each case $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 1d. less than those given in the section above. Day work for a 54 hours week is paid at the rate of 6s. per day for regular day work, 9d. per hour for piece work coopers taken from the block, and 8s. per day for making and repairing rounds or vats.

Liverpool and Manchester.

Piece price lists for coopering have been in operation in these districts dating in the case of the Liverpool list from 1875 and in Manchester from 1845. As, however, both these lists are at present undergoing revision, they have not been printed in this volume.

GLASS BOTTLE MAKING.

This industry is principally located in Yorkshire and Lancashire—Castleford and St. Helens, and in the North of England—Sunderland and Seaham Harbour. The distribution of the trade in different localities is shown in the table on pp. 259 & 260.

London is the chief centre of the small bottle trade, the industry outside London being mainly concerned with the manufacture of the larger-sized bottles, such as those used for wine, spirits, beer, aerated waters, &c.

The following description applies to the large bottle trade, the case of the London trade being dealt with separately.

The men usually work in gangs of three, who are respectively called the maker or finisher, the blower, and the gatherer. They are assisted by two apprentices, who are respectively known as the wetter-off and the taker-in, both of whom are paid by the employer.

Briefly stated, the mode of working is for the gatherer to gather the molten glass (or "metal" as it is called) from the furnace on to the end of a hollow iron rod. This is handed to the blower, who blows the bottle and hands it to the wetter-off, whose duty is to break off the bottle from the iron rod, using for that purpose a small quantity of water. The maker finishes the bottle by adding a piece of molten metal to the neck, out of which the top or brim is made, and he knocks it out of the gauge on to a stand, upon which a few ashes are strewed. The taker-in then carries it to the lear, which is a kind of furnace with a fire in front only, where the bottle is allowed to cool gradually.

The mode of payment is in all cases that of piece work, to govern which elaborate price lists have been framed. The general system is to fix certain rates of weekly wages for the maker, the blower, and the gatherer respectively, to obtain which a given number of dozens of bottles must be made. Numbers made in excess are paid for as "*overwork*" at so much per gross, the prices varying according to the size of the bottle and the amount of labour required to manufacture it. When less than the given number necessary to secure payment of the standard rate is manufactured a *pro rata* deduction at the standard rate and not at the rate for overwork is made.

In the North of England, with the exception of Blaydon, all bottles drawn out of the kiln or arch are paid for; in other counties only those that are saleable are paid for.

Yorkshire.

A list giving the number of bottles constituting a day's work, and the rates for overwork per gross, came into force in this district on December 31st, 1888. These overwork rates have been affected subsequently by general percentage changes, and in some cases the details of this list have been altered. Before proceeding to give selections from this list it will be well to collect together the more important agreements on general questions that are still in force.

Hours of Working.

The working hours at each Factory shall not exceed $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours from the time of opening out. But the workmen shall be at liberty to leave off work before the expiration of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours from opening out, in case of late starts.

Regulations as to Sharing Work.

In the event of any furnace being out for repairs, slack trade, or stopped for any other cause, the workmen shall be allowed, as far as practicable, to share work. Provided nevertheless that if after a furnace has been out for four months and there is no probability of its being started again, the master be at liberty to discharge the surplus workmen.

Furnaces Working Six Journeys.

That no furnace shall work six journeys for bottle making under any circumstances, but this clause shall not prohibit a master teaching his own sons.

Regulations as to Number of Apprentices, &c.

That the maximum number of Apprentices at any firm, filling the stages of Making, Blowing, or Gathering, be 4 to 5 holes; but in the event of a house or furnace stopping work for repairs or slack trade, then in such case the Apprentices be allowed to share the work with the Journeymen, but this is not to prevent a master discharging workmen in the case where the furnaces are put down permanently after the aforesaid period of four months, during which time the work is to be shared. And the master shall not engage any more Apprentices filling one or other of the stages aforesaid until the number is reduced below 4 to 5 holes. No Journeyman to be discharged for the sole purpose of putting Apprentices forward.

Paying up in Disputed Cases.

That in case of dispute arising as to payment for any bottles, the rate of payment agreed upon shall be retrospective to the time the claim is made by either workmen or manufacturer.

Bad Metal.

That in case of Metal being bad at the time appointed for the Bottle Hands to commence work they shall skim and use any reasonable means advised by the Management for a period of time not exceeding one hour from the appointed time for them to commence making bottles, and if at the expiration of the said hour the metal is still unfit for making into saleable bottles, the men may be transferred to another suitable and convenient Hole, fitted up, in the same Yard, and on the same shift, to make their Number or more, providing always that such transference does not occupy more than thirty minutes. In all cases of hands being transferred suitable moulds shall be supplied. If the Management be unable to find suitable Holes for the men to work in in the same yard, and on the same shift, the men shall be paid Half-Wages for that day, in cases of not

making a start, but it be understood that the Bottle-Hands shall not work in the same shop as the Machine Hands.

If after commencing work the men think that the metal is unfit to work into the kind of bottles they are making, they shall at once report to the Management, and continue working until the Management shall decide whether they shall proceed with that kind of bottle or have another mould given with which to complete their Number. If it is found that the metal is not fit for marketable bottles of any kind, then the workmen may be transferred to another suitable and convenient Hole to make up their Number or more, providing as stated in Section 1, the said transfer does not occupy more than thirty minutes. As also stated in Section 1, if the Management cannot find room for the men to make up their Number in a suitable and convenient Hole, they shall receive full wages. And further, provided that the Management allow the men to continue working beyond the Number, they shall be paid for all bottles put out for bad metal. If the workmen have no reason at any time to believe that the metal is unfit for working and the bottles be put out, they shall be paid for the said bottles.

Transfer.—That in all cases of transfer the Management shall have all tools and the things ready for the men to commence work in the Hole to which they are transferred (with the exception of the pipes and ring irons which shall be removed from the one Hole to the other) if the Management so require, but the hands shall not be transferred more than once in a given journey.

That in the event of a Hole not being able to get the Number within the specified working hours through bad metal and transfer, they shall be paid their wages in such cases for that day.

That the workmen be paid full wages after making a start when short of metal to make the Number.

Safeguard against wanton Mischief.—If the metal shall be found to have been made unfit to make into saleable bottles by reason of the act of any of the hands employed in making bottles, although every effort is made by the men to put it in good order, and they fail in so doing, and also if the Management are unable to transfer the men to another Hole in the same yard, and conveniently fitted up, no Half-Wages shall be paid for the time the metal is bad from such cause.

Should it be found that the metal is made bad by any malicious person or persons not Bottle Hands, then the Bottle Hands shall only be paid for the bottles they have made, plus an allowance for the time spent in trying to get the metal in good condition, at the rate of 10 dozen pint bottles per hour for such loss of time. But, provided the men be transferred to another Hole, then they shall be paid under the "Bad Metal Clause," and forfeit the 10 dozen rate per hour allowance.

Accidents to Furnaces, and Late Starts.—In cases of accident to a furnace whereby men are prevented from starting work at the usual time, they shall not wait longer than three hours from the usual starting time. In the event of starting within three hours they shall finish at the usual time. In case the men do not start within the three hours they shall lose a shift.

Cracked and Melted Bottles.

The workmen shall be paid one-half for bottles whether melted, cracked, or not properly annealed, but in case the loss or damage shall have been caused in consequence of the Teazer having been sent out of the shop by the workmen and thus neglecting his duty, the men shall bear the loss themselves.

Bottles Picked Out.

That bottles picked out be not broken down until the men shall have had an opportunity of inspecting them, but in no case shall they be kept beyond the following day.

Flown Marbles.

The workmen shall be paid for all bottles defective by reason of Flown Marbles, beyond two dozens in a journey, and so in proportion for any part of a journey.

NOTE. That in all cases of odd bottles seven bottles shall count a dozen, either marble or other ordinary kinds of bottles.

Cases of grievances arising out of Bad Metal and construction of factories or management to be reported and brought before Sub-Committee of Employers and Workmen.

The following is the scale of wages at present in force:—

	£	s.	d.
Bottle maker, per. week	1	14	6
Blower	1	12	6
Gatherer	1	7	6

List of Numbers and Rates of Overwork.

The following extracts from the list as at present in operation will give an idea as to the class of bottle most generally made, the number of dozens per journey necessary to secure the standard rates, and the price paid per gross for overwork. The rates for overwork include the sums paid to boys, who receive from the men 1d. out of every shilling. These prices have, as already stated, been affected by general percentage changes. They were, however, paid in full from February 4th, 1899, until the end of the year.

Description of Bottle.	Number constituting a Day's Work.*	Overwork per Gross.
Split aerated water bottles:—	Doz.	s. d.
Split sodas and ciders, C.M., not exceeding 12 ozs. in weight.	70	3 0
Ordinary pints and quarts:—		
Bottles exceeding 12 ozs. narrow and 10 ozs. wide, and less than Imperial quarts in contents.	63	4 6
Imperial quarts:—		
Imperial quarts of all descriptions, and 2 lbs. rounds, 2 lbs. squares, C. and B. pickle quarts, peel jars with beaded shoulder $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and other bottles which have reckoned as imperials under the List of April 1, 1872.	60	5 0
Jam or marmalades:—		
Round quart jars, not exceeding 25 ozs. medium weight, and under 38 ozs. contents.	63	4 6
1 lb. and 2 lbs. jam jars, C.M. neck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide	63	4 6
1 lb. jam jars, C.M. neck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide	60	5 0
2 lbs. " " " " " " " "	57	5 0
3 lbs. " " " " " " " "	57	5 0
3 lbs. " " neck not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide	60	5 0
3 lbs. " " P.S. neck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide	50	6 0
3½ lbs. " " C.M. neck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " contents 40 ozs.	45	6 0
4 lbs. " " " " " " " "	45	6 0
7 lbs. " " " " " " " "	28	10 6
8 lbs. " " " " " " " "	26	11 0
Patent aerated water bottles:—		
Codd's patents:		
5 ozs. contents	60	4 6
7½ " " " " " " " "	60	4 6
10 " " " " " " " "	57	5 0
12 " " " " " " " "	52	5 6
14 " " " " " " " "	50	5 8
16 " " " " " " " "	46	6 0
20 " " " " " " " "	40	7 6
24 " " " " " " " "	37	8 0
25 " " " " " " " "		
Bulb Association bottles:—		
Without marbles, ledge mouths,† made with bent plug, 5 ozs. contents to filling point, or 6 ozs. to top of neck, and not exceeding 12 ozs. (medium weight).	70	3 0

The portion of the above list dealing with quarts was modified in 1892 by the following agreement:—

That ordinary or reputed quarts when made all day, be paid as follows:—

Exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., medium weight, 60 and 5s.
Not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., medium weight, 63 and 4s. 6d.
Imperial quarts, 57 and 5s. 6d.

* In order to obtain the standard weekly wages given on pp. 259 and 260 these numbers must be multiplied by five—five days constituting a week's work

† Mouths of bottles in the form of a cup with cork lining.

Lancashire.

In this district the method of payment is generally similar to that prevailing in Yorkshire, except that there is a guaranteed rate of wages, overwork rates being paid for all bottles above a certain number, the number varying with the classification of the bottle. The list in force is substantially that agreed upon on 20th November, 1894, at a meeting of the employers and workmen, although this list was modified in many particulars in 1896 and again in 1898. Special numbers and overwork rates are given for certain classes of bottles, but the bulk of the bottles are divided into two groups—pale and dark metal, each group being further subdivided into four or five classes, for each of which the numbers constituting a day's work and the overwork rates per gross are fixed. The weekly rates (exclusive of overwork) at present paid are as follows:—

								£	s.	d.
Finisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
Blower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	0
Gatherer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0

Lists of a similar character to those referred to above are in operation at Bristol, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Brierley Hill, Portobello, Glasgow, and elsewhere. The tables on pages 259 to 262 give particulars of the rates of wages, the division of overwork, and the hours of labour in a number of districts.

The custom of payment in Dublin and in London is somewhat different, and these districts may accordingly be briefly referred to here.

Dublin.

In this district the men are paid according to an agreement which came into force in January, 1896, additional rates for certain classes of bottles having come into force in May, 1899.

The prices paid are at a fixed rate per gross, and there is no division into ordinary rates and overwork as in other districts. A minimum wage is, however, guaranteed, the standard weekly wages being for Finishers 36s. 3d., Blowers 28s. 9d., Gatherers 21s. 3d.

The wages at present paid per gross to the men of each hole are as follows:—

Size of Bottle.	Black Bottles.			Clear Bottles.		
	Wages paid to			Wages paid to		
	Finisher.	Blower.	Gatherer.	Finisher.	Blower.	Gatherer.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Imperial quarts	1 9	1 6	1 3	1 9	1 6	1 3
Reputed "	1 6	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 0
Imperial pints	1 4	1 1	0 10	1 4	1 1	0 10
Reputed "	1 2	0 11	0 8	1 3	1 0	0 9
Half pints	1 2	0 11	0 8	1 2	0 11	0 8
Noggins	1 2	0 11	0 8	0 11	0 9	0 7
Five-ounce sodas	—	—	—	1 2	0 11	0 8

About 140 men are paid according to this list.

London.

The London trade is principally occupied in the manufacture of bottles ranging in size from half a dram to six ounces.

The custom of paying at a special rate for "overwork" does not prevail in London except in the case of the men referred to below as belonging to the Yorkshire Society.

The existing price list was issued on the authority of the London Glass Blowers' Trade Society in April, 1895, and though not officially signed by the employers has been since adopted by nearly all of them. The London Glass Blowers' Trade Society is distinct from the larger association. No association of employers appears to have existed since 1873.

About 360 men are employed in London under this list, while about 250 are believed to be employed, outside the jurisdiction of the society, in making a common description of bottle not provided for in the list. There are also about 60 men employed by two firms at the east end of London upon work similar to that produced in Yorkshire, of which association they are members.

The working hours are from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. for one shift, and from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. for the other shift, with a stoppage in each case of not less than two hours for meals. The shifts consist of five nights and six days respectively, the men working in the day-time one week and at night the next, no overtime being made.

The rates both for day work and night work are 16s. per day, divided among three men as follows:—6s. for the maker and 5s. each for the two blowers. If, however, from any cause one man is absent, the two men, whether blowers or makers, are paid at the rate of 11s. per day, based upon the production of two-thirds of the number of bottles in the list; if only one man is employed, whether blower or maker, he is paid at the rate of 6s. per day, calculated upon the basis of one-third of the number ordinarily produced by a gang of three men.

The rates are fixed at per day in London because the number of a particular bottle produced is frequently very small. Neither the day's work nor the week's work is, however, limited. Wages are paid weekly and no deductions of any kind are made from the list prices, the apprentices and lads being paid by the employers, though it is customary for the men in some shops to voluntarily pay the "taker in" a few pence per week in addition.

There are a few rules governing the mode of calculating the work done, such as:—

All work to be at 144 to the gross, and to be counted as it comes from the hear.

All work with cut-down tops* to be, up to and including a 6 oz., one gross less; from 6 oz. to 12 oz., half gross less; from 12 oz. upwards, quarter gross less.

Any bottle up to a 1 oz., except homœopathic, if with lips, one gross less; over that size, same as with brims.

Any bottle not mentioned in this list to be left to the shop where it is made, and if it cannot be settled satisfactorily, it shall be brought before the Society.

For pot setting, † 1s. 6d. is paid for 14 ins., 2s. for 16 to 18 ins., and over those dimensions, 2s. 6d.

For turning‡ or lading,§ 14 to 16 ins., 6d. is paid, above those dimensions, 1s.

The following extracts from the London list will give an idea as to the class of bottle most generally made, and the number of gross per day to be made by a gang in order to secure the standard rates:—

Description of Bottle.	Number constituting a Day's Work.	Description of Bottle.	Number constituting a Day's Work.
<i>Round Shouldered and Squat Vials.</i>	Gross.	<i>Ordinary Narrow-neck Ovals—cont.</i>	Gross.
1 to 2 drams, inclusive	12	1½ oz. and 2 ozs.	8
½ oz. to 1 oz.	11	3 ozs.	7
1½ oz.	10	4 ozs.	6
2 ozs.	9	5 ozs. and 6 ozs.	5
3 ozs.	8	Over ordinary weight, up to and including 3 ozs., 1 gross less; over that up to 8 ozs., ½ gross less.	
4 ozs.	7		
5 ozs. and 6 ozs.	5½		
7 ozs. and 8 ozs.	4½		
10 ozs.	4		
12 ozs.	3½		
<i>Ordinary Octagon, Medium, Marked and Lettered Vials.</i>		<i>Light Squares.—Narrow and Wide Mouths.</i>	
¼ dram to ½ oz., inclusive ..	12	1 and 2 drams	11
Up to 1 oz.	11	½ oz.	10
1½ oz.	10	6 drams to 1 oz.	9
2 ozs.	9½	1½ oz.	8
For stoppering, up to and including 2 ozs., ¼ gross less.		2 ozs.	7½
<i>Homœopathic Vials.</i>		3 ozs.	7
1, 2, and 3 drams	11	4 ozs.	6
½ oz. and 1 oz.	10	5 ozs. and 6 ozs.	5
½ gross less for stoppering.		<i>Ordinary and Globe Neck Panels.</i>	
<i>Ordinary Narrow-neck Ovals. †</i>		1 and 2 drams	10
1 and 2 drams	11	½ oz.	9
½ oz.	10	1 oz.	7½
6 drams and 1 oz.	9	1½ oz.	7
		2 ozs.	6½
		3 ozs.	5½
		4 ozs.	5

* "Cut-down" tops are those turned over, as distinct from "burst-off" tops which are plain.

† Removing the old pot made of clay in which the metal is melted, and putting in a new one after it has been heated to the same temperature as those in the furnace.

‡ When the pot is placed in the furnace it is liable to crack, in which cases the front of the furnace is loosened, and the pot turned round with the cracked side upwards, when it can be used.

§ When a cracked pot is full of metal, a long ladle is used for the purpose of emptying it as quickly as possible.

Description of Bottle.	Number constituting a Day's Work.	Description of Bottle.	Number constituting a Day's Work.
<i>Ordinary Essence.— Rounds, Squares, and Ovals.</i>		<i>Colognes.—Ordinary—cont.</i>	
	Gross		Gross.
1 and 2 drams	10	4 ozs. " 4½ ozs. " ..	5½
½ oz. } up to 1½ oz. weight ..	9	Cup or stop necks, up to	
2 ozs. " 2 ozs. " ..	8½	6 ozs. inclusive, ½ gross less.	
1 oz. } " 2½ ozs. " ..	8	<i>Wide-mouth Ovals and Wide and Narrow-mouth Rounds (not including Shaving Pots.)</i>	
3 ozs. " 3 ozs. " ..	7½	1 to 2 drams	10
1½ oz. } " 2¾ ozs. " ..	7	½ oz.	9
3 ozs. " 3 ozs. " ..	6½	1 oz.	8
2 ozs. } " 3½ ozs. " ..	6½	1½ oz.	7½
4 ozs. " 4 ozs. " ..	6	2 ozs.	7
Bottles over the above weights in each size to be reckoned as cannon.		3 ozs.	6
<i>Cannon Essence.</i>		4 ozs.	5
3 drams and ½ oz. up to 2¾ ozs. weight.	7½	<i>Octagon Poisons.</i>	
6 drams and 1 oz. up to 4 ozs. weight.	6½	1 to 2 drams	11
1½ ozs. up to 4¾ ozs. weight ..	5½	½ oz.	10
2 ozs. " 5½ ozs. " ..	5	1 oz.	9
<i>Colognes.—Ordinary.</i>		1½ oz.	8½
1 and 2 drams	11	2 ozs.	8
½ oz. up to 1½ oz. weight ..	10	3 ozs.	7½
1 oz. " 2 ozs. " ..	9	4 ozs.	7
1½ oz. " 2½ ozs. " ..	8	<i>Medicals.—Round, Square, Octagon, or Oval.</i>	
2 ozs. " 3 ozs. " ..	7½	1 oz.	9
3 ozs. " 3½ ozs. " ..	6½	1½ oz. to 2 ozs.	8
		3 ozs.	7
		4 ozs.	6½

Weekly Wages and Hours in Various Districts.

The following Summary Tables show for various districts the nominal weekly rates of wages for a certain quantity of work, the proportion in which every £ of "overwork" money was divided among the various classes of workers, and the recognised hours of labour in 1899.

(A.) WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES.

Towns.	Weekly rate of Wages for a fixed number of Bottles.*				
	Men.			Boys.	
	Makers.	Blowers.	Gatherers.	Wetters-off.	Takers-in.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Northern Counties.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blaydon	33 0	31 0	26 0	9 6	8 6
Blyth	29 0	25 0	22 0	7 0	6 0
Seaham Harbour—					
Pale metal shop	33 0	31 0	26 0	8 0	7 0
Dark and turned bottles	32 0	28 6	28 6	7 3	6 3
Dark and unturned bottles blown in mould.	29 0	26 0	23 0	7 0	6 0

* In some districts this rate is guaranteed by the employer, and is paid whether the number is made or not; e.g., in the north of England, with the exception of Blaydon. In Lancashire workmen are guaranteed sufficient metal to enable them to make their daily wage.

(A.) WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES—*cont.*

Towns.	Weekly rate of Wages for a fixed number of Bottles.*				
	Men.			Boys.	
	Makers.	Blowers.	Gatherers.	Wetters-off.	Takers-in.
Northern Counties— <i>cont.</i>					
Southwick	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
†Sunderland	31 0	27 0	24 0	7 0	6 3
Yorkshire.					
Barnsley	34 6	32 6	27 6	10 0	9 0
Castleford				10 0	9 0
Conisbrough				9 6	8 0
Ferrybridge				—	—
Hunslet				9 0	8 6
Kilnburst				9 6	8 6
Masbrough				8 6	7 6
Stairfoot				10 0	9 0
Swinton				9 6	8 6
Thornhill Lees				9 6	8 6
Wakefield				9 6	8 6
Lancashire and Cheshire.					
Manchester	33 0	31 0	26 0	9 0	8 0
Newton-le-Willows					
St. Helens					
Warrington					
West Midland Counties.					
Brierley Hill	33 0	31 0	27 0	8 0	7 0
Bristol	37 0	34 0	30 6	10 0	8 0
London.					
London.. .. .	33 0	31 0	26 0	10 0	9 0
Monmouth.					
Newport	33 0	31 0	26 0	10 0	9 0
SCOTLAND.					
Alloa	33 0	31 0	23 0	10 0	8 0
Glasgow	30 0 and 33 0	27 0 and 30 0	21 0 and 24 0	9 0	7 0
Portobello	30 0	27 0	21 0	8 0	7 0
IRELAND.					
Dublin	36 3	28 9	21 3	—	—

* In some districts this rate is guaranteed by the employer, and is paid whether the number is made or not, *e.g.*, in the north of England, with the exception of Blaydon. In Lancashire workmen are guaranteed sufficient metal to enable them to make their daily wage.

† These are the rates for dark metal. The rates for pale metal are the same as in Yorkshire

(B.) DIVISION OF OVERWORK AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Towns	Division of Overwork per £.						Hours of Labour.*	
	Men.			Boys.		Total.	Hours worked per Day.	Days worked per Week.
	Mak-ers.	Blow-ers.	Gather-ers.	Wetters-off.	Takers-in.			
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
Northern Counties.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Blaydon	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0	9½	5
Blyth	7 7½	5 3½	4 3	1 6½	1 4	20 0	9½	5
Seaham Harbour— Pale metal shop ..	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0	9½	
Dark and turned bot- tles.	7 8½	5 4½	4 4½	1 4½	1 2½	20 0	9½	5
Dark and unturned bottles blown in mould.	8 6½	6 8	4 9½	—	—	20 0	9½	5
Southwick	8 6½	6 8	4 9½	—	—	20 0	9½	5
Sunderland								
Yorkshire.								
Barnsley	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0	9½	5
Castleford	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0		
Conisbrough†	7 6	7 6	3 4	1 8	1 8	21 8†		
Ferrybridge	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0		
Hunslet	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0		
Kilnhurst†	7 6	7 6	3 4	1 8	1 8	21 8		
Masbrough†	7 6	7 6	3 4	1 8	1 8	21 8†		
Swinton†	7 6	7 6	3 4	1 8	1 8	21 8†		
Thornhill Lees	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0		
Wakefield†	7 6	7 6	3 4	1 8	1 8	21 8†		
Lancashire and Cheshire.								
Manchester	8 2	6 2½	4 0½	0 10½	0 8½	20 0	10	5
Newton-le-Willows ..								
St. Helen's								
Warrington								
West Midland Counties.								
Brierley Hill‡	8 2	8 2	6 0	—	—	22 4	10	5
Bristol|| .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 8½ and 7½ on Sat.	5

* In districts where work is earned on on Saturdays, a full journey is made by commencing early in the morning, but where only five days per week are shown the employees do not work at all on Saturdays.

† These branches pay the wetter-off and taker-in an extra rate for overwork:—1s. 8d. instead of 10d. on the £1, which makes the total amount of 21s. 8d. In some cases young men wet-off and are paid 14s. or 15s. a week wages.

‡ At Brierley Hill, "overwork" is paid for at the rate of 22s. 4d. per journey of 5 gross of quarts. This sum is divided as shown in the table.

|| In Bristol, overwork is paid as journeys at following rates for five gross reputed bottles for either light or dark metals:—2 bottle makers, each 7s. 6d.; gatherer and blower, 6s. 4d.; wetter-off, 1s. 8d.; taker-in, 1s. 4d.

(B.) DIVISION OF OVERWORK AND HOURS OF LABOUR—*cont.*

Towns.	Division of Overwork per £.						Hours of Labour.*	
	Men.			Boys.		Total.	Hours worked per Day.	Days worked per Week.
	Mak-ers.	Blow-ers.	Gather-ers.	Wetters-off.	Takers-in.			
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>cont.</i>								
London.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
London (<i>see</i> page 257) ..	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0	9½	5
Monmouth.								
Newport	7 6	7 6	3 4	0 10	0 10	20 0	9½	5
SCOTLAND.								
Alloa	7 7½	5 8½	3 10	1 5	1 5	20 0	10½	5
Glasgow							8	5½
Portobello							8½	6½
							10½	5½
							9½	6½
IRELAND.								
Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	9½	6

GLASS BEVELLING.

This is essentially a piece trade. Shape work bevelling requires more skill than straight work, and in some cases is paid for at day rates, on account of the risk in cutting the mitres and scollops in the glass. Glass broken in bevelling is not paid for by the piece worker, who, however, loses the work he has put on it.

The statement of piece work prices for straight work regulates the London trade, which was mutually agreed upon by the Employers' Association and the National Plate Glass Bevelers' Trade Union, and came into operation in 1891.

The list, as well as that dealing with shapework, referred to later, is now subject to a reduction of 12½ per cent., the following agreement having been arrived at, at a conference between the Employers' Association and the Trade Union on February 4th, 1898.

Resolved that an all round reduction of 12½ per cent. be made on the 1891 Statement and Shape work, subject to the two following additions, namely:—

- (1.) Overtime to be worked, when the state of the work renders it necessary, but systematic overtime not to be allowed.
- (2.) In case of dispute, the work to be proceeded with, and the settlement to be referred to the Board of Arbitration, and Umpire, if necessary, whose decision shall be final.

* In districts where work is carried on on Saturdays, a full journey is made by commencing early in the morning, but where only five days per week are shown the employees do not work at all on Saturdays.

And the following conditions, namely :—

- (1.) That only those employers who are prepared to do their work in their own shops shall deduct 12½ per cent. off the 1891 Statement and Shape Work.
- (2.) That the Union Apprentice Rule be maintained.
- (3.) That the other conditions of the 1891 Statement remain as before.
- (4.) All work that the Union employers are unable to do to be sent out to Union shops.
- (5.) The reduction to take effect as and from Saturday morning the 12th February, 1898.

The following is the 1891 statement. Similar statements are in operation in most of the large industrial centres, though the trade is a comparatively small one, the union consisting of 600 members only.

Straight Work.

MINIMUM SCALE OF PIECE WORK PRICES.

$\frac{1}{2}$	} -inch bevel	1½d.	} per foot, up to and including 10 feet run and over 10 feet run, ½d. per foot extra.
$\frac{3}{8}$		1½d.	
$\frac{1}{2}$		2d.	
1		2½d.	
1½		3½d.	
1¾		3¾d.	

Over 1½-inch bevel, ½d. extra per ½ inch, up to 1½-inch bevel, for each foot up to and including 10 feet run : and over 10 feet run, ½d. per foot extra.

On any plate over 10 superficial feet ½d. per foot extra to be charged.

FOR POLISHED EDGES.

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick 1½d.	} per foot up to 10 feet run.
$\frac{3}{8}$ " " 2d.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " 2½d.	
Over ½ inch thick, a special price to be charged, or day work.	
Only the work done on lamp panes* to be charged for.	
All fractional parts of an inch, over ½ inch, to be reckoned an inch.	

No piecework statement of prices for shapework has been adopted by a conference of employers and workmen, but the following is the scale which has been in operation since 1890. This list must be read in connection with the agreement of 1898, printed above. In many cases an arrangement as to price is mutually arrived at before a job is commenced.

Shape Work.

MINIMUM SCALE OF PIECEWORK PRICES.

MITRES.

Mitres on ends of ordinary shapes.

Shoulders more than 1½ inch long, 1d. extra per 1 inch or fractional part to be charged, up to 4 inches ; over 4 inches a special price.

Up to ¾-inch bevel 5d. per mitre, up to 10 feet run (very small sizes 3d. and 4d.)

" " 6d. " over 10 feet run, to 12 feet run.

" " 8d. " " 12 " 14 "

Above ¾-inch bevel, 1d. per ½ inch extra, up to 1½-inch bevel. Above that a special price to be charged.

A special price to be charged for mitres on sides.

* Plate glass used in making lamps, such as public-house lamps—a cheap class of work

SCOLLOPS.

Scollops on Small Plates up to 18 inch by 14 inch.

Scollops up to 4 inch wide, $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bevel, 2 inch deep,	3½d.
" 6 " " " "	4½d.
" 9 " " " "	6d.
" 14 " " " "	8d.
" 18 " " " "	10d.

Above 2 inch deep, 1d. extra for every 1 inch, or fractional part thereof.

Sizes above 18 inch by 14 inch, on ends only.

Scollops up to 4 inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bevel, 1½ inch deep.	4½d.	} up to 10 feet run.
" 6 " " " "	5½d.	
" 8 " " " "	7d.	
" 10 " " " "	9d.	

Above 1½ inch deep, 1d. extra for every 1 inch deeper or fractional part thereof up to 4 inch deep, above that size a special price to be charged, or day work, as below.

Over 10 feet run and up to 12 feet run, 1d. per scollop extra.

" 12 " " 14 " an additional 1d. on the above scale.

Above $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bevel, 1d. per $\frac{1}{8}$ inch extra, up to 1¼-inch bevel. Above that, special price to be charged.

Scollops above 10 inch wide, 1d. per inch extra, and to rise in same proportion according to depth.

A special price to be charged for scollops on sides.

SERPENTINE TOPS.

			Doors.	
All sizes up to	7 × 5	4d.	Up to 10 feet run, 10d.	
"	12 × 9	6d.	per top.	
"	18 × 14	8d.	Over 10 feet and up to	
"	28 × 20	10d.	12 feet, 1s. per top.	
"	36 × 24	1s.	Over 12 feet and up to	
"	40 × 30	1s. 2d.	14 feet, 1s. 2d. per	
			top.	

Over 14 feet run to be classed as a special job, and to be done at the minimum rate of 10d. per hour; the shape worker to do the whole of the bevel on the plate (straight and shape), where practicable.

All shape plates to be measured square, independent of the shape work.

DOCK AND WATERSIDE LABOUR.

The majority of dock and waterside labourers engaged in unloading and loading ordinary cargoes are paid by the hour. Labourers, however, handling certain classes of goods are often paid by the piece, and in some districts elaborate piece lists have been agreed to for timber porters (or "deal runners"), corn porters, coal tippers, and trimmers, and other classes of labourers. These piece lists are too voluminous to print in full, but a few selected lists, or extracts from lists, are given below, which will serve to illustrate the methods by which the remuneration of this class of labourer is fixed.

Timber Porters—London.

The work of landing, sorting, and piling timber and delivering it into barges or land carriage in the Surrey Docks is performed by gangs of labourers consisting of (1) contractors who take the work at a piece price, (2) day labourers (termed "strappers") who are employed by the contractors at a time rate of 1s. per hour. The gangs consist of a varying number of men, according to the size of the vessel and other conditions. The contract piece rates (which are for labour only) are settled every year between the representatives of the men

and the Dock Company. The following list of piece rates in force is dated April, 1898. The terms used are for the most part easily understood and require no detailed explanation.

RATES PAID BY THE COMPANY FOR THE FOLLOWING WORK IN THE SURREY COMMERCIAL DOCKS.

	Land- ing, Sorting, Piling, and placing under cover when re- quired.	Deliv- ery into Barges or Land Car- riage.	Re- piling, &c.	Extra Distance beyond 200 ft.	
				Land- ing.	Deliver- ing.
Deals, planks, battens, and ends, 3 inches and under, at per Petersburg standard hundred, viz., 120 pieces of 12 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 inches.	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 6
Deals, planks, battens, and ends, 5 inches and upwards in thickness } at per Peters- burg standard hundred. }	2 10	1 9	1 6	1 0	0 6
Deals, planks, battens and ends, 4 inches in thickness } Do.	2 7	1 6	1 4	1 0	0 6
Deals, planks, battens and ends, hemlock and hackmatac } Do.	3 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 6
Scantling, 6 inches and under in width } Do.	3 3	1 8	1 4	1 0	0 6
Scantling, 6 inches and under in width, hemlock and hackmatac } Do.	3 3	1 9	1 6	1 2	0 7
Boards and board ends, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and under } Do.	3 4	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 6
Boards and board ends, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and under, hemlock and hackmatac } Do.	4 0	2 0	1 10	1 2	0 7
Boards and board ends, rough, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and under in width } Do.	4 0	1 10	1 10	1 0	0 6
Boards and board ends, prepared } Do.	3 4	1 6	1 6	1 0	0 6
Boards and board ends, prepared, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and under in width } Do.	3 10	1 8	1 8	1 0	0 6
Boards and board ends, stocking out } Do.	—	—	2 1	—	—
Boards and board ends, rough, stocking out, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and under in width } Do.	—	—	2 4	—	—
Extra when taken from railway trucks } Do.	0 3	1 0	—	—	—
Sorting deals, battens, &c. } Do.	—	—	0 7	—	—
Sticking deals, battens, and boards, 2 sticks } at per 120 pieces all round }	—	—	1 2	—	—
Sticking deals, battens, and boards, 3 sticks } Do.	—	—	1 7	—	—
Architraves and mouldings, in cases or bundles } per load of 50 feet }	1 0	0 9	0 7	0 4	0 3
Stick mouldings } at per 120 bundles }	—	—	1 2	—	—
Deck deals, 25 feet and upwards in length, not exceeding 3 inches, at per Petersburg standard hundred, viz., 120 pieces of 12 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 inches.	2 10	2 6	1 6	1 1	0 7
Deck deals, 25 feet and upwards in length, exceeding 3 inches, at per Petersburg standard hundred, viz., 120 pieces of 12 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 inches.	3 3	2 9	1 7	1 2	0 7
Pitch pine and Oregon pine deals, 4 inches in thickness, 20 feet and upwards in length, or 5 inches and upwards in thickness of all lengths, per Petersburg standard hundred, viz., 120 pieces of 12 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 inches.	4 4	3 1	2 0	1 6	0 9
Pitch pine and Oregon pine deals, under 4 inches in thickness, 20 feet and upwards in length, at per Petersburg standard hundred, viz., 120 pieces of 12 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 inches.	3 7	2 10	1 10	1 2	0 7

		Land- ing, Sorting, Piling, and placing under cover when re- quired.	Del- ivery into Barges or Land Car- riage.	Re- piling, &c.	Extra Distance beyond 200 ft.	
					Land- ing.	Deliver- ing.
Pitch pine and Oregon pine deals, 4 inches and under in thickness and under 20 feet in length	at per Petersburg standard hundred }	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 2	1 9	1 4	1 1	0 7		
Pitch pine boards	Do.	4 4	2 0	2 0	1 2	0 7
Pitch pine boards, stocking out	Do.	—	—	2 8	—	—
Pitch pine boards, scantling, 6 inches and under in width and 19 feet and under in length	Do.	4 0	1 9	1 4	1 1	0 7
Sticking pitch pine, Oregon pine, and deck deals with 2 sticks	per 120 pieces } all round }	—	—	1 2	—	—
Sticking pitch pine, Oregon pine, and deck deals with 3 sticks	Do.	—	—	1 7	—	—
Selecting deck deals, 25 feet and upwards, pitch pine and Oregon pine deals 20 feet and upwards in length, of any width or thickness, at per Petersburg standard hundred, viz., 120 pieces of 12 foot 1½ by 11 inches.		—	—	0 9	—	—
Fir timber and balk, 7 inches and under 9 inches square	per load of 50 feet }	1 0	0 10	0 6	0 5	0 4
Railway sleepers exceeding 5 feet cube each	Do.	0 11	0 9	0 5½	0 5	0 3
Fir timber and balk, 6 inches and under, and railway sleepers under 5 feet cube	Do.	—	—	—	—	—
Balk, landed by steam crane, 2d. off above rates	Do.	—	—	0 4	—	—
Extra on balk landed from rafts, without crane	Do.	1 6	1 1	0 9	—	—
Jarrah and Karri	Do.	0 8	0 7	0 6	—	—
Hardwood, timber and plank, by steam crane and steam traveller, commer- cial warehouses	Do.	1 0	0 10	0 6	—	—
Hardwood, timber and plank, without steam crane or traveller, commer- cial warehouses	Do.	1 2	1 0	0 8	—	—
Hardwood, timber and plank	Do.	1 2	1 0	0 8	—	—
Hardwood, timber and plank, Baltic gantry	Do.	0 6	0 6	0 3	—	—
Hardwood, boards	Do.	1 5	1 0	0 8	0 5	0 3
Floated timber per crane to carriage or open craft	Fir or pine (hydraulic) }	—	0 3	—	—	—
Floated timber per crane to carriage or open craft	Fir or pine (hand crane) }	—	0 6	—	—	—
Floated timber per crane to carriage or open craft	elm, ash, and pitch pine (hydraulic) }	—	0 4	—	—	—
Floated timber per crane to carriage or open craft	elm, ash, and pitch pine (hand crane) }	—	0 7	—	—	—
Do. If delivered to decked or partly decked vessels		—	—	0 9	—	—
Pailings reduced to the mille of 4½ ft. ¾ ins. by 3 ins.		2 2	1 5	1 1	0 11	0 6
Fir staves loose, 28 ins. ¼ by 4, per 1,200 (large or small size in proportion).		1 3	1 1	—	0 6	0
Do. Extra for sorting for widths and thickness, exceeding 2 sorts.		—	—	0 6	—	—
Pantile laths (in bundles), reduced to the Petersburg standard hundred.		4 0	2 6	2 0	1 6	0 7
Do. (tying into bundles) ..per bundle		—	—	0 0½	—	—

	Land- ing, Sorting, Piling, and placing under cover when re- quired.	Deliv- ery into Barges or Land Car- riage.	Re- piling, &c.	Extra Distance beyond 200 ft.	
				Land- ing.	Deliver- ing.
Treenails and wedges, 2 ft. and under, at per 1,200 pieces.	s. d. 1 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. —	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 4
Do. above 2ft. and under 3 ft. long	—	—	—	—	—
Do. above 2 ft. and about 3 ft. long	—	—	—	—	—
Billets or rough hickory handspikes ..	at per 120 pieces 1 7	1 3	—	0 8	0 6
Handspikes and pit props ..	Do. 1 7	1 3	—	0 8	0 6
Spars, round butts ..	Do. 14 6	11 0	7 3	6 3	4 1
Do. 4 ins. and under 6 ins., above 22 ft. in length	Do. 11 6	9 0	5 9	4 11	3 4
Do. 4 ins. and under 6 ins., 22 ft. and under	Do. 8 6	6 6	4 3	3 8	2 5
Do. under 4 ins., above 22 ft. in length	Do. 5 6	4 6	2 9	2 4	1 8
Do. under 4 ins., 22 ft. and under	Do. 4 6	3 6	2 3	1 11	1 4
Rickers, 24 ft. to 32 ft. long	Do. 2 7	2 1	1 3	1 1	0 9
Do. under 24 ft. long	Do. 1 11	1 5	0 11	0 10	0 6
Rough Oars, 24 ft. and upwards ..	Do. 5 6	4 6	2 9	2 4	1 8
Do. under 24 ft. ..	Do. 4 6	3 6	2 3	1 11	1 4
Spokes and felloes .. at per 1,200 pieces	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 5
Oars (Ash), dressed, under 24 ft. long at per 120 pieces.	1 11	1 5	0 11	0 10	0 6
Lathwood .. at per cubic fathom	2 10	1 10	—	1 2	0 7
Framing at landing or on delivery ..	Do. —	—	1 10	—	—
Sashwood, not exceeding 5 ft. long, and not exceeding 3 ins. square, at per 1,200 pieces.	4 6	3 3	2 3	1 11	1 3
Laths, per standard of 4 ft. in length, in bundles of 100 each, at per 120 bundles.	2 2	1 6	1 1	0 11	0 7
Do. tying into bundles of 100 each, at per bundle.	—	—	0 0½	—	—
Spade handles, per 1,200 ..	3 6	3 0	1 9	1 6	1 1
Broom handles, in cases or bundles, at per load of 50 ft.	1 2	0 10	0 6	0 4	0 3
Do. tying into bundles, at per bundle.	—	—	0 0½	—	—
Doors, 7 feet in length (other sizes in proportion) .. each	0 0½	0 0½	—	—	—
Pine butts, of regular lengths, same as deals ..	—	—	—	—	—
Deal and board ends, 5 feet and under in length, and firewood	6 0	2 9	2 0	1 6	1 0
Framing at landing or on delivery do.	—	—	2 9	—	—
Extra on cargoes of battens, if more than 14 parcels, at per Petersburg standard.	—	—	0 2	—	—
Marking timber and deals (for delivery) .. per 120 pieces	—	—	1 0	—	—
Uncovering or covering square piles of deals .. (when ordered)	—	—	0 10	—	—
Uncovering or covering Bristol piles of deals, 3 to 4 pieces wide ..	Do. —	—	0 4	—	—
Uncovering or covering Bristol piles of deals, 6 pieces wide and upwards ..	Do. —	—	0 6	—	—
Uncovering or covering square piles of deal ends ..	Do. —	—	0 5	—	—
Uncovering or covering Bristol piles of deal ends, 3 to 5 pieces wide ..	Do. —	—	0 2	—	—
Uncovering or covering Bristol piles of deal ends, 6 pieces wide and upwards ..	Do. —	—	0 3	—	—
Deals, battens, &c., delivered direct from quay to craft, at per Petersburg standard hundred of 120 pieces of 12 feet 1½ by 11 inches.	—	1 7	—	—	—
Deals, battens, &c., when stocked out and sorted for size or quality before delivery, at per Petersburg standard hundred of 120 pieces of 12 feet 1½ by 11 inches.	—	2 0	—	—	—

STAVES.

		Landing and Piling.	Delivery into Barges or Land Carriage.	Repiling
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Baltic and Hambro', 10-4ths and up- wards reduced to 3 in. pipe	at 1,200 pieces	14 0	9 6	7 0
Do. under 10-4ths and upwards re- duced to 3 in. pipe	Do.	14 0	9 6	7
Barrel staves (7-4 and under)	Do.	4 5	3 0	—
Quebec, reduced to 1½ in. standard pipe, as customary	Do.	15 0	8 6	—
United States Staves, as customary	Do.	17 0	9 6	—
Quebec, West India puncheon wine pipe, of the usual description 3 for 1	Do.	15 0	8 6	—
Bosnia, under 2 inches in thickness, 35 inches and under	Do.	3 11	2 9	—
Do. do. 36 to 48 inches	Do.	4 5	3 0	—
Do. do. 49 to 60 inches	Do.	4 8	3 3	—
Do. do. 61 to 72 inches	Do.	4 11	3 9	—
Do. 2 inches and upwards in thickness, } 35 inches and under	Do.	4 8	3 6	—
Do. do. 36 to 48 inches	Do.	5 1	3 11	—
Do. do. 49 to 60 inches	Do.	5 5	4 0	—
Do. do. 61 to 72 inches	Do.	5 8	4 3	—
Repiling or Rummaging, not otherwise specified, one-half landing price.				
Extra when sorted for fourths or marks—				
Baltic Staves, if 2 sorts or marks	at per 1,200 pieces	1 1	—	—
Do. 3 and 4 do.	Do.	1 8	—	—
Do. 5 and 6 do.	Do.	2 1	—	—
Do. 7 and 8 do.	Do.	2 6	—	—
Do. 9 and 10 do.	Do.	3 3	—	—
Do. 11 and upwards	Do.	3 8	—	—

CONDITIONS.

1.—These prices include all necessary implements and gear, also laying proper dunnage and covering at piling.

2.—In measuring distance for steamers, one-sixth of the length of vessel to be deducted. Men to choose which end. The length of the bulk on the quay to be measured, then from the end selected by the gang one-sixth of the entire length to be deducted, and from that point allowing half the width of the quay for the turn of all goods. Carried down the alley the measurement is to be taken.

3.—In stocking out upon the quay the measurement for the run to be taken from the same point, and the same allowance made for width of quay.

4.—No turn allowed on goods carried down the alley after being stocked out.

5.—Exceeding 300 feet double the amount allowed for extra distance.

6.—Goods landed X craft 40 feet allowed in measuring distance.

7.—When goods are landed from craft across the main road of the yard, that 5s. be allowed for each or part of day from commencement of job.

8.—Landing from craft. That 3d. per standard extra be allowed upon all prices mentioned upon list.

9.—Landing cargoes without a specification. That 1s. per standard extra be allowed upon all prices mentioned upon list.

10.—Landing cargoes over 700 standard discharged upon quay, 4d. per standard extra on the quantity over 700 standard.

11.—Repiling to make room for Cargo Landing, 2d. per standard extra be allowed upon prices mentioned upon list.

12.—Repiling when not specified to be paid half landing rate.

13.—That in the event of Laths and Slating Battens coming loose in cargo, or broken in discharging, the Company to provide men to tie them into bundles.

14.—When delivering wood goods to vehicles, extra distance to be measured from pile to cart.

15.—For all wood goods landed, delivered or stocked out, the contractors to deduct one penny per Petersburg standard. Repiling, $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per standard.

16.—All wool goods paid by the load landed, delivered, or repiled, $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per load be deducted.

17.—For all staves paid by the mille the contractor to deduct 1s. per mille for landing, delivery or repiling.

Corn Porters—London.

The labourers employed in the work of unloading corn in the Millwall Docks are paid under a piece system. They work in gangs,* and arrangements are provided for in the working rules published by the Dockers' Union for the equalisation of work, by rotation of gangs. The money is equally divided among the members of the gang.

The work of unloading corn is considerably affected by the introduction of machinery, and consequently three sets of rates are provided:—

- (1.) For "overside" (or manual work),
- (2.) For "hopper" work,
- (3.) For "skip" work,

the hoppers and skips being mechanical arrangements which diminish the amount of manual labour required.

Cargoes of grain are further divided into "heavy" and "light" labour, viz., cargoes offering special difficulties owing to the awkward position of the hold or other reasons, and ordinary "clean" cargoes. There are also slight differences in piece rates according as a hand or steam winch is employed, or according as the corn is loose in the hold or contained in sacks. It will be noticed that the list also provides for cotton seed which is handled by corn porters.

RATES of PAY per 100 quarters.

(The work includes bushelling in the ship's hold, winching-up, and landing into lighters.)

	s.	d.
Overside.—Heavy labour, hand winch	17	4
Do. do. steam	16	1
Do. Light labour	15	3
Hopper work.—Heavy labour, sack work	7	0
Do. do. loose	6	9
Do. Light labour, sack work	5	6
Do. do. loose	5	3
Do. Cotton seed	9	0
Cotton seed overside.—Loose or sack work, per ton	1	1
White cotton seed	1	2
Skip, sack work, per 100 qrs.	1	4

Skip, loose, day work, 6d. per hour, with an allowance of 1s. per man on 800 qrs. and 4d. per man for each 100 qrs. or part thereof over the 800 qrs., and allowance to be paid in proportion to time worked.

The above rates are increased for work after 6 p.m. as follows, i.e., by an additional halfpenny per qr. work.

Double rates are paid for work during meal times.

* Six men are employed in a gang for light work and seven for heavy work.

Coal Trimmers and Tippers—Cardiff and Newport.

The prices paid at Cardiff and Newport for "tipping" and "trimming" coal, *i.e.*, for tipping coal into the bunkers of steamers (for fuel) or into the holds of steamers and sailing vessels (for cargo), and "trimming" or distributing it evenly in the holds and bunkers, are regulated by piece lists, dated December, 1890, and March, 1893, respectively.

In the majority of vessels "trimming" is done by manual labour, but a certain number of steamers possess "self-trimming" arrangements which automatically distribute the coal as it is tipped into the hold, and so dispense with labour. There are accordingly two price lists, (1) for ordinary vessels, (2) for "self-trimming" steamers.

The lists for Cardiff and Newport are generally similar as regards the arrangement and the rates paid.

The full list of prices for ordinary vessels at Newport is given below. The overtime rates in the district take the form of the addition to the tonnage rates of a "bonus" per man, as follows:—

If working up to 10 p.m.	...	...	...	1s.
" " 12 p.m.	...	...	...	2s.
" after " ...	...	...	...	3s.

CHARGES FOR TRIMMING AND TIPPING COAL AND COKE.

SAILING VESSELS.

Side Bunkers.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
One deck ...	...	...	...	...	0	5½	per ton.
Two decks ...	...	...	...	...	0	7¾	"
Three decks ...	...	...	...	...	0	10½	"
Four decks ...	...	...	...	...	1	1¾	"

All bunker coal tipped into reserves and thwartships to pay:—

One deck ...	...	...	...	...	3½	"
Two decks ...	...	...	...	...	4½	"
Three decks ...	...	...	...	...	5½	"
Four decks ...	...	...	...	...	6½	"

Bridge and all other decks to count.

If the thwart bunker hatchway cannot be used, and the coal has to be passed through the side bunker hatch, the rate shall be according to side bunker price.

All bunker coal wheeled, to pay 4*d.* per ton extra on the quantity so wheeled.

If the shute cannot be put on the ship properly on account of the height or otherwise, and the coal has to be kicked out of the shute, for all coal so worked, fixed charge 2*d.* per ton.

Cargoes tipped into Holds.

1 Deck Steamers:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	2½ <i>d.</i>	per ton.
" two hatchways are used	...	3½ <i>d.</i>	"
" one hatchway only is used	...	3½ <i>d.</i>	"

1½ Deck Steamers:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	3 <i>d.</i>	per ton.
" two hatchways are used	...	3½ <i>d.</i>	"
" one hatchway only is used	...	4 <i>d.</i>	"

*Cargoes tipped into Holds—cont.***2 Deck Steamers:—**

When three or more hatchways are used	...	3½d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	4d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	4½d. „

2½ Deck Steamers:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	4½d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	4¾d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	5¼d. „

3 Deck Steamers:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	4¾d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	5½d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	6d. „

3½ Deck Steamers:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	5½d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	5¾d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	6½d. „

4 Deck Steamers:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	5¾d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	6½d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	6¾d. „

Small coal to pay the same as large.

All decks to count, whether the hatchways are cased round or not.

When coals are tipped into a tank, the tank to be always counted as a deck.

SAILING VESSELS.

All vessels under 200 tons cargo to pay 3d. per ton. All available hatchways must be used, otherwise the ship will be charged according to the number of hatchways used.

All vessels over 200 tons and under 1,000 tons burthen:—

1 Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	2¾d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	3½d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	3¾d. „

1½ Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	3d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	3½d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	4d. „

2 Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	3½d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	4d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	4½d. „

2½ Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	4½d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	4¾d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	5½d. „

All vessels over 1,000 tons burthen to pay:—

1 Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	3¾d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	4½d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	4¾d. „

1½ Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	4d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	4½d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	5d. „

2 Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	...	4½d. per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	...	5d. „
„ one hatchway only is used	...	5½d. „

SAILING VESSELS—*cont.***2½ Deck Vessels:—**

When three or more hatchways are used	... 5½ <i>d.</i> per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	... 5¼ <i>d.</i> „
„ one hatchway only is used	... 6¼ <i>d.</i> „

3 Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	... 5¾ <i>d.</i> per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	... 6¼ <i>d.</i> „
„ one hatchway only is used	... 7 <i>d.</i> „

3½ Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	... 6¼ <i>d.</i> per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	... 6¾ <i>d.</i> „
„ one hatchway only is used	... 7½ <i>d.</i> „

4 Deck Vessels:—

When three or more hatchways are used	... 6¾ <i>d.</i> per ton.
„ two hatchways are used	... 7¼ <i>d.</i> „
„ one hatchway only is used	... 8 <i>d.</i> „

All decks to count, whether the hatchways are cased round or not.
Small coal to pay the same as large.

The following particulars apply to both steam and sailing vessels:—

SCREENING.

7½*d.* per ton on the quantity of small coal landed.

COKE TARIFF.

For vessels under 1,000 tons burthen:—

1 deck	... 7¾ <i>d.</i> per ton.
1½ „	... 8½ <i>d.</i> „
2 „	... 9 <i>d.</i> „

For vessels over 1,000 tons burthen:—

1 deck	... 8¾ <i>d.</i> per ton.
1½ „	... 9¾ <i>d.</i> „
2 „	... 9¾ <i>d.</i> „
2½ „	... 10¼ <i>d.</i> „
3 „	... 10¾ <i>d.</i> „

This coke tariff applies to vessels capable of carrying 1,000 tons of coal or other cargo, and not to the actual amount of coke shipped.

All decks to count, whether the hatchways are cased round or not.

All available hatches, both in sailing vessels and steamers, to be used.

VESSELS PARTLY LOADED.

When a vessel is partly loaded with coals and the coals have to be levelled throughout in order to take in coke or other cargo, 3*d.* per ton for levelling must be paid on one-third of the whole quantity shipped in addition to the tariff; but if a small quantity only has to be levelled, 3*d.* per ton must be paid on the quantity so levelled.

All coals on board as cargo, in steam and sailing vessels coming into port, to pay the same rate as above tariff.

All vessels having on board iron, fuel, or any other goods as part cargo, to pay 1½*d.* per ton in addition to the tariff for all coals taken on board, but only in case the iron, fuel, and other goods exceed one-third of the cargo.

All vessels having bulkheads, either temporary or stationary, causing extra labour, to pay ¼*d.* per ton extra for all cargo going in the end of such vessels where such bulkhead is situated.

LEAVING OFF WORK.

All work to cease at 5 p.m. on Saturdays, but if the vessel can be finished by 11 p.m. this to be done, but nothing to be started after 5 p.m.

All work to re-commence at 7 a.m. on Mondays.

All extra work not included in this tariff to be paid for by agreement as may be decided by the Conciliation Committee.

SELF-TRIMMING STEAMERS.

The prices paid for tipping in self-trimming steamers depend on the size and shape of the steamer, and the printed list enumerates all the steamers with "self-trimmers," giving a special price for each. The prices paid go solely to the tippers, who work in gangs of about 10, and do not include any charge for gear, &c. An overtime rate is in force, as in the case of the previous list. Rates for new self-trimming steamers are in general fixed by a joint committee of the employers and men.

The following extract from the list will be sufficient to show its general character:—

	£	s.	d.	
Advance ...	10	0	0	bunkers included.
Alassio ...	10	0	0	and full bunker price.
Ambient ...	8	0	0	bunkers included.
Alice Depeaux ...	7	0	0	and side bunkers to be paid for.
Ashdene ...	6	3	0	and full bunker price (7½d.).
Allendale...	5	0	0	bunkers included.

It will be seen that the lump-price includes the filling of bunkers in some cases, but not in others where the full tonnage rate for bunkers (*see* previous list) is to be added.

Stevedores at Cardiff.

The following is a summary of the piece rates agreed upon at Cardiff in 1897 for stevedores, following on a dispute which occurred in that year, the number of men constituting a gang being given in the second column. The agreement is signed on behalf of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union, as representing the stevedores' men, and by the master stevedores.

The standard referred to is 165 cubic feet, and the load 50 cubic feet:—

	Number of men in a gang.	Price paid.
1. Steamers discharging deals	6	1s. 10d. per standard.
2. Steamers discharging timber	5	1½d. per load per man.
3. Sailing ships discharging deals without the use of ports.	7	2s. 9d. per standard.
4. Sailing ships discharging deals with the use of ports.	6	2s. 3d. per standard.
5. Steamers discharging sleepers	5	1½d. per load per man.
6. Steamers discharging lathwood	5	<div> <div>3s. 6d. per fathom</div> <div>dumped ashore.</div> <div>5s. per fathom to be fathomed on deck.</div> </div>

Overtime at the rate of 6d. per hour until 10 p.m., after 10 p.m. 5s. per night each man.

General Dock Labour—Swansea.

The scale of piece prices for unloading various classes of goods in force in Swansea was agreed to by representative employers and employed in June, 1890. The following extracts will give an idea of the principal features of the scale. It will be seen that the overtime arrangements are similar to those in force in the coal department at Newport.

PIG IRON, IRON ORE, &c.*

- Iron ore, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 Pig iron, tin plate bars and blooms, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 Rails, old or new; iron, old or new (discharging or loading); scrap iron; ends of rails, and sulphur, $6d.$ per ton.
 Lacalle (rough or fine), and pyrites, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 Bunker coal from truck to ship, $6d.$ per ton.
 Calamine in barges, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton; in ships for six men, $9d.$
 Pitwood, slinging in the hold, $6d.$ per ton; bunkers and alleyways, $1s.$ per ton; stowing in trucks, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 Potsherds and flue dust, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 Loading rails or tin plate bars, by hand, $1s.$ per ton.
 Bunker hatches with any kind of ore, $3d.$ per ton extra.
 If required to come out to meet a ship and she does not turn up, $2s.$ per man.
 Tin-plate bars dumped in, $6d.$ per ton.
 Clay (Belgium) or fireclay, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 Ballast kilson ship, $1d.$ per ton extra, with over one kilson.
 Pig lead, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
 If waiting for trucks or any other cause by night, each man to be paid $6d.$ per hour.
 If required to work after 4 o'clock on Saturdays, $1s.$ per hour per man.

With Hydraulic Crane.

	Rate of Wages. Per Ton.
Stowing tinplates	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$
With no responsibility of breakage.	
Stowing iron (old or new)	$6d.$
Stowing bricks (loose)	$6d.$
Discharging London and other boats (board and shore) to enable us to work two additional men	$8d.$
All other cargoes not above mentioned and worked by crane... ..	$4d.$

Steam Winch or Crane over side.

When we have nothing to do with lighter	$7\frac{1}{2}d.$
Handing copper from the side	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$
If required to be trimmed	$2d.$
Discharging arsenic from rail of vessel to wharf... ..	$3d.$
Discharging "Batoum cargoes," consisting of oil, pitch, ore, &c., (board and shore)	$1s. 2d.$

Overtime.

From 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.	$1s.$ per man extra.
From 8.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m.	$2s.$ "
If required to work all night	$3s.$ "
If required to work after 4.0 p.m. on Saturday	$1s.$ per hour per man extra.

The day to commence at 6.0 p.m. and terminate at 6.0 p.m., with the exception of Saturday, which will terminate at 4.0 p.m.

COPPER AND SILVER ORE DEPARTMENT.

	Rate of Wages Per Man.
Discharging all kinds of copper or silver ores	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton.
" copper precipitate	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ "
" sulphur ore	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ "
" calamine (burnt)	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ "
" " (raw)	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ "
" copper bars	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ "
" brimstone	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ "

* Employees harbour trust contractor.

COPPER AND SILVER ORE DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

	Rate of Wages per Man.
Weighing off copper or silver ores	1 <i>d.</i> per 20 cwt.
„ copper precipitate	1 <i>d.</i> per ton.
„ calamine (burnt)	1 <i>d.</i> „
„ „ (raw)	1 <i>d.</i> „
„ copper bars	1 <i>d.</i> „
Loading copper bars (six men to be employed)	1 <i>d.</i> „
Crushing copper and silver ores (men to be employed)	1 <i>d.</i> „
Discharging nitrate of soda	1 <i>d.</i> „
„ saltpetre	1 <i>d.</i> „
Cutting piles of copper or silver ores (six men to be employed) 0 0½	per ton.
If required to be closed	0 0½ „
Sampling copper ore	1 0 per lot.*
„ silver ore	1 6 „
„ copper matter	2 0 „
Turning silver ore	0 2 per ton.

BOARD WORK.

	Rate of Wages.
Stowing tinplates	3½ <i>d.</i> with no responsibility.
„ iron (old and new)	6 <i>d.</i>
„ bricks	6 <i>d.</i>
Steam winch work, board and shore, or out of lighters	10 <i>d.</i>

The day to commence at 6.0 a.m. and terminate at 6.0 p.m., with the exception of Saturday, which will terminate at 4.0 p.m.

DEAL CARRIERS.

List of Prices Paid for carrying Deals, Flooring Boards, &c.

Day work rate, 7*s.* per day. All overtime to be paid at the rate of 1*s.* per hour.

Hours of working, 6.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m., and 1.0 p.m. Saturdays.

	Rate. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
For spruce deals received from ships' side and assorted on yard, per standard	3 0
For spruce deals loaded into carts, and stacked on yard, per standard	3 6
For birch planking received from ships' side and assorted on yard, per standard	3 9
For flooring boards loaded into carts, and assorted in sheds, per standard	4 6

BATTENS.

Under 2½ inches to be paid at the rate of flooring boards.

BASKET AND CHAIR MAKING.

Piece lists for basket and chair making exist in one or two centres. The list in the London district is the result of a revision of the previous list of 1877, undertaken by a Committee of the London Union of Journeymen Basket Makers, and accepted by a General Meeting on June 8th, 1896. Several additional lists for various sections of the trade had been in operation concurrently with the list of 1877, and the new list which takes these into account is of considerably greater bulk. The revised list is stated to have been generally accepted and to be in operation in the majority of London shops. It makes up a

* Said to be about ½-cwt.

book of 144 pages. The system on which the list is made up is illustrated by the tables given below, which show the prices for some of the more important classes manufactured in London.

Of other lists in operation, that at Birmingham is the most important known to the department. It is similar in construction to the London list, and has been in operation for the last twenty years. In April, 1899, it was revised, the alterations made being stated to have resulted in an advance of 10 per cent. in the earnings of those paid by it.

The first three columns of the first list give the dimensions in inches of the length and width of the bottom and the depth, the next two columns give the number of sticks in the bottom and cover, and the next two columns the number of stakes or upright rods in the side and ends.

The word "rand" is applied to a certain special kind of stroke in weaving close basket work, the corresponding term for open basket work being "fitch." The "up-set" is the first round worked in making the side of a basket after fixing the "stakes" or upright rods into the bottom. It is so called from the fact that it serves to set up the stakes in their proper positions. "Waling" is a term applied to a ridge formed by working three or more rods alternately. The letters L, W, and D mean length, width, and depth, and the letters B and C bottom and cover respectively, whilst S and E stand for side and end.

London Basket Makers.

Travellers' Hampers (Fine Randed).

Inches.			Sticks.		Stakes.		No. of inches in Basket.	Price.	Price per foot.
L.B.	W.B.	D.	B.	C.	S.	E.		s. d.	s. d.
26	17	17	12	11	17	10	60	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
28	18	18	13	12	18	11	64	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7
29	19	19	13	12	18	11	67	10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7
*32	23	12	14	14	20	13	67	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8
*36	20	13	16	12	22	13	69	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9
†36	22	26	16	14	22	14	84	15 10	0 9

* Under depth, deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per inch for each inch less in depth than width of bottom.

† Over depth, add 1d. per inch for each inch more in depth than width of bottom.

Seven rounds of upsetting to all sizes; one centre wale, rope handle at each end, tops of randing inside, bottoms made short way, two rounds of top waling, two strap holes in front, one hasp and noose, not footed; pegs driven down for handles, one penny per set.

Hinges to cover, up to and including 30 ins. long, two; above 30 ins. long, three.

Price extra for registered iron, threepence.

Price extra for hazel sticks worked in covers:—first three sizes, threepence; three larger sizes, fourpence.

Price for extra depth.

One penny per inch to be paid for every inch of depth over and above the width of the bottom for the first six inches of such extra depth, and one

penny halfpenny per inch extra for every additional inch above six inches of extra depth.

If made less in depth than the width of bottom, to be three-farthings per inch less for each and every inch less in depth than width of the bottom.

The above list provides, as will be seen, only for certain sizes, but the list is extended in this and in many similar cases by means of a "scale of inches" The following scale gives the prices to be paid for other sizes, the number of inches in the first column being the result of adding together the length, width and depth of the hamper.

Inches.	Price.	Inches.	Price.	Inches.	Price.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
60	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	12 0	88	17 0
61	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	12 4	89	17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
62	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	12 8	90	17 9
63	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	13 0	91	18 2
64	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	13 4	92	18 7
65	9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	13 8	93	19 0
66	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	14 0	94	19 5
67	10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	19 10
68	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	14 9	96	20 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
69	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	20 9
70	10 10	84	15 6	98	21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
71	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	21 8
72	11 5	86	16 3	100	22 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
73	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Price with one hasp and noose, not footed.

The next table, giving prices for "stone bottle casing," will be easily understood with the aid of the above explanations. The first column of figures gives the number of sticks in the bottom, the second the number of *pairs* of stakes. The "foot" is a term applied to any basket-work structure, generally a rim, which raises the bottom of the basket from the ground. "Slewed" work is a term applied to coarse weaving in which more than one rod is worked at a time in each stroke.

Stone Bottle Casing (Coarse Slewed).

Gallons.	Stakes.		Price.		Extra for		
	B Sticks.	Prs.	To Shoulder.	To Neck.	Foot-ing.	Cane Foot-ing.	Tap Holes.
			s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.
Half	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
One	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Four	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Five	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Six	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Seven	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Eight	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	1 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Nine	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	1 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Ten	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 3	3	—	—

Two rounds of upsetting all sizes.

The half, one, two, and three gallons, with one single rod handle; all larger sizes to have one double rod handle.

Bottles, with handles cased up to the neck, to be one penny more than the above prices.

If cased fine or strong, to be paid for extra.

Cane bottoms to sizes less than three gallons the same price as rod bottoms.

Cane bottoms to the three and four gallons, one farthing each extra; all larger sizes, one halfpenny each extra.

Capsule Nose Bottles, threepence per dozen extra. Cutting off old cases, sixpence per dozen.

The three following Tables relate to baskets used by market-gardeners.

With regard to the first tables (for cabbage crates), the following explanations are required:—

The letters L, B, &c., have the same meaning as in the first table, and the letter T stands for top.

“Layers” are rods put across bottom crosswise. The column headed “open at end” gives the number of rods at the ends of the bottom which are opened out so as to make the rounded oval ends. A “bye-stake” is a stake inserted between two stakes but not fixed in the bottom. A “bye-stick” is the same with the exception that it is stouter (a two-yearling red or split hazel stick).

Gardeners' Work—Oval.

CABBAGE CRATE (THREE FITCHES).

Inches.					Layers.	Open at End.	Stakes. Pairs.	Price.
LB 25	WB 18	LT 37	WT 26	Deep 28½	B 4	3	16	s. d. 2 7

Six rounds of upsetting, no wale on the first fitch, a wale on second fitch, five rounds of top waling, with two single-stakes at each side, full bye-staked at the sides, half bye-staked at the ends, four handles on border, footed.

If made with two fitches, with seven inches of slewing on the first fitch, and a wale on the slewing, price 2s. 10d.

Cabbage Crates made with slewed bottoms, one penny less. Extra for wale on foot, or wale extra on fitch, one penny.

LIGHT CABBAGE CRATE (TWO FITCHES).

Inches.					Layers.	Open at End.	Stakes. Pairs.	Price.
LB 26 28	WB 17 18	LT 36 36	WT 24 25	Deep. 30 32	B 4 4	2 2	14 14	s. d. 2 5 2 6

Six rounds of upsetting, seven inches of slewing on the first fitch, a wale on the slewing, four rounds of top waling.

Slewed bottoms, six bands on the bottom and eight on the border, 15 bye-sticks.

The bye-sticks to be cut off at the first round of top waling. If with bye-sticks waled up into the full depth, one penny each basket extra.

The next table gives prices for “loads,” *i.e.*, baskets sent to market with produce. “Load,” “bean-load,” “2-sieve load,” “half-load,” are all terms used in the trade for various sizes of baskets.

LOADS (BROWN OR WHITE).

—	Inches.					Layers	Open.	Stakes Pairs.	Price.		
									Basket.	Cover.	
	LB	WB	LT	WT	Deep. S E	B & C	B C		s.	d.	d.
Load	22½	18½	30	26	16 15	3	3 4	15	2	3	10
Bean	21	17	27	22½	14½ 13½	3	3 4	15	2	0	9
Two-Sieve ..	17	13½	21	18	11 9½	3	3 3	14	1	4	6
Half	18	14½	24½	21½	12 10½	3	3 3	15	1	7	7½

Three rounds of upsetting, six bands on the bottom, four handles on the border; all covers to be bordered and to have four bands.

Cane load and cane bean load, threepence each extra. Cane two sieve and cane half load, twopence each extra. Cane stakes, if lined: load and bean load, threepence; two sieve and half load, twopence each extra. Cane stakes, if not lined: loads, twopence; half loads, one penny each extra. Slewed with rand on top.

The following table gives prices for "sieves," *i.e.*, fruit baskets holding a bushel. The list of various kinds and sizes of baskets is for the most part simple. A "league" is a rod of which one end forms a "stick" in the bottom and which is bent up so as also to form a "stake" in the side. A "strike half sieve" means a basket which holds half a sieve (or bushel) when the top of the fruit is flat and not piled up.

Gardeners' Work.—Round.

SIEVES (SLEWED WHITE OR BROWN).

—	Inches.				Stakes Pairs.	Price.
	WB	WT	Dp	HS		d.
<i>Bushel Sieves—</i>						
Ordinary Bushel ..	17½	17½	11	6½	12½	9
Ditto, Slewed Bottom ..	17½	17½	11	6½	12½	8½
Ditto, Cane without bands ..	17½	17½	11	6½	12½	9½
Ditto, Cane with Leagues ..	17½	17½	11	6½	12½	10
Fiver Bushel ..	17½	17½	11	6½	12½	10
Large Bushel ..	19	19	11	6½	12½	10
<i>Currant Sieves—</i>						
Ordinary Currant Sieve ..	15	15	8	6	11½	
Deep ..	15	15	9	6	11½	7½
Slewed Bottom ..	15	15	8	6½	11½	6½
Cane, without Bands ..	15	15	8	6	11½	7½
Cane, with Leagues ..	15	15	8	6	11½	8
<i>Small Sieves—</i>						
Cherry Half Sieve ..	14	14	9	6	11½	7
Strike ..	13½	13½	7	6	11½	6
Plum Bellied ..	13½	13½	7	6	11½	6
Bellied ..	14	14	8	6	11½	7
Half Sieve ..	12	12	6	6	11½	5½
Ditto, Deep ..	12	12	7½	6	11½	6
Ditto, Rimmed (Peck) ..	12	12	6	6	11½	7
Quarter Sieve ..	12	12	3	6	11½	4½
Ditto, Deep ..	8½	8½	4½	5½	11½	4½
Ditto, Rimmed ..	8½	8½	4	5½	11½	5½
Show Punnet ..	12	12	2½	6	11	4½

With two rounds of upsetting to all sizes.

We now come to a scale for "Partition" work, *i.e.*, baskets with partitions inside to hold bottles. Partition bands are bands to keep the partitions in their places. A basket with "corner sticks" is a basket with square instead of blunt corners.

Partition Work.
PORTER BASKETS (QUARTS).
Four Inch Holes.

Inches.					Sticks.	Stakes.	Price.		
							Open.	Covered.	For an extra inches deep.
Holes.	LB	WB	Deep.		B C	Deep. S E	s. d.	s. d.	d.
			Open.	Covered.					
4	9	9	6½	—	5 —	6 6	1 10	—	—
6	13½	9	13	—	5 6	6 10	2 6	4 2	1
8	18	9	6½	—	5 —	6 12	3 0	—	—
12	18	13½	6½	13	6 8	Open 8 12	3 6	5 3	2
						Covered 8 11			
18	27	13½	7	—	6 —	8 14	4 3	—	—
24	27	18	7	13	8 10	10 14	5 3	8 6	3
36	27	27	7	13	10 12	14 14	7 0	10 6	4

The 4, 6, 8, 12, and 18 holes, four rounds of upsetting.

The 24 and 36 holes, six rounds of upsetting, and two hand-holes at each side on upset. Hand-holes under border, footed, without cover bands, wale on top.

Extra for lapped handles, 4 and 6 hole, one penny; larger sizes, twopence.

Extra for corner sticks—shallow work, threepence; deep work, sixpence.

Side handles, one penny each extra, on new work only.

No. of Bands on Partitions, Shallow Baskets.

4 holes, two; 6 holes, six; 8 holes, six; 12 holes, eight; 18 and 24 holes, ten; 36 holes, twelve.

No. of Bands on Partitions, Deep Baskets, Covered.

6 and 12 holes, four; 24 holes, four; 36 holes, six.

(To Porter and Wine Baskets.)

Price extra for Cane Partition Baskets.

6 holes, twopence; 12 holes, threepence; 24 holes, sixpence.

WINE BASKETS (REPUTED QUARTS).

Three and a Half Inch Holes, Covered.

Inches.				Sticks.		Stakes.		Price.	
Holes	LB	WB	Deep	B	C	S	E	s.	d.
6	11½	7½	13	5	6	8	6	4	6
12	16	12	13	6	8	10	8	5	3
24	24	16	13	7	9	14	10.	8	0

6 and 12 hole, four rounds of upsetting; 24 hole, six rounds.

24 hole to have two hand-holes on the upset, footed. If made with holes larger than three and a half inches, to be paid for as four inch holes.

For an extra deep partition, threepence extra.

All the foregoing baskets are to be made close randed.

The following scale for wine hampers contains some terms not used above.

A "slath-rod" is a rod laid lengthwise to hold the bottom sticks together. Lgs. = leagues.

The last column but one gives the number of slews in the belly (or basket without its cover) and the cover respectively.

In the note appended to the table, "half, one, and one-and-a-half" are abbreviated expressions for baskets holding half-a-dozen, one

dozen, &c. "Pairing off" and "tracking" are terms applied to two methods of finishing off the edge of the cover, by two rods or by a plaited structure respectively.

Brown Work.—Oval.

WINE HAMPERS.

No. of Bottles.	Inches.				Lbs. in B.	Sticks in C.	Stakes	Slath Rods No.	No. of Slews.	Price.
	LB	WB	LT	Deep	No.	No.	Pairs.	B C	B C	
1	13½	4	13½	4	8	6½	6½	2 4	..	4d.
Ditto for Hock ..	15½	4	15½	4	8	6½	6½	2 4	..	4½d.
2	13½	8	13½	4	6	6	8½	4 4	..	4d.
Ditto Deep ..	15½	4	15½	8	6	6½	6½	2 4	..	4½d.
Ditto for Hock ..	15½	8	15½	4	6	6	8½	4 4	..	4½d.
3	13½	8	13½	7	8	6	8½	4 4	..	4½d.
Ditto for Hock ..	15½	8	15½	7	6	6	8½	4 4	..	5d.
Champagne ..	14½	8	15½	7	6	6	8½	4 4	..	4½d.
4-Dozen ..	11	7	14½	9	8	6	8½	4 4	..	5d.
4	13½	8	14½	8	6	6	8½	4 4	..	5d.
Ditto for Hock ..	15½	8	15½	8	6	6	8½	4 4	..	5½d.
Champagne ..	14½	8	15½	8	6	6	8½	4 4	..	5½d.
6 Ditto ..	13½	..	18	11½	6	6	8½	4 6	6 4	6d.
9 ..	14½	..	19	12½	6	6	8½	4 6	6 4	7d.
1 Dozen ..	15½	..	20½	13½	6	6	9½	4 6	6 4	7½d.
1½ ..	18	..	22½	14½	6	6	10½	4 8	7 4	9d.
2 ..	20½	..	24½	17	6	6	10½	4 8	7 4	10d.
2½ ..	21½	..	27	18	6	6	10½	4 8	8 5	11d.
2½ ..	With four pairs of leagues									11½d.
2½ ..	With a wale.									1s.
3 ..	22½	..	29½	18	8	7	10½	4 8	8 5	1s. 1d.
3½ ..	23½	..	30½	19	8	7	10½	4 8	8 5	1s. 2d.
4 ..	24½	..	31½	20½	8	7	10½	4 8	9 5	1s. 3d.
4½ ..	27	..	35½	22½	8	7	10½	4 8	9 6	1s. 6d.
6 ..	29½	..	36	24½	8	7	10½	4 8	9 6	1s. 9d.

One round of upsetting, slewed throughout.

All sizes less than half dozen, without cover bands. The half, one, and one and a half, one cover band, if paired off.

Larger sizes with two cover bands, if paired off.

If tracked or bordered, without cover bands.

The six dozen, with double handles; all smaller sizes, single handles.

Double handles to the five dozen, one penny extra.

All covers, larger than one dozen, tied on with two ties. One dozen and all smaller sizes tied on, with one single rod handle.

Additional cover bands, fivepence per dozen.

Extra for randed covers—five and six dozen, twopence; four three and two dozen, three-halfpence; all smaller sizes, one penny each.

BRUSH MAKING.

Brush making is essentially a piece trade. Lists of piece prices are in use in the principal centres of the industry, the chief of which is London. The trade includes distinct branches, and most of them are carried on in separate factories. These branches are known as ivory, bone (or tooth), toilet, household, painters, and wire or flue brushes or brooms (pan or set work), each being supplied with prepared materials for manufacture by a special branch of bristle dressing known as "hairs."

The London list of prices for "pan" and "hair" work, which may be taken as typical, though the rates paid vary in different districts, was agreed upon between the Associated Masters and the United Society of Brushmakers in 1872, and since that time little or no alteration has

been made in it. Where alterations or modifications have become necessary, owing to changes in fashion or other causes, they have been made in the particular locality or shop affected. The price list provides for two branches, namely, "pan" work and "hair" work. The former derives its name from the fact that the workpeople, usually six in number, sit round a pan of hot pitch, into which they dip the "knots" or whisks of hair or fibre before inserting them into holes which have been previously made in the stock of a brush or broom. The "hair" branch, as its name indicates, is a term applied to the various processes used in manipulating the hair, bristles, or fibre.

A separate list of prices for making painting brushes was agreed upon between the Master Brushmakers' Association and the Painting Brushmakers' Provident Society, in January, 1891. The section of this list giving the prices for sash tools was revised in January, 1894, the new list coming into operation in July, 1894.

A list of prices for fashioning tooth brushes was agreed upon between the Associated Masters and the Bone Brushmakers' Trade Society, in August, 1890. A majority of shops conceded a rise of 6d. per gross on these prices after a dispute of six months' duration during the winter of 1898-99.

"Pan" work, "hair" work, paint brush making, broom making, and tooth brush fashioning are carried out by men.* A seven years' apprenticeship obtains in all the branches except the last, in which case it is for a shorter period. "Drawn" work is now done almost exclusively by women, and is not regulated by any general scale. Broom making is generally done by men, though sometimes by women.

With reference to earnings, it is stated that those of the London men, who are employed in accordance with the scale for pan and hair work, average about 34s. a week when fully employed. About 380 men are said to be working to the list. Those employed in making painting brushes earn more than the sum named.

The following prices taken from the London list will, it is considered, give a fair idea of the rates paid in the trade for "pan" and "hair" work:—

London Brushmakers' List.

PAN WORK.

								†Knots per Penny.
Brooms with stocks up to 11 ins. long, inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Do. do. 11½ to 13½ ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do. do. 14 to 16 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Do. do. 16½ to 20 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Do. do. 20½ to 24 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. All above 24 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dutch brooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Winging brooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Turk's head and wall brooms made in a similar style	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bannisters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Common dust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Beech do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bannisters and dust, with handles 20 ins. and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

* Women are sometimes employed on pan work.

† Bunches of hair or bristle inserted in holes in the stock.

PAN WORK—*cont.*

	*Knots per Penny
Carpet brooms and bannisters, tops cut	12
Do. do. no tops cut	13
Common black hearth	14
Gilt and fancy hearth	12
Crutch hearth	18
Bell picture dust	12
Toy do.	10
Toilet bannisters	10
Bed brooms	9
Water-closet brushes set with hair, bass, fibre, or whisk ..	9
Set spoke	10
Gun brushes, up to 9-in. stock, hair	10
Do. above 9-in stock, hair	9
Paper hangers or flatteners	12
Paper stainers	12
Satin stainers	5
Cylinders, cut off	10
Do. not cut off	12
Seed brushes	12
Set cloth	12
Do. roached face	10
Boat brushes, round face	12
Do. flat face	14
Bass brooms, under $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hole	15
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hole and over	13

Middles and outsides each to be charged according to the size of the hole.

Bass bannisters	14
Do. do. cut off	12
Bass hearth	10
Whisk work, including cutting of whisk	10
Do. excluding ditto	12
Whisk toilet work	8
Cocoa fibre brooms and bannisters	12
Mexican fibre brooms and bannisters, not cut off	17
Do. do. for Dutch brooms	15
Tiering brushes	11
Stipplers' do.	8
Whalebone brooms and bannisters	12
Sweeps' machine heads	8

Telescope hearth, up to 27 knots, 3d. each brush; over 27 knots, 4d. each, if not fitted up.

	Per doz. s. d.
Set pastry	0 6
Socket do.	0 9
do. pointed up	extra 0 3
Dutching stocks	0 4
Half do. do.	0 2
Brooms and bannisters, japanned	extra 0 3
Double bannisters	0 6

All odd brushes up to $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen to be charged extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

HAIRS.

	Per doz. lbs. s. d.
Rough hairs, dressed to $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	5 0
Do. do. 3 ins.	4 3
Do. do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 9
Do. do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	3 3
Do. do. 4 or $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	3 0
Do. do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	2 9

* Bunches of hair or bristle inserted in holes in the stock.

HAIRS—cont.

							Per	
							doz. lbs	
							s. d	
Rough hairs, dressed to 5 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Do. do. above 5 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
All sizes not mixed up ...	...	...	...	...	...	less	0	3
Sorting ...	...	...	...	...	...	extra	0	4
*Jumping dressed hairs, 3½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Do. do. 4 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Do. do. 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Do. do. 5 ins. and above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
† Dragging one size to be the same price as jumping.								
Mixing the sizes of the above to be the same price as jumping.								
Dragging two or more sizes to be the same price as rough hairs.								
Jumping rough hairs, 3½ to 3¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Do. do. 4 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Do. do. 4½ and 4¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Do. do. above 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Short seconds, Dons, American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Leck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Polish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Elbin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Wilnas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lassoff	...	...	...	...	...	extra	0	3
Do. Hambro'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Moldavian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Silesian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							extra	0 3
All hairs upon which the extra is charged, that shall be given out to mix with other hairs, shall be charged the extra on job.								
Mixing dressed hairs, one colour, 3½ and 3¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Do. do. 4 and 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Do. do. 4½ and 4¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Do. do. 5 ins. and above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Two or more distinct colours	...	...	...	...	...	extra	0	3
Mixing short tops with dressed hairs, 3 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Do. do. 3½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Do. do. 3½ to 3¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Do. do. 4 to 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Do. do. above 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Mixing even tops with dressed hairs, 3½ in. tops, 3½ in. hair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Do. do. 3½ in. tops, 4 in. hair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Do. do. 3½ in. tops, 4½ in. hair, and above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Mixing tops with rough hairs, extra to above prices	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9
Mixing dressed hairs with drafts† and riflings§, 3 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Do. do. 3½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Do. do. 3½ to 3¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Do. do. 4 to 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Do. do. 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Do. do. above 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Riflings§ and drafts, † mixed together, to be charged more than rough hairs	...	...	...	...	...	extra	0	3
Mixing drafts and riflings, either or both, with rough hairs to be charged the same price as rough hair dressing.								
Mixing kittool, Mexican fibre or bone with rough hair to be charged	...	...	...	...	...	extra	0	3
Mixing kittool, Mexican fibre, or bone with dressed hair, 3 ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Do. do. do. 3½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Do. do. do. 3½ to 3¾ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Do. do. do. 4 to 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Do. do. do. 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Do. do. do. above 4½ ins. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3

* Extracting the short hairs by means of knocking the right hand on the left wrist and allowing the short hairs to fall.

† Extracting the short hairs by means of dragging or pulling them out and arranging them according to lengths.

‡ Horsehair drawn into lengths and straightened.

§ Waste hairs from the floor, &c.

HAIRS—*cont.*

	Per doz. lbs.
Toppings, 5 ins. and above	1 9
Taking turned hairs out of painters	0 3
Do. do. if riflings are put in, 2d. per lb. on all put into the job.	
Turning riflings, 3½ ins.	5 0
Do. 4 ins.	4 0
Do. 4½ ins. or above	3 6
Cutting back hairs to work into your job	0 6
Mixing Mexican fibre drafted 5 ins. and above	2 6
Do. do. rough	3 0
Do. two colours to make grey extra	0 3
Fine bone, kittool, bass, and Mexican fibre shaken up, 3 ins.	4 0
Do. do. do. 3½ ins.	3 6
Do. do. do. 4 ins.	3 6
Mixing drafts and Mexican fibre together, extra on prices for rough hair dressing	0 3
Hairs sorted and returned, 4 ins. or under	1 0
Do. do. 4½ ins. or above	0 9
Used hairs given out to mix with other hairs to be charged extra on all that are put into the job, 3½ to 4 ins.	1 6
Used hairs given out to mix with other hairs to be charged extra on all that are put into the job, 4½ ins. and above	1 0
Roughing and returning used hairs, 3½ to 4 ins.	2 6
Do. do. 4½ ins. and above	2 0
Memel resiny, roughed, to mix with other hairs	2 3
Polish do. do. do. 4½ ins. and under	1 6
Do. do. do. do. over 4½ ins.	1 0
Engining shoe hairs, 5½ ins. and above, 1 or 2 engines	1 9
Do. do. 3 engines	2 0
Do. do. 4 engines	2 3
Do. do. 5 engines	2 6
Do. do. 6 engines	2 9
All hairs given out to engine for shoe through 4 engines, and the shoe to be re-engined	4 3
Engining, 1 or 2 engines, 5 ins.	1 9
Do. do. 4½ ins.	2 0
Do. do. 4 ins.	2 6
Re-engining shoe hairs	3 0
All hairs that require roughing for engining	0 9
Shoe hairs, mixing and knotting, 1 ounce	3 0
Do. do. ½ ounce	4 6
Do. do. if grey is added extra	0 3
Mixing shoe hairs	1 6
Getting up riflings, 3½ ins.	6 0
Do. 4 ins.	5 6
Do. 4½ ins. and above	4 6
Do. Short stuff, 3 ins.	7 0
Do. Do. 3½ ins.	6 0
Cocoa fibre to mix with hair or other material, 4 ins. and above, extra	1 0
Cocoa fibre to mix with hair or other material, under 4 ins. ... extra	1 3
Fine French whisk dragged to 4½ ins.	6 0
Common French whisk cut and dressed, 3½ ins.	8 0
Do. do. 4 ins.	7 0
Do. do. 4½ ins. and above	6 0
Do. cut and combed	4 0
Combing and tying up tops, 3½ ins. and under	2 9
Do. do. all above 3½ ins.	1 6
Cutting drafts, Mexican fibre or kittool	0 3
Do. cocoa fibre	0 4
Pointing hairs	1 0
Do. and steaming hairs	1 3
Mixing French or Danish hairs with other hairs, to be charged extra...	0 6
First sort Siberias to be considered as dressed hairs.	

List of Prices for Painting Brushes.

Ground Brushes.

Size.	Weight.	Price per Gross.
		s. d.
10/0	8 ozs. . .	19 0
8/0	7½ " ..	18 0
6/0	6¾ " ..	17 0
4/0	6 " ..	16 0
3/0	5½ " ..	15 0
2/0	5 " ..	14 0
1/0	4½ " ..	13 0
1	4 " ..	12 0
2	3½ " ..	11 0
3	3 " ..	10 0
4	2½ " ..	9 0
5	2 " ..	8 0
6	1½ " ..	7 0
7	1 " ..	6 0

The above charges are exclusive of finishing, but include hair through metal ferrule or ring.

Ground Brushes—cont.

Extra Price per dozen.	s. d.
If made oval :	
Sizes 10/0 to 1/0	0 6
Sizes below 1/0	0 4

Dusters.

Size.	Price per gross.
	s. d.
10/0	13 0
8/0	12 0
6/0	11 0
4/0	10 0
3/0	9 0
2/0	9 0
1/0	8 6
1	8 0
2	7 6
3	7 0
4	6 6
5	6 0
6	5 6
7	5 0

Two-knot Copper-bound Ground Distemper.

Weight.	Price per Dozen.
	s. d.
12 ozs.	3 6
11 "	3 4
10 "	3 2
9 "	3 1
8 "	3 0
7 "	2 11
6 "	2 10
5 "	2 9

String-bound, 8d. per dozen less.

One-knot Copper-bound Ground Distemper.

Weight.	Price per Dozen.
	s. d.
8 ozs.	2 4
7 "	2 4
6½ "	2 3
6 "	2 2
5 "	2 2
5 "	2 0

One-knot Copper-bound Ground Distemper—cont.

Weight.	Price per Dozen.
	s. d.
4½ ozs.	2 0
4 "	1 11
3¾ "	1 10
3 "	1 9
2½ "	1 8
2 "	1 7
1½ "	1 6
1 "	1 6

The intermediate ½ oz. weights shall be charged as the weight above.

	Price per Dozen.	s. d.
Bevelling :		
8 ozs. to 3½ ozs. .. extra	1 0	
3 ozs. to 2½ "	0 9	
2 ozs. to 1½ "	0 6	
Below 1½ ozs.	0 4	

If bevelled on the flag in a mould, 3d. per dozen extra.

Bridling, 6d. per dozen extra.

LIST OF PRICES FOR PAINTING BRUSHES—*continued.*

Sash Tools.				Socket Sash Tools.			
Size.				Price per Gross.			
				Size.			
				Price per Gross.			
0, 1 and 2	..	..	..	8.	d.	0	..
3 and 4	..	..	..	7	0	6	0
5	..	..	..	8	0	6	0
6	..	..	..	9	0	6	0
7	..	..	..	10	0	7	0
8	..	..	..	11	0	7	0
9	..	..	..	13	0	8	0
10	..	..	..	15	0	9	0
12	..	..	..	17	0	10	0
14	..	..	..	19	0	11	0
16	..	..	..	22	0	13	0
18	..	..	..	24	0	15	0
20	..	..	..	29	0	17	0
22	..	..	..	32	0	19	0
24	..	..	..	35	0	21	0
	..	..	..	38	0	26	0

Finishing extra.

List of Prices for Fashioning Tooth Brush Stocks.*

Description.	Child's	3-row and Ladies'.	4-row.	5-row.
Profilled (<i>i.e.</i> , carved out by machinery).				
	per gross.	per gross.	per gross.	per gross.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Common	—	5 6	5 9	—
Regulars	5 0	6 6	6 6	9 0
Corners	5 6	7 0	8 0	10 0
Pierreponts	6 6	8 0	9 0	12 0
By hand.				
	—	6 6	6 9	—
Common	6 0	8 3	8 3	10 9
Regulars	7 0	9 3	9 3	11 9
Extras	7 6	9 9	10 9	12 9
Corners Extra	6 6	8 9	9 9	11 9
Corners Regular	8 0	11 0	12 0	15 0
Pierreponts				

Glasgow Brushmakers' List.

In 1896 a revised list of prices was agreed to between the Associated Brush Manufacturers and Journeymen of Glasgow, displacing the list agreed upon in 1890. The list provides for five branches of work, viz., dressing, pan work, drawing, finishing, and miscellaneous.

* In March, 1899, an advance of 6d. per gross was generally agreed to on all classes of this description of work. This amount, therefore, should be added to each item in the above table,

No uniform list for finishing was in existence prior to 1896. The following extract gives the prices for one section of the pan work:—

PAN WORK—HAIR.

	Knots per Penny.
Hearths, brooms, and bannisters	19
Common japanned hearths and bannisters	19
All gilt and toy work	18
Bell and slipper dusters	18
Curtain dusters	20
Do. bannisters	19
Fly bannisters	19
Moulders' hearth, with or without handle	19
Double bannisters	18
Carpet, hearths, brooms, and bannisters	19
Jamb brushes	23
White-wash	23
Tearers	23
Weavers	23
Irish weavers	25
Cloth	20
Spoke	17
Turks' heads	18
W.-C. brushes	15
Carriage wash, cut down	19
" trimmed	20
Bent furniture	18
Pointed or button furniture	16
Deck or paint scrubbers	19
Venetian blind	18
Platform brooms	18
Window wash	20
Round paper stainers	18
Flat paper stainers	20
Damping cylinders	10

If knots are nailed by the man, 3d. per 1s. extra.

Wheel brushes, new	18
Do. old, when pulled out by the man	18
Sloped work	18
Copper rollers, new	20
Do. old, when pulled out by the man	18

Cleaning copper rollers, 6d. each.

Cutting copper rollers, all kinds, 1s. each.

Dressing cylinders, new	18
Do. do. when pulled out by the man	18
Spiral do. new	18
Do. do. when pulled out by the man	16
Card, reed, and roll	22
Strips and clearers	22
Flax mill strips	22
Stereotype brushes	18
Hat brushes	18
Do. dumb-bell shaped	16
Seed brushes	16
Painters', potters', and glaziers' dusters	20
Round lead	20
Colliers' lamp, half round	16
" round	16
Jug brushes	16
Paper hangers'	18
Do. cut	18
Billposters' brushes	18
Thread rollers	20
when pulled out by the man	20

PAN WORK.—HAIR—*cont.*

								Knots per Penny.
Mill and bakers' bannisters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sweeps' following	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Carpet sweepers, re-filling, 10*d.* each brush.

Wall brooms, filled on the flat only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Do. with wing at ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do. filled all over the ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Jelly jar brushes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Badger hair setting	8
Stiplers	6

Softeners, 6*d.* each brush.

Strips with "beau blanc" hair...	18
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Old hair, refilling, 3*d.* per 1*s.* on job.

APPENDIX I.

PIECE PRICE LISTS.

The following are the STANDARD PIECE PRICE LISTS reported to the Department as being in existence in various districts and industries at the beginning of 1900.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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BUILDING TRADES.

Slating and Tiling:—

Slaters	Great Yarmouth ...	Revised and re-printed Aug. 1. 1894.
Slaters and tilers	Leicester	Feb. 7, 1898.

MINING AND QUARRYING. *See * NOTE.*

METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel Manufacture:—

Sheet millmen	Midlands and South Wales.	May 29, 1891. Amended Dec. 7, 1891.
Sheet millmen	South Wales and Monmouth.	April 1, 1900.

Boilermaking and Shipbuilding:—

Angle smiths	Barrow	1888.
Angle smiths	Wear	Aug. 3, 1892.
Blacksmiths	Blyth	Oct. 12, 1891.
Caulkers and cutters... ..	Aberdeen	June 11, 1896.
Caulkers	Ayr	Dec. 31, 1889.
Caulkers	Barrow	Mar. 10, 1897.
Caulkers	Belfast	Aug. 5, 1897.
Caulkers	Birkenhead	Sept. 6, 1897.
Caulkers and cutters... ..	The Clyde district and Leith.	Aug. 30, 1889.
Caulkers and cutters... ..	Mersey	1889.
Caulkers and Cutters	Tyne and Wear district	Aug. 7, 1884. Amended Dec. 23, 1890.

* There are no general piece price lists in operation in the Mining and Quarrying Industries, each mine and quarry having usually a separate list. For further particulars *see* pp. 3-10 and 19-20.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING— <i>cont.</i>		
Boilermaking and Shipbuilding—<i>cont.</i>		
Drillers (hand)	Hull	July 2, 1897.
Platers	Barrow	May 12, 1888.
Platers	Hull	—
Platers	Sunderland	Feb 16, 1891.
Riveters	Aberdeen	June 11, 1896.
Riveters	Barrow	April 19, 1888.
Riveters	Belfast	March 2, 1899.
Riveters	Belfast	April 26, 1899.
Riveters	The Clyde district ...	Revised and re- printed Dec. 1, 1898.
Riveters	Dundee	April 25, 1896.
Riveters (boiler shop) ...	Hull	Sept. 13, 1888.
Riveters (shipyard) ...	Hull	Sept. 22, 1897.
Riveters	Southampton	Aug. 10, 1898.
Riveters	Tyne and Wear district	1884. Revised and reprinted Jan. 31, 1895.
Shipwrights	London	—
Nail and Rivet Making:—		
Wrought nail makers ...	Old Hill, Dudley, Bromsgrove and dis- trict.	June 23, 1892.
Rivet and wire nail makers...	Birmingham	1896.
Rivet, stud and peg makers...	Rowley and Blackheath	Aug. 1896. Revised March 1900.
Nut and Bolt Making:—		
Nut and bolt makers... ..	South Staffordshire ...	Aug. 17, 1881, with amendments.
Chain and Cable Making:—		
Chain and trace makers ...	Cradley Heath... ..	Feb. 1880.
Chain and cable makers (Admiralty, Trinity House, and Irish lightships' con- tract work).	Saltney, Pontypridd and South Staffs.	Jan. 1898.
Block chain makers (outwork and factory).	Cradley Heath... ..	March 6, 1899.
Hammered and coil chain makers.	Cradley Heath... ..	Jan. 1, 1900.
Anchor Making:—		
Anchor and grapnel makers...	Cradley Heath, Tipton, Round Oak, Old Hill and district, Gates- head, Chester and Pontypridd.	April, 1897.
Anchor makers (oval) ...	Cradley Heath, Tipton, Round Oak, Old Hill and district, Gates- head, Chester and Pontypridd.	April, 1897.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING—*cont.***Anvil and Vice Making :—**

Anvil and vice makers ...	Dudley and district ...	1897. Revised and reprinted Feb. 1, 1900.
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File and Knife Making :—

File grinders	Sheffield	May 26, 1873.
File and rasp forgers and cutters.	Sheffield	Sept. 1, 1873.
File forgers and cutters ...	Warrington	July 18, 1874
Table knife grinders	Sheffield	1859.

Needle, Trap, Wire, &c., Making :—

Needle makers	Nottingham	July, 1882.
Trap makers	Wednesfield and Heath Town.	May 20, 1890.
Card wire drawers	Halifax and Cleckheaton	Revised July 1898.
Carriage straighteners (lace machinery).	Nottingham	Jan. 4, 1897.

Brass and Bedstead Work :—

Bedstead makers	Birmingham	—
Casters (general)	Birmingham	Jan. 5, 1891.
Casters in cabinet trade ...	Birmingham	Jan. 1, 1883.
Plumbers (brassfounding) ...	Birmingham	April 28, 1873.
Hinge dressers	Birmingham	July 1, 1876.
Sash fasteners	Birmingham	April 3, 1893.
Clock bell makers	Birmingham	Sept. 2, 1875

Tinplate Making :—

Tinplate Makers	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucester.	1874, with amendments made in 1890 and 1891, and 1899 and 1900.
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Tinplate Working :—

Tinplate workers (Government work).	{ Great Britain (except London). London. —	March, 1897.
Tinplate workers (municipal, &c., work).		1897. 1895.

TEXTILE TRADES—COTTON.

Cotton Spinning :—

Spinners	Ashton-under-Lyne ...	May, 1860.
Spinners	Bolton, Chorley, Manchester, Farnworth, Reddish and Leigh.	Oct. 1, 1858.
Spinners	Blackburn	April 15, 1867.
Spinners	Burnley	Mar. 23, 1867.
Spinners	Hyde	Jan. 1872.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
TEXTILE TRADES—COTTON—cont.		
Cotton Spinning—cont.		
Spinners	Oldham and district, Rochdale, Heywood, Littleborough, Huddersfield, Salford and Warrington.*	Jan., 1876.
Spinners	Preston	May 11, 1866.
Roller coverers	Oldham	Mar. 20, 1896.
Tenters (slubbing, intermediate and roving).	Blackburn	Jan. 6, 1873.
Twiners (mule)	Oldham	Oct. 1, 1897.
Cotton Weaving:—		
Uniform list for weaving grey goods.	N. & N.E. Lancs. ...	Aug. & Nov., 1892.
<i>Additions upon plain cloth prices, as per uniform list, for the following classes of goods:—</i>		
Dobby dhooties	N. & N.E. Lancs. ...	Mar. 15, 1886.
Dhooty headings		Mar. 15, 1886.
Grey dhooties		June 27, 1888.
Plain dhooties... ..		July, 1894.
Cotton crimps... ..		Nov. 12, 1894.
Stave work goods		Feb., 1895.
Coloured edges or borders		1895.
Tape bordered cloth without pattern.		June 21, 1895.
Coarse weft below 14's ...		April 14, 1896.
Rep headings in plain and dobbie dhooties.		July, 1896.
Plain grey shawl headings ...		June 25, 1897.
Cloths woven with one end in a dent.		Oct. 15, 1897.
One-sided dobbie of apron cloths.		July 19, 1898.
Sateens, drills, &c.		Sept., 1898.
Extra runner in dhooties ...		1898.
Grey dhooty headings		Feb. 9, 1899.
Stripes and cords in plain looms.		June, 1899, and addition of Nov. 22 1899.
Stave work with dobbie borders		July 26, 1899.
Coloured stripes, &c., in taped or slashed warps.		Sept. 27, 1899.
Gold pick headings		Feb. 21, 1900.
Worsted weavers		—
Weavers of quilts and toilet covers.	Bolton district ...	Jan. 1, 1896, and appendix of Jan. 2, 1897.
Weavers of toilet and Marselles quilts.	Bolton	Jan. 17, 1862, with additions of Sept. 19, 1890.

* It is also partially operative in Preston, Bury, Burnley, Blackburn, Hyde, Stockport, Darwen, Pendlebury, Bolton, Ripponden, Manchester, Mossley, and Stalybridge.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
TEXTILE TRADES—COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND HOSIERY.		
Cotton Weaving—cont.		
Weavers (coloured goods) ...	Colne	Sept. and Nov. 1890.
Weavers (sheeting, certain sized looms only).	Heywood	July 9, 1894.
Weavers (velvets)	Oldham	June, 1888, and Oct., 1890, with amendment of March 14, 1900.
Weavers (coloured goods) ...	Radcliffe	Mar. 21, 1898.
Twisters and drawers ...	Blackburn and in Preston and district.	June 22, 1894 with agreement as to split drafting of June 16, 1899.
Twisters of towel honeycombs, tapestries and alhambras.	Bolton district ...	Mar. 22, 1897.
Twisters and drawers ...	Bury	May, 1899.
Twisters and drawers (closed goods).	Colne	April 10, 1900.
Twisters and drawers (velvets).	Oldham	Jan. 1, 1897, with amendment of March 14, 1900.
Twisters and drawers ...	Heywood	Aug. 1, 1899.
Twisters and drawers ...	Ramsbottom	Nov. 21, 1899.
Beamers and winders ...	Burnley	June, 1899.
Beamers	Glasgow	Jan., 1886.
Warpers (patent beam) ...	Blackburn	—
Winders	Blackburn	—
Winders	Radcliffe and Pilkington.	—
Tape sizers or slashers ...	Blackburn	—
Overlookers	Blackburn	—
Overlookers	Burnley	—
Woollen and Worsted Weaving* :—		
Weavers of coatings, dress goods, linings, &c.	Bradford	Nov. 11, 1896.
Weavers of wool shawls and falls, and antimacassar makers.	Hucknall Torkard ...	Jan. 1, 1897.
Weavers of white-faced worsteds, &c.	Huddersfield	May, 1883.
Weavers of woollens, cottons, and worsteds.	Ravensthorpe	Jan., 1897.
Weavers of shawls	Saddleworth	Feb. 27, 1900.
Weavers	Yeadon and Guiseley and district.	Aug. 1893.
Hosiery Trade :—		
Workers on coloured and white rib work	Hinckley	June 10, 1891.
Workers on rotary work ..	Hinckley	June 10, 1891.

* (See also under Uniform List for weaving Cotton Goods.)

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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TEXTILE TRADES—HOSIERY, LACE MAKING, &c.

Hosiery Trade—cont.

Workers on hose	Leicester	July 30, 1895.
Workers on shirts, pants, dresses, vests and trousers.	Leicester	Sept. 27, 1895.
Workers on hose, half hose, feet and rib top.	Nottingham	Feb. 17, 1896.
Workers on pants, shirts, vests, &c.	Nottingham	Feb. 17, 1896.
Workers on military pants ...	Nottingham and Leices- ter.	April 28, 1899.
Workers on plain cotton and thread hose.	Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	July 1, 1875.
Workers on lace, ancle hose and socks.	Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	July 1, 1875.
Trimmers	Basford	Oct. 1890.
Trimmers	Leicester	July 4, 1895.
Knitters	Hinckley	June 10, 1891.
Knitters (circular framework)	Nottingham	Revised Dec. 1, 1892.
Menders	Hinckley	May, 1895.
Countermen	Hinckley	May, 1895.
Seamers (German)	Hinckley	Aug. 6, 1896.

Lace Making :—

Lace makers (levers branch)	Nottingham	July 27, 1891, with alterations to date.
Lace makers (plain net branch).	Nottingham	Nov. 11, 1889.
Lace makers (curtain machine branch).	Nottingham	Jan., 1891. Re- vised and re- printed Sept. 20, 1897.
Lace makers (warp lace tat- ters).	Nottingham	July 13, 1872.
Auxiliary workers (levers branch).	Nottingham	Mar. 4, 1899.
Auxiliary workers (curtain branch).	Nottingham	June 17, 1899.

Silk Weaving :—

Weavers	Leek and Congleton ...	Dec. 14, 1898.
Weavers (small ware) ...	Leek	Feb. 28, 1899.*
Weavers of ribbons	Leek	June 30, 1898,* with amendment in 1899.
Weavers of fancy goods and dress bands.	Leek	Sept. 8, 1898.*
Weavers of scarves, plain pockets cut-ups, &c.	Macclesfield	1849 and 1880, with supplement of 1891.

* Reprinted with additions. The original lists date from 1875.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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TEXTILE TRADES—FUSTIAN CUTTING, &c.

Carpet Making:—

Weavers	England and Scotland	July 1, 1886, and alterations of May, 1894.
Weavers	Kidderminster and Halifax.	Sept., 1882.

Fustian Cutting:—

Cutters	Congleton	May 1, 1896. Revised in 1897 and 1900.
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Elastic Web Weaving:—

Weavers	Leicester	Aug. 13, 1888. Revised and re-printed April 16, 1890.*
Weavers	Coventry	April 21, 1890.

CLOTHING TRADES—TAILORING.

Tailoring:—

Tailors (general time list) ... ..	... ..	1886 (Revised).
Tailors (price statement)	Accrington	April 29, 1897.
Tailors (time log)	Bangor	Mar. 20, 1894.
Tailors (time and machine log).	Chester	April, 1899.
Tailors (price statement)	Chorley	April 1, 1894.
Tailors (time log)	Cirencester	Oct. 19, 1896.
Tailors (time log)	Dublin	1872. Revised 1877. Reprinted with additions 1889, and with alterations to Aug. 4, 1898.
Tailors (time log)	Exeter	April 21, 1894.
Tailors	Fleetwood	May 15, 1899.
Tailors (price statement)	Huddersfield	1897.
Tailors (time log)	Leeds	Mar. 28, 1872.
Tailors (co-operative society's price statement).	Leeds	Mar. 23, 1896.
Tailors (time log)	Leicester	Nov. 11, 1896.
Tailors (time log)	Liverpool	1868, as amended, 1882.
Tailors (livery, gentlemen's trousers and waistcoat time log).	London	1891, with additions of Apr. 1, 1897.
Tailors (cutters' log sheet for the wholesale trade).	London	1891.
Tailors (statement of prices of international tailors', machinists' and pressers' union for all workhands in the coat trade).	London	1891.

* In February, 1898, a revised list was agreed to for a particular establishment at which improved machinery had been introduced.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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CLOTHING TRADES—TAILORING AND BOOT AND SHOE.

Tailoring—*cont.*

Tailors (gentlemen's and ladies' time logs).	London	1891.
Tailors (time log)	Newcastle, Gateshead, and Blyth.	Mar. 20, 1890. Adopted at Blyth May 1, 1894.
Tailors (time log)	Newton Abbot... ..	April 10, 1897.
Tailors (time log)	Omagh	April 8, 1898.
Tailors (machine log)	Ramsbottom	June, 1886.
Tailors (price statement)	Rhyl	April 26, 1896.
Tailors (time log)	Shields, N.	April, 1882. Re- vised 1898.
Tailors (time log)	Skipton	May 1, 1894.
Tailors (time log)	York	May, 1894.
Tailors (time log)	Scotland	April 9, 1867. Re- vised and re- printed Feb. 22, 1890.
Tailors (time log)	Douglas, Isle of Man ...	Mar. 30, 1895.

Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—*England and Wales.**Machine Work—*

Riveters and finishers	Ansty	Mar. 19, 1891.
Riveters and finishers	Armley*	—
Operatives	Birmingham	Feb. 10, 1899.
Riveters	Bramley	April, 1898.
Rounders and finishers	Bristol	Nov. 19, 1889. Re- vised and re- printed Jan. 21, 1890.
Riveters (Co-operative Societies')	Heckmondwike	Jan. 2, 1899.
Riveters and finishers	Hinckley, Barwell, and Earl Shilton.	Aug. 17, 1891.
Riveters and finishers	Hucknall Torkard	May 28, 1894.
Makers and finishers	Kettering	June, 1892. Re- printed with additions July 1894.
Operatives (welted work)	Kettering	Sept. 6, 1894.
Operatives (cycle shoes)	Kettering	Oct. 1, 1897.
Rounders and finishers (strong work)	Kingswood and district	Sept. 25, 1893.
Riveters and finishers	Leeds	March, 1878 (re- printed in 1881 and 1896), with amendments and additions to date.
Operatives (riveters and finishers on common slipper work)	Leeds	June 17, 1890.

* Firms not paying to the Leeds General Statement have lists in operation specially agreed to by the Operatives' Society.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.			Date of List.
CLOTHING TRADES—BOOT AND SHOE— <i>cont.</i>				
Boot and Shoe Manufacture—<i>cont.</i>				
<i>England and Wales—cont.</i>				
<i>Machine Work :—</i>				
Slipper makers (Jewish) ...	Leeds ...	...	...	April, 1894.
Rivettors and finishers ...	Leicester ...	...	...	1892.
Machine lasters ...	Leicester ...	...	...	Nov. 9, 1898.
Operatives (canvas work) ...	Leicester ...	...	...	Feb., 1893.
Operatives (on nursery work, rivetted and machine-sewn and needle-sewn)	Leicester ...	...	...	Dec. 19, 1893.
Lasters and finishers—1st class statement	London ...	...	...	1872. Revised and reprinted 1890.
Lasters and finishers—2nd class statement	London ...	...	...	1875. Revised 1883.
Lasters and finishers—uniform statement	London ...	...	...	April 17, 1890. Revised and reprinted Sept. 1898.
Operatives (wholesale sew-round trade)	London ...	...	...	Aug., 1892. Revised and reprinted Sept. 1898.
Rivettors and finishers ...	Newcastle ...	...	...	April 21, 1892.
Operatives (home trade only)	Northampton ...	...	...	Jan., 1890. . Reprinted with amendments Sept. 1, 1896, and with amendments to date.
Operatives (shipping) ...	Northampton ...	...	...	June 16, 1890.
Operatives—machine welted work.	Northampton ...	...	...	Feb. 19, 1894.
Operatives (army boots and shoes)	County of Northampton			Dec. 14, 1898.
Rivettors and finishers ...	Norwich ...	...	...	July 26, 1890, with alterations of June, 1893.
Operatives (turn shoe work)	Norwich ...	...	...	July 26, 1890, with alterations of June, 1893.
Rivettors and finishers ...	Nottingham ...	...	...	Aug. 22, 1882. Revised and reprinted July 1894, and with additions and alterations to April 23, 1899.
Rivettors and finishers ...	Plymouth ...	...	...	1891.
Makers and finishers ...	Rushden, Higham Ferrers and Irthlingboro'.			Sept. 15, 1890.
Putters-up and finishers ...	Stafford ...	...	...	June 2, 1890.
Makers and finishers ...	Wellingborough ...	...	...	April 12, 1893.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
CLOTHING TRADES—BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.		
Boot and Shoe Manufacture—		
<i>cont.</i>		
<i>Scotland.</i>		
<i>Machine Work:—</i>		
Operatives (uniform statement) for benching and finishing (machine and hand welting).	East Coast of Scotland	Sept. 7, 1891. Revised and reprinted June 1, 1895. Amended Mar. 30, 1900.
Operatives	Edinburgh	May, 1894.
Pump boot and slipper makers	Glasgow	Feb. 12, 1894.
<i>England and Wales.</i>		
<i>Hand Sewn Work—</i>		
Makers	Ashton-under-Lyne ...	June 12, 1894.
Makers (No. 1 statement) ...	Birmingham	May 11, 1897.
Makers (No. 2 statement) ...	Birmingham	June 23, 1891.
Makers	Bradford	May 2, 1892.
Makers	Bristol	Dec. 12, 1889.
Makers and finishers... ..	Chester	Aug., 1897.
Makers	Huddersfield	June 16, 1890.
Makers	Keighley	Revised, 1893.
Makers	Leeds	May, 1891.
Makers (1st and 2nd rate statement).	Manchester and Salford	May 13, 1890.
Makers (3rd rate statement)	Manchester and Salford	May 30, 1890.
Makers (journeymen boot closers).	Manchester	1876.
Makers	Nelson, Colne and District.	—
Makers (welted work) ...	Northampton	Dec. 24, 1892.
Makers	Northampton	Aug. 1, 1889.
Makers (1st and 2nd statements).	Nottingham	June 25, 1883.
Makers (cordwainers) ...	Oldham	May 8, 1890.
Makers (1st and 2nd statements).	Plymouth	Jan. 1893.
Makers (1st and 2nd statements).	Preston	June 18, 1891.
Makers	Stafford	Mar. 1, 1890.
Makers	Worcester	Feb. 1, 1891.
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Makers (1st and 2nd rate statement).	Aberdeen	May, 1896.
Makers (1st rate statement)	Edinburgh	May, 1894.
Makers (2nd and 3rd rate statement).	Edinburgh	July, 1894.
Jobbing workers	Edinburgh	May 4, 1897.
Makers (1st, 2nd, and 3rd rate statements).	Glasgow	May, 1897.
<i>Ireland.</i>		
Makers (hand-sewn)	Drogheda	Sept. 7, 1892.
Makers—hand-sewn (1st and 2nd statements).	Dublin	1894.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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CLOTHING TRADES—CLOG MAKING.

Clog Making :—

Cloggers	Accrington	Nov., 1891.
Cloggers	Ashton	Sept., 1890.
Cloggers	Bacup	Sept., 1890.
Cloggers	Barnsley	May, 1888.
Cloggers	Blackburn	Mar. 3, 1894.
Cloggers	Bolton	Oct. 1, 1894.
Cloggers	Bradford	—
Cloggers	Burnley	Solemaking, Sept., 1890. Seatwork, Feb. 1894.
Cloggers	Bury	Jan., 1896.
Cloggers	Chesterton and District	—
Cloggers	Colne	Nov. 11, 1895.
Cloggers	Chorley	Oct., 1891.
Cloggers	Darwen	Dec., 1887.
Cloggers	Dumfries	Nov., 1888.
Cloggers	Farnworth	Oct. 10, 1895.
Cloggers	Hadfield and Glossop	1896.
Cloggers	Halifax	Oct., 1889.
Cloggers	Haslingden	Jan., 1891.
Cloggers	Heywood	Dec., 1895.
Cloggers	Horwich	1895.
Cloggers	Hyde, Denton, Hough- ton, Gee Cross and Newton.	Feb. 5, 1896.
Cloggers	Kidsgrove	—
Cloggers	Leeds	—
Cloggers	Leigh	Jan. 17, 1895.
Cloggers	Manchester and district	Nov. 1, 1894.
Cloggers	Middleton	Nov. 17, 1896.
Cloggers	Mossley	Sept. 9, 1895.
Cloggers	Nelson and Barrowford	Oct. 5, 1896.
Cloggers	Northwich	Nov., 1897.
Cloggers	Oldham	Nov. 19, 1895.
Cloggers	Padiham	—
Cloggers	Preston	—
Cloggers	Radcliffe	—
Cloggers	Ramsbottom	—
Cloggers	Rochdale	Oct. 10, 1895, with alterations of Nov., 1899.
Cloggers	Runcorn	Oct., 1876.
Cloggers	Shaw	—
Cloggers	Sheffield	April, 1886.
Cloggers	St. Helens	Sept., 1890.
Cloggers	Stalybridge	Oct. 5, 1892.
Cloggers	Stockport	Jan. 13, 1897.
Cloggers	Swinton, Pendlebury and Clifton.	Jan. 22, 1896.
Cloggers	Tottington	Jan., 1896.
Cloggers	Wigan and Ince	Nov. 14, 1895.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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CLOTHING TRADES—HAT MAKING.

Hat Trade :—

Makers (wool hats)	Bury	Apr., 1892.
Makers (wool and fur hats)	Denton	Oct. 5, 1891, with additions.
Makers (wool hats)	Hyde	Nov. 2, 1891.
Makers (silk hats and pull-overs).	London	Feb. 5, 1889.
Makers (silk hats, pullovers, &c.).	Provincial districts ...	Dec. 18, 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Typefounding :—

Typefounders	London	Mar. 16, 1899.
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Letterpress Printing :—

Compositors (news and jobbing).	Birmingham	June 17, 1893.
Compositors (machine) ...	Birmingham	Oct. 1, 1895.
Compositors (book and news)	Cork	Jan., 1895.
Compositors	Dublin	Revised 1892.
Compositors (book and news).	} Edinburgh	Sept. 15, 1894.
Pressmen		
Compositors (book and jobbing).	Glasgow	1893.
Compositors (machine) ...	Glasgow	Feb. 12, 1897.
Compositors (news)	Leeds	Revised and re-printed May 15, 1893.
Compositors (machine) ...	Leeds	July 1, 1895.
Compositors (book, parliamentary and news).	London	Feb. 18, 1891, and Minute of Interpretation of Sept. 1, 1891.
Compositors (hand and machine—news and book).	London	July 27, 1896; with amendment of Feb. 11, 1898.
Compositors (news and jobbing).	Manchester	Mar., 1872.
Pressmen	London	1888.

Bookbinding, &c. :—

Bookbinders	London	Dec. 13, 1893.
Book-edge gilders	London	Jan., 1899.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—*cont.***Coopering:—**

Coopers	Birmingham. Wolverhampton and district.	Mar. 25, 1899.
Coopers	...	...	...	Belfast ...	Nov., 1890.
Coopers	...	...	...	Burton-on-Trent ...	Feb. 12, 1890. Revised and reprinted Mar. 19, 1898.
Coopers	...	...	...	Hull ...	July, 1897.
Coopers	...	...	...	Liverpool ...	Aug. 7, 1875.
Coopers	...	...	...	London ...	Oct. 30, 1886.*
Coopers	...	...	...	Manchester ...	Mar. 3, 1845. Revised and reprinted Feb. 16, 1876.
Coopers	...	...	...	Swansea ...	Feb. 17, 1872. Revised May 24, 1899.

Lath Rending:—

Lath renders	London ...	May 27, 1893. Revised and reprinted Mar. 6, 1899.
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Coachbuilding:—

Coach and wheelwrights	London ...	1873.
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Glass Bottle Making:—

Glass bottle makers (flint)	London ...	April, 1895.
Glass bottle makers (dark metal).	Sunderland and Seaham Harbour.	Nov. 29, 1883. Revised and reprinted Dec. 5, 1896.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Yorkshire ...	Dec. 31, 1888; and alterations to date.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Lancashire ...	Dec. 7, 1896; and alterations to date.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Bristol ...	Dec. 31, 1894.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Brierley Hill ...	1898.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Glasgow ...	Feb. 11, 1895.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Portobello ...	Jan. 3, 1895.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Alloa ...	Jan. 3, 1895. Revised and reprinted Jan. 1899.
Glass bottle makers	...	...	...	Dublin ...	July 3, 1893. Revised Jan. 6, 1896.

* A few men work to a list dated 30th June, 1892. A revised list was under consideration in February, 1900.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
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MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—*cont.***Glass Bevelling:—**

Bevellers (straight work) ...	London	Nov. 9, 1891 ; and alterations of Feb. 4, 1898.
Bevellers (shape work) ...	London	1890 ; and alterations of Feb. 4, 1898.

Pressed Glass Making:—

Pressed glass makers ...	County Durham, Newcastle, and Glasgow.	June 14, 1890
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Transport:—

Coal porters	London and suburbs ...	Aug. 28, 1889. Revised and reprinted Nov., 1899.
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Dock and Waterside Labour:—

Trimmers and tippers ...	Briton Ferry	Sept. 1, 1896.
Coal trimmers.	Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry.	Dec. 15, 1890.
Stevedores (timber)	Cardiff	July 19, 1897.
Stevedores	Tyne	Jan. 1, 1890.
Deal yard workers	Grimsby	May, 1896.
Deal porters	London	May, 1893. Revised and reprinted April, 1898.
Coal and coke trimmers in port.	Newport	July 1, 1890.
Coal trimmers on river ...	Newport	Mar. 13, 1895.
Coal and coke trimmers ...	Tyne and Blyth ...	April 18, 1898.
General dock labourers ...	Swansea	June, 1890.

Basket Making:—

Basket makers	Birmingham	April 13, 1899.
Basket makers	Glasgow	May 19, 1890.
Basket makers	London	June, 1896.

Brushmaking:—

Brushmakers (hair-dressing, pan work, drawing and boring).	Glasgow	Sept. 18, 1896.
Brushmakers (finishing and boring).	Leeds	June 10, 1892.
Brushmakers (pan, drawn work and hairs).	London	1872.

Trade.	Locality covered by List.	Date of List.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—<i>cont.</i>		
Brushmaking—<i>cont.</i>		
Brushmakers (painting brushes and sash tools).	London	Feb., 1891. (Prices for sash tools revised and re-printed July 2, 1894).
Brushmakers (fashioning tooth-brush stocks).	London	Aug. 4, 1890, with alteration of March, 1899.
Leather Trades:—		
Skinners	Barrhead and Kilmar-nock.	June, 1897.
Saddle and harness makers ...	London	Revised and printed 1897.
Saddlers (brown)	Walsall	1898.
Saddlers (gig)	Walsall	1890.
Fur Trade:—		
Fur skin dressers (fleshers and shavers).	London	Revised 1897.

APPENDIX II.

SLIDING SCALES.

The following is a list of the SLIDING SCALES in existence in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1900 :—

Trade.	District.	Date.
MINING AND QUARRYING.		
Coal Mining :—		
Miners	South Wales and Monmouth.	Jan. 1, 1892, with supplementary agreements of Feb. 17, 1893, and Sept. 1, 1898.
Iron Mining :—		
Iron-ore miners	Dalton (one firm) ...	Oct. 1, 1890.
Quarrying :—		
Limestone quarrymen ...	Stainton (one firm) ...	Aug. 11, 1892.
METAL TRADES.		
Pig Iron Manufacture :—		
Blastfurnacemen	Askam and Millom (one firm).	—
Blastfurnacemen	Barrow in-Furness (one firm).	Amended 1895.
Blastfurnacemen	Cleveland and Durham	Oct. 8, 1895.*
Blastfurnacemen	Cumberland and North Lancs.	Renewed Sept. 9, 1898.
Blastfurnacemen	Ulverston (one firm) ...	—
Blastfurnacemen	North Staffordshire ...	Oct. 9, 1899.
Blastfurnacemen	South Staffordshire ...	—
Iron and Steel Trades :—		
Ironworkers	North of England ...	July 1, 1889.
Ironworkers	Midlands, South Lancs. and South Yorks.	Oct. 21, 1889. Amended July 31, 1893.
Iron and steel workers ...	South Wales and Monmouth.	Sept. 1, 1895.
Ironworkers	West of Scotland ...	June 27, 1898.
Steelworkers	Barrow (one firm) ...	Nov., 1895.
Steel millmen	Consett and Jarrow ...	—
Steelworkers	Eston (Cleveland) (one firm).	Nov., 1888.
Steelworkers	Middlesbrough (one firm).	—
Steelworkers	Middlesbrough (one firm).	—

* This scale was terminated in June, 1897, and renewed in December, 1897.

APPENDIX III.

PRINCIPAL BOARD OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS ON LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The following are among the principal Publications relating to Labour Questions, which have been, or are about to be, published by the Board of Trade.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

The "LABOUR GAZETTE"—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade—published on the 15th of each month. May be ordered through any newsagent, price 1*d.*, or obtained direct from the Publishers, Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C., at the rate of 2*s.* per annum for addresses in the United Kingdom, including postage.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS.

May all be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C.

Title of Report.	Official Number to be quoted on Ordering.	Price, exclusive of Postage.	Price, including Postage.*
		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Abstract of Labour Statistics for the United Kingdom:—			
1893-4	C.—7,565	0 9	1 0
1894-5	C.—7,900	0 10½	1 1½
1895-6	C.—8,230	1 0	1 3
1896-7	C.—8,642	1 0	1 3
1897-8	C.—9,011	0 11½	1 2½
1898-9	Cd.—119	0 11½	1 2½
Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics ...	C.—9,442	0 8	0 10½
Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:—			
1st Report on (1893)	C.—7,567	1 3	1 7
2nd " " (1894)	C.—8,075	1 9	2 1
3rd " " (1895)	C.—8,374	1 2	1 6
4th " " (1896)	C.—8,444	1 6	1 10
5th " " (1897)	C.—8,975	1 2½	1 6½
6th " " (1898)	C.—9,434	1 5	1 9
7th " " (1899)	(In the press.)	—	—
Standard Piece Rates (1893)	C.—7,567-1	1 0	1 3
" " " (1900)	d.—144	1 4	1 8

* In the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL BOARD OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS ON LABOUR QUESTIONS.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS—*continued.*

Title of Report.	Official Number to be quoted on Ordering.	Price, exclusive of Postage.	Price, including Postage in the United Kingdom.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Standard Time Rates (1893)	C.—7,567-II	1 3	1 7
" " " (1900)	(In the press.)	—	—
Rates of Wages paid in the United Kingdom in 1886:—			
Principal Textile Trades	C.—5,807	1 6	1 10
Minor " "	C.—6,161	0 9½	1 0
Mines and Quarries	C.—6,455	1 0	1 3
By Local Authorities and Private Companies to Police, and to Workpeople employed on Roads, &c., and at Gas and Water Works.	C.—6,715	1 3	1 7
General Report*... ..	C.—6,889	4 3	4 9
Weekly Hours of Labour in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890.	H.C. 375, 1890	0 7½	0 9½
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896:—			
First Report of Proceedings under	C.—8,533	0 3	0 4
Second Report of Proceedings under	H.C. 275, 1899	0 2	0 2½
Strikes and Lock-outs, 1st Report on (1888)			
" " " 2nd " (1889)	C.—5,809	0 10	1 0½
" " " 3rd " (1890)	C.—6,176	1 3	1 7
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" " " 5th " (1892)	C.—6,890	4 4	4 9
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" " " 7th " (1894)	C.—7,566	2 4	2 8
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" " " 9th " (1896)	C.—8,231	2 4	2 8
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" " 9th " (1896)	C.—8,232	4 4	4 10
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STANDARD TIME RATES OF WAGES IN 1900.

REPORT.

TO THE COMPTROLLER - GENERAL OF THE
COMMERCIAL, LABOUR, AND STATISTICAL
DEPARTMENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

THE present Report on Standard Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in force in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1900 has been prepared in continuation of the Volume on Standard Time Rates which formed Part III. of the first Report of the Labour Department on Wages and Hours of Labour, published in 1894. The Report deals with the Rates of Time-Wages and the Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) recognised in a large number of important industries in the principal towns of the country, and gives the wages and hours recognised at 1st January, 1900, and also at the beginning of each of a long series of years, while in another section are included Tables showing the Percentage variations which have been made in the course of a lengthy period in the wages of Coal Hewers, Ironworkers and Cotton Operatives, and Returns of the Cash Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers. A List of Working Rules and other Documents regulating Wages, Hours of Labour, and other working conditions in operation on 1st January, 1900, is given in an Appendix to the Volume.

All changes in wages and in hours of labour which, subsequently to the publication of the Report of 1894, have taken place from time to time have been published, so far as the information could be obtained by the Department, first in the monthly *Labour Gazette*, and subsequently in Annual Reports issued by the Department. The present Volume represents the net result of these changes in many of the more important trades and districts up to the beginning of 1900, and thus forms a fresh starting-point in the investigation of these important subjects, which it is intended to continue, and of which the results will in like manner be published periodically.

Meaning of Time-Wage and Piece-Wage.

In order to make clear the scope of the present Report it may be well to call attention to the meaning which is attached to the expression Time-Wages. The essential characteristic of time-wages is, that the contract between a workman on time-wage and his employer may be regarded as a bargain, by which the employee sells to his employer for an agreed sum of money all the labour which the employee shall perform within a specified period of time, without, as a rule, any express agreement on his part to perform within that period any particular amount of work. In some cases, as, for example, in that of gas stokers, who are paid so much per shift, but are required to carbonise in each shift a specified weight of coal, the wage-contract contains an explicit reference to the amount of work which a workman employed on time-wages is expected to perform in a given time. In other cases the understanding is less explicit; but, speaking generally, it may be said that the workman on time-wage, no less than the workman on piece-wage, is expected "to do a fair day's work," the time worker who fails to fulfil this expectation being liable to be discharged in consequence.

In connection with the question of the common basis of time-wage and piece-wage—the payment of so much money for so much work done in so many hours—it may be of interest to refer to certain cases, in which a list of time-wages is used as the standard in fixing piece-wage rates.* Thus, in the construction of iron and steel ships and also in the manufacture of boilers a large amount of work (plating, etc.) is done under the standard rates of wages set forth at pp. 80–89 of this Report by workmen employed on piece-work. The piece-prices of the work, on which these men are engaged, are fixed at such a level that a man of average capacity shall be able to earn in a week piece-wages amounting to at least the standard weekly rates of wages shown in the table. As a rule, it may be observed, piece-prices in this trade are fixed on a "time-and-a-quarter," "time-and-one-third," "time-and-a-half," or even a higher basis; that is to say, the piece-rates are of such amounts as will enable the workmen to earn from 25 per cent. upwards in excess of their rated time-wages. So, again, in the cabinet making and furnishing trades (*see post*, pp. 108–110) a great deal of work is done on piece-work, the prices of the work being so fixed as to yield, taking one job with another,† the standard rates of time-wages set forth in this Report.

* For the converse case, in which a list of piece prices is used, in a branch of trade in which the work is done on time-wage, as a standard to determine the quantum which shall be considered to be "a fair day's work," *see* the Report on Standard Piece-Rates, 1900, p. xxiv.

† If the piece-wages earned on a particular job, which has taken, say, 8 hours to perform, amount to only 7 times the standard hourly wage, the workman is sometimes said "to lose on the job," or "to have worked one hour for nothing."

Extent to which Time-Wage Prevails.

Speaking broadly, it may be said that the system of wage-payment most widely prevalent in the United Kingdom is that of Time-Wage. Although an exact statement cannot be made on this subject, a calculation, the basis of which is explained in the Report on Piece-Wage Rates* shows that, if we take into account all classes of workpeople, male and female, including those employed in agriculture and domestic service, no fewer than 74 per cent. of the workpeople employed in the United Kingdom appear to be employed in industries in which time-wage is the most prevalent system. If, however, we exclude agriculture and domestic service, the percentage of workers in industries which are chiefly governed by time-work is about 61. Women workers are most frequently employed in piece-work trades, except in the case of domestic servants, the large numbers of whom are sufficient to turn the balance in favour of time-work. Thus, if domestic servants be excluded only 43 per cent. of women appear to be engaged in time-work trades; while, if they be included, the proportion is raised to 71 per cent.

Meaning of Standard Rate.

The Standard Rates of Time-Wage, with which the present Volume deals, are those rates, which are recognised as applicable (usually as *minimum* rates of pay) to the remuneration of a considerable number of workpeople engaged in a given industry at a given place. It will be understood that, while competent workpeople, whose remuneration is governed by a standard rate of wages, are not expected to work, and would not consent to work for a lower rate, individual workmen, whether on the ground of the possession of special skill or the difficult or dangerous character of the work, may, and do, receive more than the standard rate of wages ruling for their trade in the locality. On the other hand, workmen who have not yet mastered their craft ("improvers," etc.) will not demand or receive the standard wage; and in some trades the arrangements between employers and employed permit of workmen admittedly too old "to do a fair day's work" accepting wages lower than those recognised as the minimum for the general body of workmen.

Nature of Authority for Standard Rates.

The authority for the standard time-rates embodied in the present volume is, in all cases, stated. Wherever a statement of standard rates of wages and hours of labour has been

* Report on Standard Piece Rates of Wages and Sliding Scales, 1900. Cd. 144. 1900.

published by the organisations of both the employers and the employed, these two documents have been collated; any accidental discrepancies have been cleared up by investigation; and the corrected figures appear in the Report. In those cases, in which a list of standard time-wages and hours has been published by one side only (employers or employed), this list has been examined with care, and compared with the information available on the subject; and all tables based on lists of this character embody all modifications which appeared to be required in order that they may correctly represent the actual circumstances of the industry concerned. In a few instances it will be seen that, in the absence of published documents, the details given in the tables are based upon direct inquiries. The tables on pp. 168-174 relating to agricultural labourers are taken from the report recently published by the Department on the wages and earnings of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom.

Seasonal Fluctuations in Weekly Standard Rates.

In certain trades, more especially in the different branches of the building trades, the weekly wages of the workpeople fluctuate according to the season. In the tables, which deal with the building trades, the rates of wages and hours of labour stated are those which obtain in the summer months. The conditions of employment prevailing throughout the winter months are not uniform; distinct arrangements being made with respect to different parts of the winter season, during all of which, however, the standard hours of labour are shorter than in summer, and in some cases (to which attention is called in the tables) slightly higher rates of time-wages are paid. As between different branches of the building trades the amount of seasonal fluctuation in hours and wages varies considerably, some classes of workpeople (*e.g.*, carpenters and joiners) being employed under cover, and being therefore in many cases employed for the same number of hours per week in winter as in summer.

Local Variations in Rates of Wages.

In the Tables contained in this Report the standard rates of time-wage for each trade dealt with are set forth separately for different industrial centres; and the wide variations between the rates current in different localities cannot fail to arrest attention. Thus, in the building trades, while bricklayers, for example, receive 10*d.* in London and in a large number of other towns, their wages fall to 6½*d.* in several districts, *e.g.*, Stroud, Wisbech, and Bridgwater, and to 6*d.* an hour or even less in others, *e.g.*, Tiverton and Barnstaple. Again, the wages of

carpenters and joiners vary from 10*d.* an hour to 5*d.* per hour in different districts, and similar variations are shewn by the wages of many other classes of operatives.

To attempt to account for local variations of wages by pointing out the causes at work in different cases, and showing how these causes operate to produce divergencies of the nature referred to, would be a difficult task, and one obviously beyond the scope of a Report such as the present. But a few words on some salient points connected with this interesting question may not be out of place.

It is certain that the causes of local variations in wage-rates are at once numerous and complex. As a rule, wages in the same trade are higher in London and other large towns than in the smaller centres of industry. In part, this fact is attributable to the higher cost of living incurred by the workmen, especially in regard to house rent; in part, no doubt, to the fact that on the average a somewhat higher standard of skill is expected in large centres, and that a higher rate of pay once established has a tendency to perpetuate itself by attracting the more highly skilled workmen. Moreover, in some cases, the wider labour market and the greater "mobility" of the inhabitants of a large town may place them in a better position to demand high pay than those workmen who live in a small town or village, and would have to migrate to a considerable distance in order to obtain work elsewhere.

But although the general rule, that wages are higher in large centres than in small, is of wide application, it is clear from the tables that this rule has not a few exceptions, which could only be explained by a full knowledge of the local circumstances. Thus, in many cases, it will doubtless be found on close examination that the differences of wages are to be partly explained by differences in the character of the work principally done in the districts in question. For it is to be remembered that within the limits of one and the same trade the nature of the work done in different places and the conditions of employment vary somewhat widely, and that the fitters (for example) who receive 27*s.* per week in the railway shops at Crewe are not engaged on the same class of work as those who are paid 36*s.* per week at Manchester.

Lastly, it is necessary to observe that the difference in the market rates quoted for different districts must not be taken to represent with any approach to accuracy the true difference in the average wages level of those localities. For this difference of level is influenced by variations in the proportions of the various classes of highly-paid and low-paid operatives as well as by variations in the market rates of wages for each class. Due weight should be given to this point in any comparison which may be instituted between the wages level of (*e.g.*) the Northern and Southern Counties of England and Ireland, or of the urban and rural districts generally.

While, however, the figures given in this Report showing the standard rates of wages in each locality can be used only with a considerable degree of caution as tests of the average wages earned by the general body of workpeople in each industry, the tables showing the rates of wages recognised in different trades in each of a series of years, cannot fail to throw much light upon the movement of wages in the important industries with which these tables deal.

I have, &c.,

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

Labour Department,
Board of Trade,
August, 1900.

A.—STANDARD RATES OF WAGES AT 1ST JANUARY, 1900.

BUILDING TRADES.

The rates of wages and hours of labour given in the Table are based upon returns prepared by the undermentioned Associations and published for the most part in their periodical reports:—

BRICKLAYERS	...	<div> <div></div> <div>National Association of Master Builders.</div> <div>Operative Bricklayers' Society.</div> <div>United Operative Bricklayers' Society.</div> </div>
MASONS	... ..	<div> <div></div> <div>National Association of Master Builders.</div> <div>Society of Operative Stonemasons of</div> <div>England, Ireland, and Wales.</div> <div>United Operative Masons' Association of</div> <div>Scotland.</div> </div>
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS	... ..	<div> <div></div> <div>National Association of Master Builders.</div> <div>Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and</div> <div>Joiners.</div> <div>Associated Carpenters and Joiners.</div> <div>General Union of Carpenters and Joiners.</div> </div>
SLATERS	... ..	National Association of Master Builders.
PLUMBERS	... ..	<div> <div></div> <div>National Association of Master Builders.</div> <div>United Operative Plumbers' Association.</div> <div>Operative Plumbers' Association of Scotland.</div> </div>
PLASTERERS	...	<div> <div></div> <div>National Association of Master Builders.</div> <div>National Association of Operative Plasterers.</div> <div>Scottish National Operative Plasterers'</div> <div>Federal Union.</div> </div>
PAINTERS	... ..	<div> <div></div> <div>National Association of Master Builders.</div> <div>Amalgamated Society of House Decorators</div> <div>and Painters.</div> <div>National Amalgamated Society of House</div> <div>and Ship Painters and Decorators.</div> <div>Scottish Amalgamated Society of House</div> <div>and Ship Painters.</div> </div>
LABOURERS	...	National Association of Master Builders.

In those cases in which (in addition to Slaters and Labourers) the information rests solely on the returns of the National Association of Master Builders, the fact is stated in a footnote. All other rates are given on the joint authority of the National Association of Master Builders and the Trade Union concerned or on that of the Trade Union only. In a few cases in which the information has been obtained from other sources, the authority is given in a footnote.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

(In most cases the rate of wages and hours of labour have been agreed

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Northern Counties and Cleveland.								
Alnwick	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—
Amble	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Annfield Plain ..	—	9½	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bamburgh	—	10	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Barnard Castle ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick-on-Tweed ..	9(a)	8(a)	7½	8	—	8	7(a)	4½, 5
Bishop Auckland ..	—	8	8	—	8	—	7	—
Blackhill	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth	10	9½	10	9½	—	10(a)	8½	7
Carlisle	8½	8½	8	8	8	8	7½	5, 5½
Chester-le-Street ..	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Consett	—	9	9 & 9½	—	—	—	—	—
Darlington	9	8½	8½	9½ 9½	8(a)	9(a)	7½	6
Durham.. ..	8½(a)	8½	8½	{ summer. 10 winter. }	8	8(a)	7½	5½
Gateshead	10	—	10		—	—	8½	7(f)
Gosforth	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Hartlepoons	9½	9½	9	8½	8½	10	7	6½
Hebburn-on-Tyne ..	—	—	10	—	—	—	8½	—
Hexham	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Jarrow-on-Tyne ..	10	10	10	—	38s.(b)	—	8½	—
Kendal	—	7½	7½	—	7	—	—	—
Keswick	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkby Lonsdale ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryport	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough ..	10	9	9	9½	8½	—	7½	6½, 7
Morpeth	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne..	10	10	10	9½	9	10	8½	—
North Shields ..	10	10	10	9½	38s.(b)	—	8½	6, 7
Penrith	—	8½	7	—	7½	7½	7½	—
Seaham Harbour ..	10	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—
Shildon	8½	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

(b) Per week.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives.

to by the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions concerned.)

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								ENGLAND AND WALES.
—	50	—	—	—	—	50	—	Northern Counties and Cleveland.
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Alnwick.
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Amble.
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Annfield Plain
—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bamburgh.
—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnard Castle.
51(a)	51(a)	51	—	—	51	51(a)	51	Berwick-on-Tweed.
—	50	50	—	54	—	—	—	Bishop Auckland.
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blackhill.
50	50	50	50	—	50	50(a)	50	Blyth.
50	50	50	51	52½	54	54(a)	50, 54	Carlisle.
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Chester-le-Street.
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Consett.
49½	49½	50	50	53(a)	49½	53(a)	49½	Darlington.
49½(a)	49½	50	50	53	50	53(a)	49½, 50	Durham.
50	—	50	—	—	—	—	50(f)	Gateshead.
—	44½	50	—	—	—	—	—	Gosforth.
53	50	50	—	53	53	—	53	Hartlepoons.
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Hebburn-on-Tyne.
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Hexham.
50	44½	50	—	—	—	—	—	Jarrow-on-Tyne
—	53½	54	—	56	—	—	—	Kendal.
—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	Keswick
—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kirkby Lonsdale.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Maryport.
52	49½	52	50	—	—	66(a)	49½, 52	Middlesbrough.
—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	Morpeth
50	44½	50	50	53	50	50(a)	—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
50	50	50	50	53(a)	—	50(a)	50	North Shields.
—	49½	54	—	52½	—	—	—	Penrith.
50	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Seaham Harbour.
50	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	Shildon

(f) Builders' Labourers' Union.

STANDARD TIME RATES.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS
Northern Counties and Cleveland—cont.	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
South Shields	10	10	10	{ 9 summer. 10 winter. }	38s.(b)	9½	8½	6, 6½
Spennymoor	9	—	—		—	—	—	—
Stockton-on-Tees	9	9(a)	9	10	8½	—	7½	6½
Sunderland	10	10	9½	9½	37s.(b)	9½	8½	6½
Walker-on-Tyne	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wallsend	—	—	10	—	—	—	8½	—
West Stanley	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitburn	—	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehaven	—	—	7	—	7½	—	—	—
Windermere	8½(a)	8½(a)	7(a)	8½	7(a)	8(a)	7(a)	5½
Workington	8	—	7	—	—	—	7½	—
Yorkshire (except Cleveland).								
Barnsley	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	7½(a)	6, 6½
Batley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6(f)
Beverley	7½	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bingley	—	8	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9½	7½	6
Bridlington	8	8	7½	9	7(a)	8	—	5, 6
Castleford	8	8(a)	7½	9	7(a)	8½(a)	7(a)	6, 6½
Chapel Allerton	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleckheaton	See Spenn Valley.							
Dewsbury	8½(a)	8½	8	8	—	8(a)	6½	6
Doncaster	8½	8½	8½	8½	7, 7½(a)	8½(a)	6½	5, 5½
Driffield	7	7½(a)	6	—	7(a)	—	—	4½
Goole	8	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	9(a)	9	7½	9	—	8½(a)	7½	6
Harrogate	9½	9½	8½	8	8	9½	7½	6
Hebden Bridge	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Heckmondwike	—	—	—	—	—	8½	—	5½(f)
Holmfirth	—	8(a)	7(a)	—	7½(a)	7½(a)	6½ to 7(a)	6

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

(b) Per week.

(c) Per day.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								Northern Counties and Cleveland— <i>cont.</i>
50	44½	50	50	54(a)	50	50(a)	50	South Shields.
53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Spennymoor.
52	49½(a)	53	50	53	—	53(a)	49½, 50, 52	Stockton-on-Tees.
50	44½	50	50	53	50	50(a)	50	Sunderland.
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Walker-on-Tyne.
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Wallsend.
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Stanley.
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Whitburn.
—	—	54	—	52½	—	—	—	Whitehaven.
53½(a)	53½(a)	55(a)	53½	55(a)	55	55(a)	53½	Windermere.
54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Workington
								Yorkshire (except Cleveland).
49½	49½	50	50	50	50	52½(a)	49½, 50	Barnsley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49½(f)	Batley.
53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	Beverley.
—	49½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Bingley.
—	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	52(a)	49½	Bradford.
55½	55½	55½	55½	55½(a)	55½	—	55½	Bridlington.
56	56(a)	56	53	56(a)	56	56(a)	—	Castleford.
—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chapel Allerton.
								Cleckheaton.
								See Spen Valley.
49½(a)	49½	49½	49½	—	49½	—	49½	Dewsbury.
54	49½	52	54	54(a)	54	64(a)	49½, 54	Doncaster.
55½	55½(a)	55½	—	55½(a)	—	—	55½	Driffield.
55½	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Goole.
49½(a)	49½	49½	50½	—	50½	54(a)	49½, 50½	Halifax.
49½	49½	49½	50	50	50	50(a)	49½, 50	Harrogate.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Hebden Bridge.
—	—	—	—	—	49½(g)	—	—	Heckmondwike.
—	49½(a)	55½(a)	—	50(a)	49½	52½(a)	49½	Holmfirth.

(f) Builders' Labourers' Union.

(g) National Association of Operative Plasterers.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
Yorkshire (except Cleveland)—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Huddersfield	9	9	8½	8½	7½	8	7½	6, & 24s. (b)
Hull	9	9½	9	9	8½	9	8	6½, 7
Idle	—	8½	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Ilkley	—	8½	8	—	7½	—	—	—
Keighley	—	8½	7½	8½	7½	7½	7	6
Leeds	9	9	9	9	8½	9½	8	6½, 7
Malton	—	8	7	—	—	—	6¾	—
Manningham	See Bradford.							
Mexborough	8½	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Mirfield	See Dewsbury.							
Morley	8½(a)	8½	7½	9	8½(a)†	8½(a)	8(a)	6, 6½
Normanton	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pontefract	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherham	9½	9½	8½	8	8½	8½(a)	7	6
Scarborough	8½	8½	8	{ 33s.(b) summer. 30s.(b) winter. }	8	8½	7½	6
Sedbergh	—	8	—		—	—	—	—
Selby	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	6(f)
Sheffield.. .. .	9½	9½	9	9	9	9	7½	5½ to 6
Shipley and Saltaire	8½(a)	8½	8½	8½	8(a)	9½(a)	—	6
Skipton	8(a)	8	6½	7, 7½	—	7(a)	7(a)	5 to 5½
Sowerby Bridge ..	9(a)	9(a)	7½	7½	8(a)	7½(a)	7½	6
Spenn Valley	8½(a)	8½(a)	7½	8	7(a)	8(a)	7½	6
Wakefield	8½	8½	8	8	7½	—	7	5½, 6
Whitby	—	8½	7½	—	—	—	7	—
Yeadon	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
York	9	9	8½	8½	8	9	7	6
Lancashire and Cheshire.								
Accrington	9	9	8½	7½	—	8½	7½	5½
Adlington	—	9½	8	—	—	—	—	—

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								Yorkshire (except Cleveland)— <i>cont.</i>
49½	49½	49½	49½	50	49½	53½(a)	49½	Huddersfield.
53	53	53	53	53	53	53(a)	53	Hull.
—	49½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Idle.
—	49½	49½	—	49½	—	—	—	Ilkley.
—	49½	48	49½	52	49½	52(a)	49½	Keighley.
49½	49½	49½	50	49½	49½	50(a)	49½	Leeds.
—	52	54	—	—	—	—	—	Malton.
			See Bradford.					Manningham.
49½	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Mexborough.
			See Dewsbury.					Mirfield.
49½(a)	49½	50	49½	49½(a)	49½	49½(a)	49½	Morley.
—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Normanton.
—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	Pontefract.
49½	49½	49½	49½	49	49½	49½(a)	49½	Rotherham.
52	49½	52	53	53	52	53(a)	49½, 52	Scarborough.
—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sedbergh.
55½	53	55½	—	—	—	—	55½(f)	Selby.
49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	Sheffield.
49½(a)	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	—	49½	Shipley and Saltaire.
49½(a)	49½	54½	49½	—	49½	55½(a)	49½	Skipton.
49½(a)	49½(a)	50	49½	49½(a)	49½	55(a)	49½	Sowerby Bridge.
49½(a)	49½(a)	49½	49½	50(a)	49½	55(a)	49½	Spenn Valley.
49½	49½	49½	50	50	—	52½(a)	49½, 50	Wakefield.
—	49½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Whitby.
—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	Yeadon.
53	49½	53	53	53	53	53(a)	49½, 53	York.
								Lancashire and Cheshire.
49	49	53	49½	—	49	54(a)	49	Accrington.
—	48½	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Adlington.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS
Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alderley Edge ..	8½(a)	9	7½ to 8(a)	7	7½(a)	8½(a)	7(a)	5, 5½
Altrincham	9½	9½	9½	8	9	9	8	4½ to 6½
Ashton-in-Makerfield	9½	—	8¾	—	—	—	—	6, 6½(f)
Ashton-under-Lyne..	10	9½	9	8½	9(a)	9½	8½	5½, 6½
Atherton	9½	—	9	—	—	—	8	—
Bacup	—	—	8	—	—	—	7½	—
Barrow-in-Furness ..	9	9	8¾	8	8½ summer. 9 winter.	8	8½ summer. 8½ winter.	6, 6½
Birkenhead	9½	9½	9½	9	9½	9½	8½	5, 6½
Blackburn	10	9½	9	9	9	9	8	5½, 6½
Blackpool	9½	9¾	8½	8½	9	10	8	6
Bolton	10	9½	9	9	9	10	8½	6½
Burnley	9	9	8	8	8	8(a)	8	6
Bury	10	9½	9	8½	9	9(a)	8	5, 6, 6½
Chester	9	9	8½	9	8½ summer. 8¾ winter.	9	7½	5, 5½
Chorley	9	9½	8½	8	8	8	7½	5½, 6
Clitheroe	—	7	7½	—	—	—	7½	—
Colne	9(a)	8½(a)	8	8	8(a)	8½	7½	6
Compstall	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congleton	7½	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Crewe	8	8½(a)	7	8	—	9	7	5, 5½, 6
Dalton-in-Furness ..	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darwen	9½	9½	8½	9½	9(a)	9	8	6, 6½
Denton	10(a)	9½	9	8½	9(a)	9½(a)	8½	5½, 6½
Droylsden	10	—	9½	—	—	—	8½	—
Earlestown	9½	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Eccles	—	9½(a)	9½	8	9	9½ to 10(a)	8½	5½ to 7
Egremont	9½	—	—	—	—	—	8½	—
Farnworth	—	—	9	—	—	—	8½	—
Fleetwood	—	9½	8	—	8	—	8	—
Frodsham	8½(a)	8½(a)	7½	8½	—	8½(a)	7(a)	5, 5½
Garston				See Liverpool.				

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont.</i>
54½(a)	49½	54½(a)	54½	54½(a)	54½	54½(a)	54½	Alderley Edge.
54½	49½	49½	54½	49½	52	52(a)	49½, 52, 54½	Altrincham.
54½	—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Ashton-in-Makerfield.
54½	49½	53½	52	54½(a)	54½	54½(a)	49½, 54½	Ashton-under-Lyne.
53½	—	48½	—	—	—	—	—	Atherton.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Bacup.
54½	54	54	54	54	54	54(a)	54, 54½	Barrow-in-Furness.
49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	Birkenhead.
49	49	49	49	49	49	54(a)	49	Blackburn.
49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	Blackpool.
49½	48½	49½	49½	49	49½(h)	51½(a)	48½, 49½	Bolton.
49½	49½	51	50	54	54	54(a)	49½, 54	Burnley.
53½	48½	53½	54	49	53½	54(a)	48½, 53½	Bury.
54½	49½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½(a)	49½, 54½	Chester.
54½	48½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½(a)	48½, 54½	Chorley.
—	48½	54	—	—	—	—	—	Clitheroe.
49½(a)	49½(a)	49½	49½	52½(a)	49½	54(a)	49½	Colne.
—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compstall.
53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	Congleton.
—	54(a)	54	54	—	54	54(a)	54	Crewe.
—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dalton-in-Furness.
49	49	49	49	49(a)	49	49(a)	49	Darwen.
54½(a)	49½(a)	53½	54½	54½(a)	54½	54½(a)	49½, 54½	Denton.
54½	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Droylsden.
54½	—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Earlestown.
—	49½(a)	49½	54½	49½	52	52(a)	49½, 52, 54½	Eccles.
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Egremont.
—	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Farnworth.
—	54½	54	—	54	—	—	—	Fleetwood.
54½(a)	54½(a)	54½	54½	—	54½	54½(a)	54½	Frodsham.
			See Liverpool.					Garston.

(f) Builders' Labourers' Union.

(h) Lancashire and Cheshire Building Trades Federation

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Lancashire and Cheshire—cont.								
Great Harwood ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Haslingden	—	—	8	—	8	—	7	—
Heywood	10	9½	8½	8	8	9(a)	8	6, 6½
Horwich	9	9	8½	—	—	—	8	—
Hoylake.. ..	9½	9½	9½	—	9½	—	—	—
Hyde	10	9½	9	8½	9(a)	9½(a)	8½	5½, 6½
Knutsford	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	10	9½	8	9½	8	9½	7½	5½, 6
Lees	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leigh	9½	9½	9½	8½	8½	9	8	6, 6½
Leyland	9	9(a)	8(a)	8½	8(a)	8½(a)	7½(a)	5, 5½, 6
Liscard	9½	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—
Littleborough ..	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	5, 5½, 6
Longridge	—	9½(a)	7½(a)	8	8½(a)	8(a)	8(a)	5½
Lytham	—	9½	8	—	—	—	—	—
Macclesfield	7½	7½	7½	—	7½	—	7, 7½	—
Manchester	10	9½	9½	9	9½	9½	8½	5½, 6, 6½, 7
Marple	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton	10	9½	8½	8	8½(a)	9(a)	8(a)	5½, 6½
Middlewich	7½	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Monton	10(a)	9½(a)	9½(a)	8	9(a)	9½(a)	8½(a)	5½ to 7
Morecambe	9½	9½	8	9½	8	9½	7½	6
Nantwich	6½	—	6½	—	—	—	6(a)	4, 5
Nelson	—	9	8	—	8	8½	8	6
Neston	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwich	9	—	8	9	8	9(a)	7(a)	—
Oldham	10	9½	9	8½	9	9	8½	5½, 6½, 7
Ormskirk	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Padiham	—	8	8	8	8(a)	—	7½	6
Parkgate	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patricroft	10(a)	9½(a)	9½	8	9(a)	9½(a)	8½	5½ to 7

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Pemberton	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pendleton	—	—	9½	—	—	—	8½	—
Poulton-le-Fylde ..	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Preston	10	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	5½, 6, 26s.(b) summer. 24s. winter. (b)
Prestwich	10(h)	9½(h)	9	8(h)	9(h)	9(h)	8½	
Radcliffe	10(a)	9½	9	8	9	9(a)	8½	6, 6½
Ramsbottom	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—
Rawtenstall	—	8½	8	—	—	—	7½	—
Rishton	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochdale	10	9½	9	8	8½	9	8	6, 6½
Runcorn.. ..	9	7½	8	8	9(a)	8(a)	7	6
St. Anne's-on-Sea ..	9½(a)	—	8½	—	9(a)	10(a)	8(a)	—
St. Helens	9	9	9	9	8½	9(a)	8(a)	5½, 6
Sale	10	—	9½	—	9	—	8½	—
Sandbach	7½	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Shaw	—	8½	9	—	—	—	—	—
Southport	8½	9	8½	9	8½	9	8	4½ to 6½
Stalybridge	10	9½	9	8½	9	9½(a)	8½	5½, 6½
Stockport	9½	9½	9	8½	8½	9	8	4½ to 6½
Swinton.. ..	10	—	9½	—	—	—	8½	—
Tarporley	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden	—	8½	8	—	8	—	7½	—
Tyldesley	9½	—	9	—	—	—	8	—
Ulverston	—	7½	8	—	—	—	—	—
Walkden	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	—
Wallasey	9½(a)	9(a)	9½ 8½	9½	9½ 8½	9½ 9	8½(a)	6½
Warrington	9½	8½	summer. 9 winter. 9½	8	summer. 9 winter. 9½	summer. 9½ winter.	8	5½, 6, 6½
Waterloo and Sea- forth.	—	—	—		—	—		—
West Houghton ..	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Whitefield	10	—	—	—	—	—	8½	—
Widnes	9	—	summer. 8½ 9 winter.	8	8	8½(a)	7(a)	5, 6
Wigan	9½	9½	9		summer 8½ winter 7½(a)	8½	8½	5 to 6½
Wilmslow	8½(a)	9(a)	7½	7	—	8½(a)	7(a)	5½, 6

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

(b) Per week.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont</i>
—	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Pemberton.
—	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Pendleton.
—	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Poulton-le-Fy.de
49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	Preston.
54(h)	48½(h)	49	54(h)	49(h)	54(h)	52(h)	48½, 54 (h)	Prestwich
54½(a)	48½	49	54	49	54	52(a)	48½, 54, 54½	Radcliffe.
—	49	54	—	49	—	—	—	Ramsbottom
—	49½	54	—	—	—	—	—	Rawtenstall.
—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rishton.
53½	48½	48½	48½	49	48½	56½(a)	48½	Rochdale.
54½	55½	54½	54½	54½(a)	54½	54½(a)	54½	Runcorn.
49½(a)	—	49½	—	49½(a)	49½	54(a)	—	St. Anne's-on-Sea.
54	49½	50	54	54	54(h)	54(a)	54	St. Helens.
54½	—	49½	—	51½	—	—	—	Sale.
55½	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Sandbach.
—	49	51	—	—	—	—	—	Shaw.
49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	Southport.
54½	49½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½(a)	49½, 54½	Stalybridge.
54½	49½	54½	54½	52	54½	55½(a)	54½	Stockport.
54½	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Swinton.
54½	—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Tarporley.
—	49½	51	—	49½	—	54	—	Todmorden.
53½	—	48½	—	—	—	—	—	Tyldesley.
—	54½	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Ulverston.
—	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Walkden.
54½(a)	49½(a)	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½, 54½	Wallasey.
54½	54½	54½	54½	—	54½	54½(a)	54½	Warrington.
—	—	49½	—	49½	—	—	—	Waterloo and Seaforth.
—	—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	West Houghton.
54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitefield.
55	—	55	55	54	55	54(a)	55	Widnes.
54½	49½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½(a)	49½, 54½	Wigan.
54½(a)	49½(a)	54½	54½	56½(a)	54	56½(a)	49½, 54, 54½	Wilmslow.

(A) Lancashire and Cheshire Building Trades Federation.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES, and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS
Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Winsford	8	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Withington	—	—	9½	—	—	—	8½	6½(c)
North and West Mid- land Counties.								
Alcester	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alfreton	8½(a)	—	8	8	{ 7 summer. 8 winter(a). }	—	6½ to 7	5½
Armitage	—	8½	—	—		—	—	—
Arnold	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Atherstone	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakewell	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	5
Beeston	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	9½	9½	9½	9	9½	9½	8	6½ to 7
Blackheath	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth Marsh	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	7	—	6 to 7	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgnorth	6½	—	—	—	—	—	5½	—
Brierley Hill	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	8	5½
Bromsgrove	7½	—	6½	—	—	—	6	—
Burslem	See Potteries District.							
Burton-on-Trent	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9	7½	5½, 5¾(f)
Buxton	9(a)	9	8½	8	8½	9(a)	8	8
Cannock	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cheadle	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham	7½	7½	8	7	8	7	7	5
Chesterfield	8½	9	7½	—	8½	—	7	5 to 5½(c)
Cirencester	6½ to 7(a)	6 to 6½(a)	—	6	6½(a)	6(a)	5½(a)	3½ to 4
Coalville	8½	—	7½	—	—	—	—	5(f)
Coventry	8½	9	8½	8½	9	9	8	8
Cradley Heath	—	—	8	—	—	—	6½	—
Darlaston	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Derby	9	8½	8½	8½	8	9	7½	5½, 6
Droitwich	7½	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders,

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont.</i>
55½	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Winsford.
—	—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Withington.
								North and West Mid-land Counties.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alcester.
56(a)	—	56	56	54(a)	—	54(a)	56	Alfreton.
—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	Armitage.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Arnold.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Atherstone.
—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bakewell.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Beeston.
54	51	51	54	54	51	56½	54	Birmingham.
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blackheath.
—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blyth Marsh.
54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Boston.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bridgnorth.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Brierley Hill.
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	Bristol.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	56½	—	Bromsgrove.
			See Potteries District.					Burslem.
55½	54	54	56	54	56	54(a)	54(f)	Burton-on-Trent.
49½(a)	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½(a)	49½	Euxton.
—	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Cannock.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Cheadle.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	Cheltenham.
—	55½	55½	—	49½	—	—	—	Chesterfield.
56½(a)	56½(a)	—	56½	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Cirencester.
56	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Coalville.
55½	53	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½(a)	53, 55½	Coventry.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Cradley Heath.
56½	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—	Darlaston.
56	53	56	56	56	56	56(a)	53, 56	Derby.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Droitwich.

(c) Trade Union.

(f) Builders' Labourers' Union.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
North and West Mid- land Counties— <i>cont.</i>								
Dudley	8	8(a)	8	7	8(a)	8	7	5
Evesham	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fishponds	8½	8½	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough.. ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop	—	9½	8½	—	—	—	8	—
Gloucester	8	7	7½	7½ to 8	—	7½	7	5
Gornal	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantham	7½	7½	7½	7	—	7½(a)	6	4, 4½
Gresley	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grimsby	9	9	8	—	8	—	7	6, 7
Hadfield	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halesowen	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanley	See Potteries District.							
Hereford	7½	7	7	7½	7	7½	6(a)	4
Hinckley	7½	—	7½	—	—	—	7	5½(f)
Horncastle	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hucknall Torkard ..	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Ilkeston	8½	8½	7½	9	—	9(a)	7(a)	5½ to 6½
Kenilworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	—
Kidderminster	8	7½	7½	7½	7½(a)	7½(a)	6½	5
King's Norton.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½(f)
Kingswood	See Bristol.							
Knowle	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Langley	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington	8	8½	8	—	8(a)	8½	7	5
Ledbury	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	4½(f)
Leek	8	8	7½	—	7½	—	7	—
Leicester	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	6½, 7
Lichfield	7 to 8(a)	8½	—	—	6 to 7(a)	7 to 7½(a)	6 to 6½(a)	3½ to 4½
Lincoln	8	8½	8	8	—	9	7	5
Long Eaton	8½	8½	8	—	—	—	7	6(f)
Longton.. ..	See Potteries District.							
Loughborough	8	9	8	9	7½(a)	9	7	5 to 6

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
54	54(a)	54	54	54(a)	54	54	54	North and West Mid-land Counties— <i>cont.</i>
—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Dudley.
54	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Evesham.
53½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fishponds.
—	49½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	Gainsborough.
56½	56½	56½	56½	—	56½	56½	56½	Glossop.
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gloucester.
54	54	54	54	—	54	54(a)	54	Gornal.
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gornal.
53	53	53	—	—	—	53(a)	53	Gresley.
—	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grimsby.
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hadfield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Halesowen.
See Potteries District.								Hanley.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	Hereford.
59	—	59	—	—	—	56	59(f)	Hinckley.
58½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Horncastle.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Hucknall Torkard.
55½	55½	—	55½	—	55½	55½(a)	55½	Ilkeston.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kenilworth.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Kidderminster.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59(f)	King's Norton.
See Bristol.								Kingswood.
—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Knowle.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Langley.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½(a)	56½	56½	56½	Leamington.
59	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Ledbury.
55½	54	54	—	55½	—	—	—	Leek.
56½	53	53	56½	54	53	56½	53, 56½	Leicester.
56½(a)	54½	—	—	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Lichfield.
53	53	53	53	—	53	55½(a)	53	Lincoln.
54	54	54	—	—	—	—	54	Long Eaton.
See Potteries District.								Longton.
56½	53	56½	54	—	55½	56½	55½, 56½	Loughborough.

(e) Per day.

(f) Builders' Labourers' Union.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
North and West Mid- land Counties— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Louth	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Ludlow	6½	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Malvern	8	8	8	—	8(a)	8	6½	5
Mansfield	8½	8½	8	8	—	—	7	5, 5½
Market Drayton ..	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	5(f)
Matlock	—	8	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	8	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton (Derby) ..	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark	8	8(a)	7½	8½	7½	8½(a)	7	5 to 6
Newcastle - under - Lyne.	See Potteries District.							
Newport (Salop) ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham	9	9½	9	9	9	10	8½	6½, 7
Nuneaton	8	8½	8	—	8(a)	—	7	5(c), 6
Old Hill	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswestry	7½	7½	8	—	—	—	8	—
Potteries District ..	8½	8½	8½	—	8½	8½	7½	5½, 6½
Redditch	7½	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Retford	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—
Rugby	8	8	8	8	8(a)	9	7	5
Scunthorpe	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shifnal	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Shrewsbury	8	8	8	—	7½	8½	6½	5½, 5¾
Sleaford	7½	9½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Smethwick	See Birmingham.							
Stafford	7½	—	7½	—	8(a)	8(a)	7	4½, 5
Stoke-on-Trent ..	See Potteries District.							
Stone	8	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Stourbridge	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon ..	7	8	7	—	—	—	6½	—
Stroud	6½	8	6	8	7(a)	8	5 to 6 (a)	4
Sutton Coldfield ..	—	—	9	—	—	—	7½	—
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

(c) Trade Union.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								North and West Mid-land Counties— <i>cont.</i>
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Louth.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Ludlow.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Malvern.
55	54½	55	55	—	—	55(a)	54½, 55	Mansfield.
55½	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Market Drayton.
56½	60½	56	—	—	—	—	—	Market Harborough.
—	52	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Matlock.
56	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Melton Mowbray.
—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Middleton (Derby).
55½	53(a)	55½	55½	52½	55½	55½(a)	53, 55½	Newark.
See Potteries District.								Newcastle-under-Lyme.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Newport (Salop).
54	51½	53½	54	54	54	53½(a)	51½, 54	Nottingham.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½(a)	—	56½(a)	56½	Nuneaton.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Old Hill.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Oswestry.
54½	54½	53	—	54½	—	54½	54½	Potteries District.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Redditch.
—	56½	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Retford.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	56½	56½	Rugby.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scunthorpe.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Shifnal.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	Shrewsbury.
56½	55½	54	—	—	—	—	—	Sleaford.
See Birmingham.								Smethwick.
56½	—	50½	—	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Stafford.
See Potteries District.								Stoke-on-Trent.
55½	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Stone.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Stourbridge.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	56½	—	Stratford-on-Avon.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Stroud.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Sutton Coldfield.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Sutton-in-Ashfield.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
North and West Mid- land Counties— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tamworth	8	8½	8	—	8	—	7	5½(<i>f</i>)
Tettenhall	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tewkesbury	6½	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Tunstall	See Potteries District.							
Uttoxeter	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsall	8½	8½	8	8	8½	8(<i>a</i>)	6½ to 7	5¼ to 5¾, 6
Warwick	—	6½	7½	—	8	—	—	—
Wednesbury	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	4½, 5(<i>f</i>)
Wellington	7½	—	7½	—	—	—	6½	—
West Bromwich ..	8½	8½(<i>a</i>)	8½	—	7½	9	6½ to 7	5½, 6
Whitchurch	4s.(<i>e</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitwell	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willenhall	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverhampton ..	8½	9	8½	8½	8½	8½(<i>a</i>)	7½	6, 6½
Worcester	8	8½	8½	—	8½	8½	7	5
Worksop	7½	8	7½	—	—	—	—	—
South Midland and Eastern Counties.								
Aylesbury	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Banbury	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bedford	7½	7½	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Stortford ..	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Brentwood	9	—	—	—	—	—	6½	—
Bury St. Edmunds ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge	7½	8	7½	7½	8	8	6(<i>a</i>)	4½, 4¾, 5
Chelmsford	7½	8(<i>a</i>)	7½	—	7½(<i>a</i>)	—	8	5, 5½
Clacton	8½	—	8½	—	—	10	—	—
Colchester	7	9	7	7	8(<i>a</i>)	—	5½	4, 4½
Cromer	6½	—	6½	—	—	9½	—	—
East Dereham	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Felixstowe	8	9(<i>a</i>)	8	—	7(<i>a</i>)	9½(<i>a</i>)	—	4½, 5
Grays	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Halstead	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
55½	54	55½	—	55½	—	—	55½(f)	North and West Midland Counties— <i>cont.</i>
54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tamworth.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Tettenhall.
See Potteries District.								Tewkesbury.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tunstall.
57½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Uttoxeter.
55½	—	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	Walsall.
—	56½	56½	—	56½	—	—	56½	Warwick.
54	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Wednesbury.
—	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Wellington.
54	54(a)	54	—	—	54	55½	54	West Bromwich.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitchurch.
—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Whitwell.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Willenhall.
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	Wolverhampton
54	54	54	—	54	54	54	54	Worcester.
54½	56	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Workshop
								South Midland Eastern Counties
—	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Aylesbury
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Banbury.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Bedford.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Bishop Sfortford.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	56½	—	Brentwood.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bury St. Edmunds.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	Cambridge.
56½	56½(a)	—	—	56½(a)	—	56½	56½	Chelmsford.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Clacton.
56½	56½	56½	56½	56½(a)	—	56½	56½	Colchester.
59	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Cromer.
59	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	East Dereham
56½	59(a)	56½	—	59(a)	56½	—	56½, 59	Felixstowe.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Grays.
56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Halstead.

(e) Per day.

(f) Builders' Labourers' Union.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom for

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
South Midland and Eastern Counties— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Haverhill	5½	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Henley-on-Thames ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Hertford and Ware ..	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
High Wycombe	8	8(a)	7 to 8	8	8(a)	8½(a)	6½(a)	5, 5½
Hitchin	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoddesdon	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	7	8	7	—	8	8	6	5, 5½
Kettering	7½	8	7½	—	8	—	6½	—
Leighton Buzzard ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowestoft	7½	7(a)	7½	—	7½	7½	8	5 to 5½
Luton	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Lynn	7	7	7	—	7(a)	7	6½(a)	4, 4½
Newmarket	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Northampton	8½	8	8½	—	8½	8(a)	7, 7½	5½
North Walsham	6½	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich	7½	7½	7½	7½	—	8	6	5
Oxford	8	8½	8	8	8½	8	6½(a)	5
Peterborough	7½	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Rushden	7½	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Saffron Walden	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans	8½	8	8½	—	—	10	7½	5½(j)
St. Neots	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Southend-on-Sea	9	9	9	9	9(a)	—	7(a)	6
Uxbridge	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Waltham Abbey	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Walton	8(a)	9(a)	7½	—	7(a)	9½(a)	—	4½, 5
Watford	8½	8½	8½	—	8	9½	7½	5½
Wellingborough	8	8(a)	7½	—	8(a)	8½(a)	6½(a)	5, 5½
Wendover	8(a)	9(a)	7(a)	9	7(a)	9(a)	6(a)	4, 4½
Wisbech	6½	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								South Midland and Eastern Counties— <i>cont.</i>
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Haverhill.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Henley-on-Thames.
—	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Hertford and Ware.
56½	56½(a)	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	High Wycombe.
59½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hitchin.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hoddesdon.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	56½	56½(a)	56½	Ipswich.
58½	58½	58½	—	58½	—	—	—	Kettering.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leighton Buzzard.
56½	56½(a)	56½	—	56½	—	—	56½	Lowestoft.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Luton.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Lynn.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	56½	—	Newmarket.
54	55½	53	—	—	53	—	53	Northampton.
59	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	North Walsham.
56	56	56	56	—	56	56	56	Norwich.
53½	54	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½(a)	53½	Oxford.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Peterborough.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Rushden.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saffron Walden.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	56½(j)	St. Albans.
—	—	58½	—	—	—	—	—	St. Neots.
—	—	—	61½	61½(a)	—	61½(a)	61½	Southend-on-Sea.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Uxbridge.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Waltham Abbey.
56½(a)	59(a)	56½	—	59(a)	56½	—	56½, 59	Walton.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½	—	—	56½	Watford.
56½	56½(a)	56½	—	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Wellingborough.
60½	60½(a)	60½(a)	60½	60½(a)	60½	60½(a)	60½	Wendover.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Wisbech.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
South Midland and Eastern Counties— cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Wolverton	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth	7	7½(a)	7	8	—	—	6(a)	4½, 5
London District ..	10	10	10(k)	—	11	10(k)	8½, 9	7
South-Eastern Counties.								
Abingdon	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Aldershot	8	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Andover	6½(a)	7(a)	6½(a)	6½	7(a)	7(a)	6(a)	3½
Arundel	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascot	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ashford	7½	9(a)	7½	7½	8½(a)	9(a)	6½(a)	5, 5½
Basingstoke	7	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Belvedere	—	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—
Bexhill-on-Sea ..	8	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Bexley Heath ..	—	—	9½	—	—	11	8	—
Bournemouth ..	7½	8	7½	7½	—	7½	7	5 to 5½
Brighton	8	9	8	—	8	8½	7	5 to 5½
Canterbury	7½	—	7	8	—	—	—	5, 6
Caterham	9	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham	9	8	8½	9	8½	9(a)	7	5½
Chertsey	8(a)	9(a)	8(a)	—	9(a)	9(a)	7½(a)	5, 5½
Chichester	7(a)	8(a)	7(a)	7	8(a)	7(a)	6(a)	4, 5
Cowes	6½	—	6½	6½ to 7	—	—	6½	4½, 4½
Crawley	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Dartford	10	—	9	—	—	11	—	—
Dorking	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	8	9	8	—	—	9	6½	5½(c)
Eastbourne	8	8½	8	—	8	9(a)	—	5½
East Grinstead ..	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Egham	8	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom	9½	—	9½	—	—	—	8, 8½	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

(c) Trade Union.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	South Midland and Eastern Counties— <i>cont.</i>
50½	50(a)	50½	50	—	—	50(a)	50	Wolverton.
50	50	50	—	47	50	50	50	Yarmouth.
—	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	London District.
55½	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	South-Eastern Counties.
68(a)	70(a)	68(a)	68	68(a)	68	68(a)	68, 70	Abingdon.
—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aldershot.
50½	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Andover.
50½	50½(a)	50½	50½	50½(a)	50½	50½(a)	50½	Arundel.
50½	—	50½	—	—	—	50½	—	Ascot.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Ashford.
50½	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Basingstoke.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Belvedere.
50½	—	50½	—	—	—	50½	—	Bexhill-on-Sea.
—	—	50½	—	—	50½	50½	—	Bexley Heath.
—	50½	—	55½	—	55½	55½(a)	55½	Bournemouth
50½	55½	50½	—	50½	50	—	50½	Brighton.
50½	—	50½	50½	—	—	—	50½	Canterbury.
50½	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Caterham.
55½	55½	55½	55½	5½	55½	55½	55½	Chatham.
50½(a)	50½(a)	50½(a)	—	50½(a)	50½	50½(a)	50½	Chertsey.
58(a)	58(a)	58(a)	58	58(a)	58	58(a)	58	Chichester.
50½	—	50½	50½	—	—	—	50½	Cowes.
—	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Crawley.
50½	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Dartford.
—	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Dorking.
50½	55	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Dover.
50½	50½	50½	—	50½	50½	—	50½	Eastbourne.
—	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	East Grinstead.
50½	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Egham.
55½	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Epsom.

(k) The London Plasterers' rate was formally raised by agreement to 11d. and the Carpenters' and Joiners' rate to 10½d. on 16th March and 19th April, 1900, respectively.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
South-Eastern Counties— <i>cont.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Erith	10	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—
Farnham	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Folkestone	8½	8	8	8½	9(a)	10	7½(a)	6, 6½
Godalming	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Gosport	8	—	7½	—	—	—	—	5½(e)
Gravesend	9	9(a)	9	9	9	9	7	6
Guildford	8	—	8	—	9	—	7½	5(c)
Hastings and St. Leonards.	8	—	8	8	8	9	7	5½, 6
Havant	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Horsham	7½	—	—	—	—	—	6½ to 7(a)	—
Maidenhead	8	—	8	—	—	9	7	—
Maidstone	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	5½
Margate	9	9(a)	8½	8½	9(a)	—	6½(a)	5
Newport (I. of W.) ..	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth	8½	8½	8	—	—	8½	6½	6
Ramsgate	9(a)	—	—	—	9(a)	9(a)	6(a)	5
Reading	8	8½	8	9	8	9	6½	5
Red Hill	8½	—	8½(a)	8½	9(a)	10(a)	7½(a)	5½, 6
Reigate	8½(a)	—	8½	8½	9(a)	10(a)	7½	5½, 6
Rochester	9	8	8½	9	8½	9(a)	7	5½
Ryde	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
St. Mary Cray	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Seaford	8(a)	—	7(a)	—	8(a)	8½(a)	7(a)	5
Sevenoaks	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sheerness	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sidcup	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
Sittingbourne	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southampton	8	7½ summer 8 winter.	8	—	6	8	7	5
Swanley	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								South-Eastern Counties— <i>cont.</i>
50½	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Erith.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Farnham.
56½	50½	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Folkestone.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Godalming.
55½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	55½(c)	Gosport.
56½	56½(a)	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	Gravesend.
56½	—	56½	—	56½	—	56½	—	Guildford.
56½	—	50½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	Hastings and St. Leonards.
—	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Havant.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	56½(a)	—	Horsham.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	56½	—	Maidenhead.
55½	—	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	Maidstone.
56½	56½	50½	50½	56½	—	56½(a)	56½	Margate.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Newport (I. of W.).
55½	55½	55½	—	—	55½	55	55½	Portsmouth.
55(a)	—	—	—	55(a)	55	66(a)	55	Ramsgate.
56½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	—	55½, 56½	Reading.
—	—	56½	56½	56½(a)	—	—	56½	Red Hill.
—	—	56½	56½	56½(a)	—	—	56½	Reigate.
55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	Rochester.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Ryde.
56½	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	St. Mary Cray.
56½(a)	—	56½(a)	—	56½(a)	56½	56½(a)	56½	Seaford.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Sevenoaks.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Sheerness.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Sidcup.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sittingbourne.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½	56½	56½	56½	Southampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swanley.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom for

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
South-Eastern Counties—cont.								
Tonbridge	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tunbridge Wells ..	8½	8½(a)	8½	8	9	9	7½	8
Westgate-on-Sea ..	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Weybridge	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	7	6½	7	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor	8	8	8	—	8	9	7 to 7½(a)	5, 5½
Woking	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	5(c)
Woolston	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Worthing	7½	8½	7½	—	—	—	—	—
York Town	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western Counties.								
Barnstaple	5½	5½(a)	5½(a)	—	5(a)	—	5½(a)	3½ to 4½
Bath	7	7	7	7	6½ to 7½(a)	6½	8	4
Bideford	5½	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Box	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford-on-Avon ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branksome	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgwater	6½	6½(a)	6½	6½	6½(a)	6½(a)	6(a)	3½
Brixham	6(a)	6(a)	5½(a)	6	5(a)	6(a)	5(a)	4
Clevedon	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Corsham	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth	—	8	8	6	—	—	—	4½
Dawlish	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Delank	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devonport	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Dorchester	—	7(a)	6(a)	6	7(a)	6(a)	6(a)	4, 4½
Exeter	8	8(j)	7½	7½	8½	7½	6½	5
Falmouth and Penryn	21s., 22s. (b), (a)	—	—	21s., 22s. (b)	21s., 22s. (b), (a)	21s., 22s. (b), (a)	21s., 22s. (b), (a)	18s., 20s. (b)
Frome	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—

a) National Association of Master Builders.

(c) Trade Union.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								South-Eastern Counties— <i>cont.</i>
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Tonbridge.
56½	56½(a)	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	Tunbridge Wells.
—	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Westgate-on-Sea.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Weybridge.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Winchester.
56½	56½	56½	—	56½	56½	56½(a)	56½	Windsor.
56½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Woking.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Woolston.
—	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Worthing.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	York Town.
								South-Western Counties.
56	56(a)	56(a)	—	56(a)	—	56(a)	56	Barnstaple.
56	56	56	56	56(a)	56	56	56	Bath.
56	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Bideford.
—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Box.
—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bradford-on-Avon
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Branksome.
58	58(a)	58	58	58(a)	58	58(a)	58	Bridgwater.
58½(a)	58½(a)	58(a)	58½	58½(a)	58½	58½(a)	58½	Brixham.
—	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Clevedon.
—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	Corsham.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Dartmouth.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Dawlsh.
—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Delank.
—	—	53	—	—	—	56	—	Devonport.
—	60(a)	60(a)	60	60(a)	60	60(a)	60	Dorchester.
53½	56½	53½	53½	—	53½	56	53½	Exeter.
59(a)	—	—	59	59(a)	59	59(a)	59	Falmouth and Penryn.
—	57	56	—	—	—	—	—	Frome.

(b) Per week.

(j) Working rules.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
South-Western Counties—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Gunnislake	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keinton	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liskeard	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morice Town	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Abbot	—	6½	6	—	—	—	—	—
Parkstone	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penryn	See Falmouth.							
Penzance	—	5½	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	8	8	8	—	8	8	7	5½
Poole	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Portland, Isle of ..	6½ to 7(a)	8½	6½(a)	6	6½(a)	6(a)	6½(a)	5 to 6
Prince Town	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redruth.. ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Austell	{ 5½ summer 5½ winter(a) }	{ 5(a) }	{ 5½ summer 5½ winter }	{ 5(a) }	{ 6½ summer 7 winter(a) }	{ 5(a) }	{ 4 summer 4½ winter }	
St. Blazey	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury	—	7½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Sherbourne	6(a)	6(a)	6(a)	6	8(a)	6(a)	5½(a)	—
Street	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swindon	7	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton.. ..	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tavistock	—	6½	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tiverton	6	—	5½	—	—	—	—	4
Torquay	7(a)	7	7½	7	7	7½	—	4½
Trowbridge	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Truro	5½ to 6(a)	7½, 8½, 9*	5	5½ to 6	5½(a)	5(a)	5½(a)	4½
Wadebridge	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston-super-Mare..	7½	7½	7½	—	—	7½	7	5(j)
Weymouth	6½	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Yeovil	6	—	5½, 6	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

* The rate for Granite Masons and Wallers is 7½d. per hour, Bath Stone Masons 8½d., and Bath Stone Fixers 9d. per hour.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								South-Western Counties— <i>cont.</i>
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gunnislake.
—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	Keinton.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liskeard.
—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morice Town.
—	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Newton Abbot.
56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parkstone.
			See Falmouth.					Penryn.
—	58	56	—	—	—	—	—	Penzance.
53	53	53	—	53	53	52½	53	Plymouth.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Poole.
58(a)	58	58(a)	58	58(a)	58	58(a)	58	Portland, Isle of.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Town.
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Redruth.
54(a)	54(a)	54(a)	54	54(a)	54	54(a)	54	St. Austell.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Blazey.
—	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Salisbury.
64(a)	64(a)	64(a)	64	64(a)	64	60(a)	—	Sherbourne.
—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	Street.
59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swindon.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Taunton.
—	56	53½	—	—	—	—	—	Tavistock.
53½	—	56½	—	—	—	—	56½	Tiverton.
55½(a)	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	Torquay.
—	—	57½	—	—	—	—	—	Trowbridge.
50(a)	56½	56	50	50(a)	56	50(a)	50, 56	Truro.
—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wadebridge.
56½	56½	56½	—	—	—	56½	56½(j)	Weston-super-Mare.
59	56½	58½	—	—	—	—	—	Weymouth.
56½	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	Yeovil.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
Wales and Monmouth.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Aberavon	—	8	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Aberdare	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	—
Abergavenny	7½(a)	7½	7	6¾	7(a)	6¾(a)	—	4, 4½
Abertillery	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ammanford	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	—	—	6¾	5s.(e)	—	30s.(b)	—	3s. 4d.(e)
Barry	8½	8½	8½	—	8½(a)	8½ & 9(a)	8(a)	5½, 6
Brecon	—	6½	6	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgend	—	8	7¼	—	—	—	—	—
Buckley	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadoxton	—	—	8½	—	—	9	—	—
Cardiff	9	9	8½	8½	8½	9	7½	5½
Carnarvon	5s. 6d. (a) (e)	5s. 6d. (a) (e)	5s. (e)	5s. (e)	7(a)	5s. 6d.(a)(e)	6¼	3s. 6d.(e)
Chepstow	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Colwyn Bay	8	8	7½	—	7	6s.(e)	6½	—
Crickhowell	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denbigh.. ..	8(a)	8(a)	—	—	36s.(a)(b)	36s.(a)(b)	—	—
Dowlais.. ..	—	—	7½	—	—	—	6½	—
Ebbw Vale	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5
Elan Valley	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flint	5s.(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knighton	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandudno	33s. summer 36s. winter (a) (b) 8(a)	7½(a)	7½ summer 7¼ winter	36s.(b)	—	36s.(b)	7	22s.(b)
Llanelly	—	8	7½	8	8(a)	8(a)	7(a)	5
Llantrissant	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Merthyr Tydvil	8(a)	8	8	8	8(a)	8	6½	5
Milford Haven	—	—	5¾	—	—	—	—	—
Mold	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Morryston	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumbles	—	—	—	See Swansea.				

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Wales and Monmouth
—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	Aberavon.
54(a)	54	54	54	54(a)	54	—	54	Abergavenny.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Abertillery.
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ammanford.
—	—	55	55	—	—	—	55	Bangor.
56½	54	54	—	54(a)	56½	54(a)	54, 56½	Barry.
—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Brecon.
—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Bridgend.
54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buckley.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Cadoxton.
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	Cardiff.
52½(a)	52½(a)	—	52½	52½(a)	52½	52½(a)	52½	Carnarvon.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Chepstow.
54½	54½	54½	—	54½	—	—	—	Colwyn Bay.
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crickhowell.
55(a)	55(a)	—	—	54½	54½	—	—	Denbigh.
—	—	54	—	—	—	54	—	Dowlais.
—	—	—	58	—	—	—	58	Ebbw Vale.
—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elan Valley.
55½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flint.
56½	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	Knighton.
54(a)	54(a)	55	54	—	54	54(a)	54	Llandudno.
54(a)	54	54	54	54(a)	54	54(a)	54	Llanelly.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Llantrissant.
54(a)	54	53	54	54(a)	54	54	54	Merthyr Tydvil.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Milford Haven.
—	—	55½	—	—	—	—	—	Mold.
—	—	56½	—	—	—	—	—	Monmouth.
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morriston.
				See Swansea.				Mumbles.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
Wales and Monmouth —cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Neath	—	8½	8	—	—	8	—	—
Newport	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½(a)	7½	5½
Pandy	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Pembroke	—	6½	8	—	—	—	—	—
Penarth	—	9	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Penygraig	—	—	—	—	—	8½	—	—
Pontypool	8(a)	8	7	8	—	8(a)	—	4½
Pontypridd	8½(a)	8½	—	8½	—	8½(a)	—	5½
Porth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quakers' Yard ..	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea	8½(a)	8½	8½	—	{ 8 summer. 9 winter. }	8½	—	5 to 5½
Tonypandy	—	8½	—	—		—	—	—
Tredegar	—	8	7½	—	—	8	—	—
Treorky	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usk	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrexham	8	8	7½	—	—	8	7½	—
SCOTLAND.								
Aberdeen	—	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	8	5, 5½
Aberfeldy	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airdrie	10(a)	9½	9	9	8½(a)	9½	9	5½
Alexandria	—	9½	9	8½	—	—	—	—
Alloa	9(a)	9	8	8	7½	8½	7½(a)	5, 5½
Alyth	—	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—
Annan	—	8	—	—	—	—	7(d)	—
Arbroath	8½(a)	8½	8	7½	7½	7½	8	5
Ayr	9(a)	9	9	8½	—	8½	8½(a)	4½ to 5

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS	
								Wales and Monmouth — <i>cont.</i>
—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Neath.
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	Newport.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Pandy.
—	50	54	—	—	—	—	—	Pembroke.
—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Penarth.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Penygraig.
53(a)	53	54	53	—	53	—	53	Pontypool.
54(a)	54	—	54	—	54	—	54	Pontypridd.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Porth.
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quakers' Yard.
54(a)	54	54	—	54	54	—	54	Swansea.
—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tonypandy.
—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	Tredegar.
—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	Treorky.
—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	—	Usk.
55½	—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Wrexham.
								SCOTLAND.
—	51(a)	51	51	51	51	51	51	Aberdeen.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aberfeldy.
51(a)	51	51	51	51(a)	51	51	51	Airdrie.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Alexandria.
51(a)	51	51	51	54(a)	51	50(a)	51	Alloa.
—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	Alyth.
—	50	—	—	—	—	50(d)	—	Annan.
51(a)	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	Arbroath.
—	51	51	—	51	—	51	—	Ayr.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
SCOTLAND—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Baillieston and Easterhouse.	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Banffshire	—	7½(a)	8½(a)	7	6(a)	6½(a)	6(a)	5
Barrhead	—	—	9½	—	9	—	—	—
Bathgate	—	—	8½	8	—	—	8½	—
Beith	—	9	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Bellshill	10(c)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bishopbriggs	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Blackwood	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Blairgowrie	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	10(a)	9½	9	9	9½(a)	9½(a)	9(a)	6
Bo'ness	—	—	8, 8½	—	—	—	—	—
Bothwell	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brechin	—	8	7	—	7	—	—	—
Bridge of Allan ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge of Weir ..	—	9½	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Broughty Ferry ..	—	9, 9½	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Buckie	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burntisland	—	9	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Bute	9½(a)	9½(a)	9½(a)	8	8(a)	8½(a)	9(a)	5 to 6
Callander	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Cambuslang	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Campbeltown	—	8½	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Carlisle	—	—	7½, 8	—	—	—	—	—
Carnoustie	—	8½	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Douglas ..	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Clydebank	—	9½	10	—	9½	—	—	—
Clydesdale	10(a)	9½(a)	9	9	9(a)	9½(a)	9(a)	5 to 6
Coatbridge	10(a)	9½	9	9	8½(a)	9½	9	5½
Craigellachie	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Crieff	—	9	7½	—	—	8½	—	—
Culter	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cumnock	—	—	29s. (b)	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

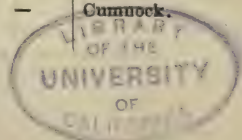
(b) Per week.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
								SCOTLAND— <i>cont</i>
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Baillieston and Easterhouse.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Banffshire.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Barrhead.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Bathgate.
—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	Beith.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Bellshill.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Bishopbriggs.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Blackwood.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Blairgowrie.
51(a)	51	51	51	51(a)	51(a)	51(a)	51	Blantyre.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Bo'ness.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bothwell.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Brechin.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Bridge of Allan.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Bridge of Weir.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Broughty Ferry.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buckie.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Burntisland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bute.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Callander.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Cambuslang.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Campbeltown.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Carluke.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Carnoustie.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Castle Douglas.
—	51	51	—	54	—	—	—	Clydebank.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clydesdale.
51(a)	51	51	51	51(a)	51	51	51	Coatbridge.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Craigellachie.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Crieff.
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Cults.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Cummock.

(c) Operative Bricklayers of Scotland.



BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
SCOTLAND—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Cupar	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dalkeith	10(a)	9½(a)	9	9	8½	9½(a)	8(a)	5, 5½
Denny	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Dingwall	—	—	6	—	—	7½	—	—
Doune	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Dufftown	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	—	9½	—	9	9	9½	9	5, 6
Dumfries	8½(a)	8½	7½	8	7½	7(a)	7(a)	5, 5½
Dunbar	—	9	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Dunblane	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Dundee	9½(a)	9, 9½	9	9	9	9	8½	5½, 5½
Dunfermline	9½(a)	9	8½	8	7(a)	8½	8	5, 5½
Dunoon	—	9	9	—	8½	9½	—	8
Edinburgh	10	9½	9½	—	9	9	8½	5 to 6½
Elgin	—	8, 8½	7	7½	8(a)	7½	6½(a)	5
Ellon	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Falkirk	10	9½	8½	9	8½	9	8½(a)	6
Forfar	—	8	7	7 to 7½	7	7½	7(a)	4½ to 5
Forres	—	7½, 8	6½	7½	7½(a)	6½(a)	6(a)	4½
Fortrose	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Galashiels	—	8	8	—	8	—	8(d)	—
Girvan	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow	10	9½	10	9	9½	9½	9	5½
Gorebridge	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Govan	—	9½	10	—	—	—	9	—
Grangemouth	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Greenock	10(a)	9½	9	9	9	9(a)	9	5½
Haddington	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton	—	9½	9	—	9	—	9	—
Hawick	—	9	8	8	8	8(a)	8(a)	5
Helensburgh	—	9½	9½	—	9½	—	9	—
Huntly	—	7, 7½	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness	8½(a)	8, 8½	7½	8 to 8½	7	8	7½	4 to 5
Inverurie	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
SCOTLAND— <i>cont.</i>								
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Cupar.
51(a)	51(a)	51	51	51(a)	51	51(a)	51	Dalkeith.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Denny.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Dingwall.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doune.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Dufftown.
—	51	—	54	—	54	54	51, 54	Dumbarton.
51(a)	51	51	51	51(a)	51	51(a)	51	Dumfries.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Dunbar.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Dunblane.
51(a)	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	Dundee.
—	51	51	—	—	—	51	—	Dunfermline.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Dunoon.
51	51	51	—	51	—	51	51	Edinburgh.
—	51	51	51	51(a)	—	56(a)	51	Elgin.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Ellon.
51	51	51	51	50, 51	51	57(a)	51	Falkirk.
—	51	51	51	51	51	56(a)	51	Forfar.
—	51	51	52	51(a)	51	57(a)	51	Forres.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Fortrose.
—	51	51	—	—	—	51(d)	—	Galashiels.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Girvan.
51	51	51	—	51	—	51	—	Glasgow.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Gorebridge.
—	51	51	—	—	—	51	—	Govan.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Grangemouth.
—	51	51	—	51	—	51	—	Greenock.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Haddington.
—	51	51	—	51	—	51	—	Hamilton.
—	51	51	51	51(a)	51	51(a)	51	Hawick.
—	51	51	—	51	—	56	—	Helensburgh.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Hunly.
51(a)	51	51	51	51	51	56	—	Inverness.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Inverurie.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
SCOTLAND—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Irvine	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Johnstone	—	9½	7½	—	—	—	—	5½, 6
Keith	—	—	6½	7	6½(a)	7(a)	6(a)	4 to 4½
Kelso	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbarchan	—	9½	8	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbirnie	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmarnock	9½	9	9	8½	8½	9	8½	5, 5½
Kilsyth	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilwinning	—	7½	7½ to 8½	—	—	—	—	—
Kinghorn	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkcaldy	9½(a)	9	8½	7½	8	8½	8(a)	4½
Kirkintilloch	—	9½	9½	—	—	9	—	—
Kirriemuir	—	8½	7	—	7(i)	7½(i)	7(i)	—
Lanark	—	—	7½	—	—	8	—	—
Larbert	—	9½	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Largs	—	9½	8	—	—	—	9	—
Larkhall	—	9½	8	—	—	—	—	—
Lasswade	—	9½	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Leith	10(a)	9½	9½	—	9	—	8½	—
Leven and District ..	—	9(a)	7½	7	9	7(a)	—	5 to 5½
Linlithgow	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Lochee	—	9, 9½	9	—	—	—	—	—
Maryhill	—	9½	10	—	—	—	—	—
Methil	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Milngavie	—	9½	8½ to 9	—	—	—	—	—
Montrose	—	8, 8½	7	—	7½	8	—	—
Motherwell	—	9½	9	—	9	—	9	—
Musselburgh	—	9½	9½	8½	8	—	—	—
Muthill	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nairn	—	7½, 8	7	—	7	7	—	—
Neilston	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Newmilns	—	9	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (Fife)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Berwick	—	10, 10½	9	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
SCOTLAND— <i>cont.</i>								
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Irvine.
—	51	54	—	—	—	—	51	Johnstone.
—	—	57	57	51(a)	57	51(a)	57	Keith.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Kelso.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilbarchan.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilbirnie.
51	51	51	51	51	51	50(a)	51	Kilmarnock.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilsyth.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Kilwinning.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Kinghorn.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Kirkcaldy.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Kirkintilloch.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Kirriemuir.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Lanark.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Larbert.
—	51	51	—	—	—	51	—	Largs.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Larkhall.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lasswade.
51(a)	51	51	—	51	—	51	—	Leith.
—	51(a)	51	51	51	51	—	51	Leven and District.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Linlithgow.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Lochee.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Maryhill.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Methil.
—	51	51 to 57	—	—	—	—	—	Milngavie.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Montrose.
—	51	51	—	51	—	51	—	Motherwell.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Musselburgh.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Muthill.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Nairn.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Neilston.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newmilns.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Newport (Fife).
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	North Berwick.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
SCOTLAND—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Oban	—	9	8	7 to 7½	7½(a)	8(a)	8½(a)	4½, 5
Paisley	10(a)	9½	9	9	9	9½	9	5½, 6
Partick	—	9½	10	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Perth	10(a)	9, 9½	8½	8½	8	8½	8	5½, 6
Peterhead	7½(a)	7½	6½	7	6½(a)	6½(a)	6½(a)	5
Pitlochry	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollokshaws	—	9½	10	—	—	—	—	—
Portobello	—	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—
Roths	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Rothsay	9(a)	9	9	8	8(a)	8½	9(a)	5
Rutherglen	—	9½	10	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews	9½(a)	8½	7½	7½	7(a)	8	7½	5
Salcoats and Ardros- san.	—	9½	7½ to 8½	—	8½	8½	8½	—
Shettleston	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmorlie	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slamannan	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Stenhousemuir ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Stevenston	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarton	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Stirling	10(a)	9	8	8	8	8½	7½(a)	6
Stonehaven	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Stranraer	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillicoultry	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Troon	—	9	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Uddingston	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
West Calder	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
West Kilbride.. ..	—	9½	9	—	—	—	—	—
Whiteinch	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wishaw	—	9½	9	—	—	9½	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
—	51	51	—	55½(a)	56	—	51, 56	SCOTLAND— <i>cont.</i> Oban.
51(a)	50½	51	51	51	51	51	50½, 51	Paisley.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Partick.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Peebles.
51(a)	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	Perth.
51(a)	51	51	56	51(a)	57	57(a)	57	Peterhead.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitlochry.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Pollokshaws.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Portobello.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Roths.
51(a)	51	51	51	51(a)	—	51(a)	51	Rothsay.
—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	Rutherglen.
—	51	51	—	51	—	—	—	St. Andrews.
—	51	54 and 57	—	—	—	51	—	Saltcoats and Ardrossan.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Shettleston.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Skelmorlie.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Slamannan.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Stenhousemuir.
—	—	54 to 57	—	—	—	—	—	Stevenston.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Stewarton.
51(a)	51	51	51	51	51	51(a)	51	Stirling.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Stonehaven.
—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stranraer.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tillicoultry.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	Troon.
—	—	51	—	—	—	51	—	Uddingston.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	West Calder.
—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Kilbride.
—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	Whiteinch.
—	51	54	—	—	—	—	—	Wishaw

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.
IRELAND.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Armagh	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	8	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast	8½	8½(a)	8½	8	8½	8½(a)	8(a)	19s.(b)
Carlow	—	—	28s. (b)	—	—	—	—	—
Carrickfergus ..	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Coleraine ..	{ 30s. (b) summer, 27s. (b) winter. }	—	5½	—	5s. (e)	—	—	—
Cork		5s. 9d. (a)	5s. 9d. (a)	5s. 9d. (e)	8	5s. 9d. (a)	8(a)	2s. 8d. (e)
Curragh Camp ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Donaghadee	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	—	—	6½	—	6	—	6	—
Dublin	8½	8½(a)	8, 8½	{ 8 sum- mer 36s. (b) winter. (j) }	6s. (e) (a)	8	8	4½
Dundalk ..	{ 7 sum- mer, 7½ winter. }	—	6½		—	—	5½	—
Enniskillen		—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Fermoy	—	—	6½	—	—	—	—	—
Holywood	—	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny	—	—	30s. (b)	—	—	—	28s. (b)	—
Kingstown	—	—	8, 8½	—	—	—	7	—
Larne	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	—	—	5s. 4d. (e)	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry	7	7(a)	6½, 7	6½	—	7	7½	15s. (b)
Longford	—	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—
Lurgan	—	—	30s. (b)	—	—	—	6	—
Maryborough	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Midleton (Cork) ..	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Newbridge	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Newry	—	—	30s. (b)	—	—	—	6	—
Newtownards	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh	6	—	5½	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK-LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS.	
IRELAND.								
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
—	—	50½	—	—	—	—	—	Ballymena.
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Bandon.
54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Bangor.
54	54(a)	54	54	54	54	54(a)	54	Belfast.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Carlow.
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Carrickfergus.
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Cashel.
57	—	60	—	60	—	—	—	Coleraine.
54(a)	54(a)	54	54	—	54	51(a)	54	Cork.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Curragh Camp.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Donaghadee.
—	—	60	—	56	—	—	—	Drogheda.
54	54(a)	54	54	51(a)	54	54(a)	54	Dublin.
58½	—	58½	—	—	—	—	—	Dundalk.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Enniskillen.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Fermoy.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Holywood.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Kilkenny.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Kingstown.
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Larne.
—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	Limerick.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Lisburn.
56½	56½(a)	56½	56½	—	56½	56½(a)	56½	Londonderry.
—	—	59½	—	—	—	—	—	Longford.
—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	Lurgan.
—	—	59½	—	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
—	—	53½	—	—	—	—	—	Midleton (Cork).
—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Newbridge.
—	—	54½	—	—	—	—	—	Newry.
54	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownards.
57	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	Omagh.

(b) Per week.

(c) Per day.

(f) Working rules.

BUILDING TRADE

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual SUMMER HOURS of LABOUR
1st January, 1900, in the undermentioned Towns of the United Kingdom

LOCALITY.	Rate per hour.							
	BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS
IRELAND—cont.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Portadown	7(a)	7(a)	6½	7	7(a)	7(a)	6½(a)	12s.(b)
Queenstown	—	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo	—	—	6½	—	—	30s.(b)	30s.(b)	—
Strabane	—	—	26s.(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	—	—	6½	—	5s.(e)	30s.(b)	—	—
ISLE OF MAN.								
Douglas	9½(a)	7	6½	7	7	34s.(b)	8	5, 6 and 20s.(b)
Ramsey	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—

(a) National Association of Master Builders.

(b) Per week.

(c) Per day.

OPERATIVES—1900.

(exclusive of overtime) reported to the Department, to be recognised at for the principal classes of Building Trade Operatives—*continued*.

Hours of Labour in Summer.								LOCALITY.
BRICK- LAYERS.	MASONS.	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.	SLATERS.	PLUMBERS.	PLASTERERS.	PAINTERS.	LABOURERS	
								IRELAND— <i>cont</i>
56(a)	56(a)	56	56	56(a)	56	56(a)	56	Portadown.
—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	Queenstown.
—	—	54	—	—	54	—	—	Sligo.
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Strabane.
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Tralee.
—	—	54	—	58	—	—	—	Waterford.
								ISLE OF MAN
55(a)	55	55	55	55	55	55(a)	55	Douglas.
—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	Ramsey.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

ENGINEERS.

SEA-GOING ENGINEERS.

BRASS MOULDERS AND FINISHERS.

IRONFOUNDERS AND PATTERNMAKERS.

BOILERMAKERS AND IRON AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIP JOINERS, SHIP PLUMBERS, AND SHIP
PAINTERS.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned

[Compiled from information furnished by

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Northern Counties and Cleveland.							
Districts.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
HARTLEPOOL :							
Engine shops	36 6	35 6	36 0	35 6	38 0	37 0	35 6
Ship yards	36 6	36 6	38 0	..	..	..	..
MIDDLESBRO' (including Middlesbro' and South Bank):							
Engine shops	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0
Ship yards .. ..	..	..	37 6	..	..	..	..
NEWCASTLE (including Felling, Gateshead, and Newcastle):							
Engine shops	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	38 0	37 0	36 0
Ship yards .. ..	..	..	38 0	..	..	..	..
SHIELDS (including North and South Shields):							
Engine shops	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	37 0	36 0
Ship yards	37 0	37 0	38 0	..	..	..	..
Repair Work	38 6*	38 6*	40 6*	..	..	..	..
STOCKTON-ON-TEES:							
Engine shops	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	37 0	36 0
Ship yards .. ..	..	37 0	37 6	..	..	..	..
SUNDERLAND:							
Engine shops	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	38 0	37 0	36 0
Ship yards	36 0	36 0	38 0	..	..	..	..
TYNE, MID (including Byker, Hebburn, How- don, Jarrow, Walker, and Wallsend):							
Engine shops	36 0	36 0	37 0	36 0	38 0	37 0	..
Ship yards .. ..	..	38 6	38 0	..	..	..	..
Other Towns in the Northern Counties.							
Bishop Auckland	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	32 0	..	..
Blaydon.. ..	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	37 0	36 0
Blyth	38 6	38 6	38 0	..	39 0	..	..
Carlisle	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	..

* Plus "dirty" money on board ship.

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations, in the DISTRICTS and TOWNS.

the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.]

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
						ENGLAND AND WALES.
						Northern Counties and Cleveland.
						Districts.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		HARTLEPOOL:
29 6	29 6	29 6	36 6	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	38 6	..		Ship yards.
						MIDDLESBRO' (including Middlesbro' and South Bank):
33 0	33 0	..	..	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Ship yards.
						NEWCASTLE (including Felling, Gateshead, and Newcastle):
31 6	31 6	31 6	..	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Ship yards.
						SHIELDS (including North and South Shields):
35 0	35 0	..	..	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Ship yards.
..	..	..	..	..		Repair work.
						STOCKTON-ON-TEES:
..	..	..	..	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Ship yards.
						SUNDERLAND:
..	34 6	..	..	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Ship yards.
						TYNE, MID (including Byker, Hebburn, How- don, Jarrow, Walker, and Wallsend):
30 6	30 6	30 6	..	..	53	Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Ship yards.
						Other Towns in the Northern Counties:
..	..	..	..	..	53	Bishop Auckland.
31 6	31 6	31 6	..	..	53	Blaydon.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Blyth.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Carlisle.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
Northern Counties and Cleveland—cont.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Darlington*	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	29 0
Durham.. ..	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	36 0	35 6	..
Kendal	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Whitehaven	34 0	34 0	31 0	..	..	..	..
Wolsingham	33 0	33 0	27 0	31 0	36 0	..	..
Workington	34 0 and 36 0	34 0 and 36 0	34 0 and 36 0	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.							
<i>Districts.</i>							
BRADFORD (including Bradford and Shipley).	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	37 0	..	..
DEWSBURY (including Batley, Cleckheaton, and Dewsbury).	30 0	30 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	..	..
DONCASTER	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	..	32 0	32 0
HALIFAX	33 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	..	..
HULL†	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	36 0	37 0
KEIGHLEY	28 0	28 0	31 0	29 0	32 0	..	28 0
LEEDS	33 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	37 0	33 0	33 0
SHEFFIELD (including At- tercliffe, Brightside, Ro- therham, and Sheffield).	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	34 0
<i>Other Towns in Yorkshire.</i>							
Barnsley	35 0	35 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..
Beverley	35 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	..	..	..
Bingley	28 0	28 0	28 0	..	..	..	..
Brighouse	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	..	..
Goole	35 0	35 0	35 0	..	37 0	..	..
Huddersfield	30 0	30 0	32 0	..	32 0	32 0	..
Marsden	28 0	28 0	..	28 0	28 0	..	..
Meltham	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	..	..
Mexborough	36 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0	..	..
Normanton	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	..	..
Oley	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	..	28 0
Queensbury	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	..	..	..

* At one large works Sunderland rates are paid.

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations, in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		Northern Counties and Cleveland— <i>cont.</i>
28 0	28 0	..	..	..	53	Darlington.*
35 6	35 6	35 6	..	..	53	Durham.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Kendal.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Whitehaven.
28 0	28 0	..	..	..	53	Wolsingham.
30 0	32 0	..	..	..	..	Workington.
Yorkshire, except Cleveland						
<i>Districts.</i>						
33 0	33 0	..	..	..	53	BRADFORD (including Bradford and Shipley).
30 0	30 0	30 0	..	30 0	53	DEWSBURY (including Batley, Cleckheaton, and Dewsbury).
..	26 0	..	..	..	54	DONCASTER.
32 0	32 0	..	..	..	53	HALIFAX.
31 0	31 0	..	..	39 0	53	HULL†
..	26 0	..	..	26 0	54	KEIGHLEY
29 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	33 0	53	LEEDS.
34 0	34 0	..	..	..	54	SHEFFIELD (including At- tercliffe, Brightside, Ro- therham and Sheffield).
<i>Other Towns in Yorkshire.</i>						
..	..	..	..	..	54	Barnsley.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Beverley.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Bingley.
..	30 0	..	..	..	53	Brighouse.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Goole.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Huddersfield.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Marsden.
..	..	..	..	..	56	Meltham.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Mexborough.
..	..	..	..	..	53, 56½	Normanton.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Otley.
30 0	30 0	..	..	..	56½	Queensbury.

† In Fish Dock Repair shops the weekly rate is 39s.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE.						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
Yorkshire, except Cleveland <i>—cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Sowerby Bridge	32 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	..	..
Stanningley	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	..	..
Wakefield	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	..
York	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	32 0	32 0
Lancashire and Cheshire.							
<i>Districts.</i>							
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (in- cluding Ashton, Dukin- field, Hyde, Mossley and Stalybridge).	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	..	34 0
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:							
General	37 0	36 0	36 0	..	38 0	38 0	36 6
Railway shops	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	..	..
BLACKBURN:							
General	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	..
Machine shops	33 0	33 0	..	..	..	..	..
BOLTON (including Bolton and Farnworth).	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	..	35 0
BURY (including Bury, Ramsbottom and Rad- cliffe Bridge):							
Machine shops	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	38 0	..	..
Engine shops	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	..	..
CREWE	27 0	27 0	32 0	..	30 0	..	..
HORWICH	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	34 0	34 0
LIVERPOOL (including Bir- kenhead, Bootle, Garston, and Liverpool).	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	38 0	36 0
MANCHESTER (including Bradford-cum-Beswick, Broughton, Broadheath, Collyhurst, Failsworth, Gorton, Gorton East, Hulme, Longsight, Man- chester, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Pendleton, and Salford):							
Engine and tool shops	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	36
Machine shops	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	..
OLDHAM (including Chad- derton, Hollinwood, Old- ham, and Royton):							
Machine shops	32 0	32 0	36 0	35 0	38 0	..	..
Millwright and tool shops.	35 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	39 0	..	..

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January
their Members engaged in the following occupations in the
and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
						Yorkshire, except Cleveland <i>—cont.</i>
30 0	30 0	..	..	..	53	Sowerby Bridge.
31 0	..	..	..	..	53	Stanningley.
28 0	28 0	28 0	..	..	53	Wakefield.
..	..	..	..	..	54	York.
						Lancashire and Cheshire.
						<i>Districts.</i>
..	34 0	..	34 0	..	53	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (in- cluding Ashton, Dukin- field, Hyde, Mossley and Stalybridge).
33 0	33 6	33 6	..	..	54	BARROW-IN-FURNESS: General.
..	..	..	..	..		Railway shops.
29 0	29 0	..	..	35 0	53	BLACKBURN: General.
..	..	..	..	..		Machine shops.
31 0	31 0	35 0	..	31 0	53	BOLTON (including Bolton and Farnworth).
..	..	..	..	33 0	53	BURY (including Bury, Ramsbottom and Rad- cliffe Bridge): Machine shops.
..	..	..	..	35 0		Engine shops.
..	..	..	..	..	54	CREWE.
26 0	26 0	28 0	36 0	..	53	HORWICH.
33 0	33 0	..	..	..	53	LIVERPOOL (including Bir- kenhead, Bootle, Garston, and Liverpool).
						MANCHESTER (including Bradford - cum-Beswick, Broughton, Broadheath, Collyhurst, Failsworth, Gorton, Gorton East, Hulme, Longsight, Man- chester, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Pendleton, and Salford): Engine and tool shops.
30 0	30 0	32 0	..	34 0	53	Machine shops.
30 0	32 0	..	..	34 0		
28 0	28 0	28 0	..	33 6	53	OLDHAM (including Chad- derton, Hollinwood, Old- ham, and Royton): Machine shops.
3 0	32 0	32 0	..	..		Millwright and tool shops.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
Lancashire and Cheshire — <i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
PRESTON	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	..	..
ROCHDALE:							
Machine shops	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	37 0	33 0	33 0
Engine shops	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	33 0	33 0
STOCKPORT (including Reddish, Romiley, and Stockport).	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	..	..
<i>Other Towns in Lancashire and Cheshire.</i>							
Accrington	32 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
Bacup	30 0	30 0	36 0	..	..	..	..
Burnley:							
General	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	35 0	..	..
Machine shops	33 0	33 0	33 0	35 0	33 0	..	..
Chester	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	..	33 0
Chorley	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	..	..	..
Chowbent	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	34 0	..	..
Colne	29 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	..	..	..
Congleton	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Darwen	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	..	..
Fleetwood	32 0 and 34 0	32 0 and 34 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	..
Haslingden	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	..	..
Heywood:							
Engine shops	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	..	..
Machine shops	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	35 0	..	..
Lancaster	32 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0	..	..
Leigh	33 0	33 0 and 34 0	33 0	..	37 0	..	33 0
Macclesfield	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	32 0	..	..
Middleton	33 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	36 0	..	..
Middlewich	36 8	36 8	36 8	36 8	..	..	..
Newton	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	38 0	37 0	35 0
Northwich	34 0 and 36 0	34 0 and 36 0	36 0 and 38 0	..	40 0	..	..
Patricroft	34 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	..	36 0

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		Lancashire and Cheshire — <i>cont.</i>
27 0	27 0	..	..	35 0	53	PRESTON.
31 0	31 0	..	..	33 0	53	ROCHDALE: Machine shops.
31 0	31 0	..	..	33 0		Engine shops.
30 0	..	30 0	..	32 0	53	STOCKPORT (including Reddish, Romiley, and Stockport).
						<i>Other Towns in Lancashire and Cheshire.</i>
..	26 0	..	..	..	53	Accrington.
..	..	..	..	..	56½	Bacup.
35 0	..	..	..	35 0	53	Burnley: General.
33 0	..	..	..	33 0		Machine shops.
29 0	29 0	..	..	..	53	Chester.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Chorley.
..	..	..	..	..	54 and 56	Chowbent.
29 0	..	..	..	33 0	53	Colne.
..	..	..	..	28 0	54	Congleton.
..	31 0	..	..	35 0	53	Darwen.
..	32 0	..	..	..	54	Fleetwood.
..	28 0	..	..	34 0	53	Haslingden.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Heywood: Engine shops.
31 0	31 0	..	..	33 0		Machine shops.
..	31 0	..	..	..	53	Lancaster.
..	33 0	..	..	..	53, 56½	Leigh.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Macclesfield.
30 0	30 0	..	33 0	32 0	53	Middleton.
..	..	..	..	..	55½	Middlewich.
29 0	29 0	20 0	..	..	53	Newton.
..	..	..	..	..	48, 54	Northwich.
30 0	30 0	..	..	..	53	Patricroft.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill-wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
Lancashire and Cheshire <i>—cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Prescot	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..	..
St. Helens	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	38 0	..	..
Sandbach	28 0 and 32 0	28 0 and 32 0	30 0 and 32 0	..	..	..	..
Sandycroft	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	33 0	..	33 0
Swinton	34 0	34 0	36 0	..	40 0	..	..
Todmorden	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Warrington	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..
Widnes	32 0 and 34 0	32 0 and 34 0	32 0 and 34 0	..	34 0	..	..
Wigan	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	37 0	..	30 0
Winsford	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..
North Midland Counties. <i>Districts.</i>							
DERBY (including Derby and Ripley).	33 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	36 0	29 0
NOTTINGHAM (including Beeston, Long Eaton, and Nottingham).	36 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	38 0	..	..
<i>Other Towns in the North Midland Counties.</i>							
Boston	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..
Chesterfield	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	..	..
Coalville	30 0	32 0	34 0	..	32 0	..	..
Gainsborough.. .. .	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	..	28 0
Glossop	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	..	..
Grantham: General	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0
Machine shops	28 0	28 0	..	..	..	..	..
Great Grimsby	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	..
Ilkeston	31 0	31 0	32 0	..	33 0	..	..
Leicester	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..
Lincoln	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	..	..
Loughborough	33 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	..	..
Mansfield	28 0	28 0	34 0	..	30 0	..	..

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		Lancashire and Cheshire — <i>cont.</i>
..	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	54	Prescot.
27 0	27 0	27 0	..	..	54	St. Helens.
..	..	..	..	..	48, 54	Sandbach.
27 0	27 0	..	..	..	53	Sandycroft.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Swinton.
..	..	..	30 0	30 0	53	Todmorden.
..	30 0	..	..	..	53	Warrington.
..	..	..	..	..	54, 55½	Widnes.
30 0	32 0	26 0	..	..	53	Wigan.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Winsford.
						North Midland Counties.
						<i>Districts.</i>
29 0	29 0	29 0	..	..	54	DERBY (including Derby and Ripley).
36 0	36 0	..	..	..	54	NOTTINGHAM (including Beeston, Long Eaton, and Nottingham).
						<i>Other Towns in the North Midland Counties.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	..	Boston.
28 0	28 0	28 0	..	..	54	Chesterfield..
28 0	28 0	..	36 0	..	53	Coalville.
22 0	22 0	..	..	26 0	54	Gainsborough.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Glossop.
31 0	31 0	31 0	36 0	..	53	Grantham : General.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Machine shops.
34 0	34 0	30 0	..	..	53, 48*	Great Grimsby.
..	29 0	..	..	..	54	Ilkeston.
..	32 0	..	..	..	54	Leicester.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Lincoln.
30 0	30 0	..	..	..	52½	Loughborough.
..	..	..	3	..	54	Mansfield.

* 4 months in the year.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATES						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill-wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
North Midland Counties— cont.							
Newark:	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
General	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Agricultural shops ..	28 0	28 0	28 0	..	..	..	..
New Holland	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	34 0	..
New Mills*	34 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	..	..
 West Midland Counties.							
<i>Districts.</i>							
BIRMINGHAM (including Birmingham, Hands- worth, King's Norton, Oldbury, Selly Oak, Smethwick, and West Bromwich):							
General	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0
Gun and ammunition shops.	38 0	38 0	38 0	..	..	..	..
BRISTOL	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 3	38 3	..	36 0
COVENTRY:							
General	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	..	..
HANLEY (including Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent).	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
WOLVERHAMPTON (including Dudley, Great Bridge, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton).	32 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	32 0
 <i>Other towns in the West Midland Counties.</i>							
Burton-on-Trent	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	31 6
Gloucester	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	..	..
Kidderminster	30 0	30 0	32 0	..	32 0	..	..
Oswestry	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	30 0	30 0	30 0
Redditch	33 9	33 9	33 9	33 9	..	..	..
Rugby	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	..	..
Rugeley	28 0	28 0	27 0	..	32 0	..	..
St. George's	31 0	31 0	29 0	..	33 0	..	..

* In machine shops 2s. per week less.

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January their Members engaged in the following occupations, in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
28 0	28 0	..	..	..	54	North Midland Counties— <i>cont.</i> Newark : General.
..		
..	..	..	..	..	53	Agricultural shops.
30 0	..	30 0	..	..	54	New Holland.
						New Mills.*
West Midland Counties.						
<i>Districts.</i>						
32 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	38 0	53	BIRMINGHAM (including Birmingham, Hands- worth, King's Norton, Oldbury, Selly Oak, Smethwick, and West Bromwich): General
..	38 0	..	38 0	..		
Borers 36 0 Slotters 30 0	30 0	..	..	..	54	Gun and ammunition shops.
36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	54	BRISTOL.
..	32 0	..	..	..	53	COVENTRY : General.
32 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	..	54	HANLEY (including Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent.
						WOLVERHAMPTON (includ- ing Dudley, Great Bridge, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton).
<i>Other towns in the West Midland Counties.</i>						
30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	54	Burton-on-Trent.
30 0	32 0	..	..	..	53	Gloucester.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Kidderminster
..	..	..	..	..	54	Oswestry.
27 0	27 0	..	33 9	..	54	Redditch.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Rugby.
..	28 0	..	..	..	54	Rugeley.
..	..	..	..	..	53	St. George's.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
West Midland Counties— <i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Shrewsbury	32 6	32 6	38 0	36 0	38 0	..	..
Stafford	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	..
Stroud and Thrupp	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Worcester	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
South Midland and Eastern Counties. <i>District.</i>							
WATFORD (including Two Waters and Watford).	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..	..
<i>Other Towns in the South Midland and Eastern Counties.</i>							
Banbury	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	..	..
Bedford	28 0	28 0	30 0	..	..	..	..
Colchester	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	..	..
Enfield Lock	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Grays:							
Repair shops .. .	42 0	42 0	42 0	..	42 0	42 0	42 0
Factories	38 3	38 3	38 3	..	..	..	..
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	..	..
Luton	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	..	..
Northampton	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Norwich	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	..	..
Oxford	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	30 0	..	..
Peterborough	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	..	32 0	..
Slough	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 6	37 6	..	..
Thetford	30 0	30 0	28 0	..	30 0	..	..
Wellingborough	33 0	32 0	32 0	..	36 0	..	..
Wolverton	31 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	..	..	..
London.							
LONDON	38 0	38 0	38 0	40 6	42 6	38 0	38 0
South Eastern Counties. <i>Districts.</i>							
BRIGHTON (including Brighton and New- haven).	35 0	35 0	35 0	..	35 0	35 0	35 0

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
						West Midland Counties—<i>cont.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	53, 54	Shrewsbury.
30 0	30 0	..	..	..	53, 54	Stafford.
..	29 0	..	..	..	54	Stroud and Thrupp.
..	..	..	32 0	..	54	Worcester.
						South Midland and Eastern Counties.
						<i>District.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	56	WATFORD (including Two Waters and Watford).
						<i>Other Towns in the South Midland and Eastern Counties.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	54	Banbury.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Bedford.
26 0	26 0	26 0	..	..	54	Colchester.
36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	48, 54	Enfield Lock.
..	..	..	..	..	48	Grays: Repair shops.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Factories.
..	..	..	..	24 0	50 & 54	Ipswich.
30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	54	Luton.
..	30 0	..	..	..	54	Northampton.
..	..	..	..	28 0	54	Norwich.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Oxford.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Peterborough.
36 0	36 0	..	..	..	54	Slough.
..	26 0	..	..	..	54	Thetford.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Wellingborough.
..	24 0	..	..	..	54	Wolverton.
						London.
38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	..	54, 48	LONDON.
						South Eastern Counties.
						<i>Districts.</i>
..	24 0	..	..	..	54	BRIGHTON (including Brighton and New-haven).

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill-wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
South Eastern Counties <i>—cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
CHATHAM	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	..	..
ERITH (including Belvedere, Dartford and Erith).	38 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	42 9	38 0	38 0
PORTSMOUTH (including Gosport and Portsmouth).	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0	34 0	..
SOUTHAMPTON (including Southampton and Woolston).	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	39 0	39 0	37 0
<i>Other Towns in the South Eastern Counties.</i>							
Ashford	32 0	32 0	30 0	..	34 0	..	32 0
Cowes	33 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	34 0	33 0
Long Ditton	36 0	36 0	33 0	..	..	..	..
Maidstone	33 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	..	..
Reading	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Rochester and Strood ..	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..	..
Sheerness	35 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..
South Western Counties. <i>Districts.</i>							
DEVONPORT and PLYMOUTH: General	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	32 0
Navy Contractors' shops	37 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
SWINDON	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	30 0
<i>Other Towns in the South Western Counties.</i>							
Bath	35 0	35 0	36 0	..	36 0	..	..
Bridgwater	25 0	25 0	25 0	..	..	..	..
Devizes	28 0	30 0	30 0	..	32 0	..	..
Highbridge	32 0	30 0	30 0	..	32 0	30 0	..
Redruth	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0
Trowbridge	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	..	..

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		South Eastern Counties <i>—cont.</i>
34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	48	CHATHAM.
36 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	40 8	54	ERITH (including Belvedere, Dartford and Erith).
..	..	..	..	..	54 Dock- yard 48	PORTSMOUTH (including Gosport and Portsmouth).
37 0	37 0	37 0	..	..	51	SOUTHAMPTON (including Southampton and Woolston).
						<i>Other Towns in the South Eastern Counties.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	54	Ashford.
33 0	33 0	33 0	..	..	54	Cowes.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Long Ditton.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Maidstone.
..	28 0	..	30 0	..	54	Reading.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Rochester and Strood.
..	..	..	..	..	49	Sheerness.
						South Western Counties.
						<i>Districts.</i>
24 0	..	..	..	..	} 48, 53 {	DEVONPORT and PLY- MOUTH: General.
..	..	..	..	..		Navy Contractors' shops
20 0	..	..	..	..	54	SWINDON.
						<i>Other Towns in the South Western Counties.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	54	Bath.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Bridgwater.
					54	Devizes.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Highbridge.
24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	54	Redruth.
..	27 0	..	..	..	54	Trowbridge.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
Wales and Monmouth- shire.							
<i>Districts.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
CARDIFF:							
Marine shops	39 0	39 0	39 0	..	39 0	39 0	..
Railway shops	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0	..	..
MERTHYR	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	..	..
NEWPORT	35 0	35 0	35 0	..	35 0	35 0	35 0
SWANSEA:							
Marine shops	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	..
General	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	..
<i>Other Towns in Wales and Monmouthshire.</i>							
Aberdare:							
Railway shops .. ..	..	34 0	31 0	..	..	..	..
Colliery	24 0	24 0	24 0	..	24 0	..	..
Barry:							
Marine shops	39 0	39 0	39 0	..	39 0	39 0	..
Railway shops	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0	..	..
Blaenavon	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	..	..
Bridgend	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	37 0	..	..
Chepstow	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	..	..	..
Ebbw Vale	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	..	..
Holyhead	28 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	..	36 0	..
Llanelly	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	..	32 0
Neath	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	32 0	..	..
Pembroke Dock:							
Marine and general shops.	38 0	38 0	38 0	..	38 0	38 0	..
Railway shops	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	..	..
Dockyard	32 0	32 0	28 6	..	32 0	32 0	..
Pontypool:							
Railway shops	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	..	..
Foundry	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	30 0	..	..
Colliery	26 0	26 0	26 0	..	26 0	..	..
Pontypridd	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	33 0	..	..
Rhondda	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	34 0	..	..

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued.*

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
						Wales and Monmouth- shire.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>Districts.</i>
..	34 0	..	..	..	53	CARDIFF : Marine shops.
..	23 0	..	..	..	54	Railway shops.
20 0	20 0	..	..	..	54	MERTHYR.
35 0	35 0	..	..	..	53	NEWPORT.
..	..	..	..	..	53	SWANSEA : Marine shops.
..	..	..	..	..	54	General.
						<i>Other Towns in Wales and Monmouthshire.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	54	Aberdare : Railway shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Colliery.
..	34 0	..	..	..	53	Barry : Marine shops.
..	28 0	..	..	..	54	Railway shops.
18 0	18 0	..	..	..	54	Blaenavon.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Bridgend.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Chepstow.
23 0	23 0	..	..	..	54	Ebbw Vale.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Holyhead.
32 0	32 0	..	..	..	54	Llanelly.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Neath.
..	..	..	..	..	53	Pembroke Dock : Marine and general shops.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Railway shops.
..	..	..	..	..	48	Dockyard.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Pontypool : Railway shops.
..	..	..	..	..		Foundry.
..	..	..	..	..		Colliery.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Pontypridd.
..	34 0	34 0	..	..	54	Rhondda.

ENGINEERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill-wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
SCOTLAND.							
<i>Districts.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
ABERDEEN	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
DUNDEE (including Dundee and Lochee).	33 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	..	..
EDINBURGH (including Edinburgh and Leith).	34 10	34 10	..	34 10	37 0	..	..
GLASGOW (including Clydebank, Cranston Hill, Dennistoun, Finnieston, Glasgow, Govan, Govanhill, Parkhead, Partick, Pollokshaws, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Springburn).	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	35 0
GREENOCK (including Greenock and Port Glasgow).	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0
MID-LANARK (including Airdrie, Coatbridge, Uddingston, and Wishaw).	33 0	32 0	32 0	..	34 0	..	..
MOTHERWELL	33 0	32 0	32 0	..	34 0	..	..
PAISLEY (including Barrhead, Johnstone, and Paisley).	35 0	35 0	..	35 0	37 0	..	..
<i>Other Towns in Scotland.</i>							
Arbroath	29 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	..	..
Ayr	27 6	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Dumbarton	34 0	34 0	34 6	34 6	36 0	..	..
Dumfries	27 0	27 0	27 0	..	27 0	..	..
Dunfermline	24 0	24 0	..	..	..	..	..
Irvine	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..
Kilmarnock	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	31 0	..	29 0
Kirkcaldy	29 0	29 0	29 0	..	28 0	..	..
Monifieth	26 0	26 0	26 0	..	..	..	..
Montrose	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	..	..
Stirling	26 0	26 0	..	..	..	..	..
Vale of Leven	32 8	32 8	31 6	32 8	..	..	..

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
						SCOTLAND.
						<i>Districts.</i>
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
25 0	25 0	..	..	..	54, 56	ABERDEEN.
..	30 0	..	..	..	54	DUNDEE (including Dundee and Lochee).
..	..	..	..	..	54	EDINBURGH (including Edinburgh and Leith).
36 0	36 0	..	..	..	54	GLASGOW (including Clydebank, Cranston Hill, Dennistoun, Finnieston, Glasgow, Govan, Govanhill, Parkhead, Partick, Pollokshaws, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Springburn).
36 0	36 0	36 0	..	..	54	GREENOCK (including Greenock and Port Glasgow).
..	..	..	..	..	54	MID-LANARK (including Airdrie, Coatbridge, Uddingston, and Wishaw).
..	..	..	..	..	54	MOTHERWELL.
35 0	35 0	..	..	..	54	PAISLEY (including Barrhead, Johnstone, and Paisley).
						<i>Other Towns in Scotland.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	48, 54	Arbroath.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Ayr.
33 0	33 6	..	..	..	54	Dumbarton.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Dumfries.
..	..	..	..	..	51 to 56	Dunfermline.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Irvine.
28 0	28 0	..	..	..	54	Kilmarnock.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Kirkcaldy.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Monifeth.
..	..	..	..	..	56	Montrose.
..	..	..	..	..	51, 54	Stirling.
..	..	..	..	..	56	Vale of Leven.

ENGINEERS--

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, by the AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS for
undermentioned DISTRICTS

District or Town.	WEEKLY RATE						
	Turners.	Fitters.	Smiths.	Mill- wrights.	Pattern Makers.	Copper Smiths.	Brass Finishers.
IRELAND.							
<i>Districts.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
BELFAST (including Belfast and Lisburn).	38 0	37 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	..	..
CORK	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
DUBLIN (including Dublin and Inchicore).	33 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	..	..
<i>Other Towns in Ireland.</i>							
Drogheda	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Dundalk	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	..	..
Limerick	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	..	..
Londonderry	29 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	..	..
Newry	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..
Portadown	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	..	..
Waterford	32 0	32 0	30 0	..	32 0	..	..

NOTE.—Rates are also given for *Electrical Engineers* at Birmingham, 36s., Keighley, 26s.,
London, 30s., and Leeds, 34s.; for *Roll*

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1st January, their Members engaged in the following occupations in the and TOWNS—*continued*.

OF WAGES.					Weekly Hours of Labour.	District or Town.
Borers and Slotters.	Planers.	Millers.	Die Sinkers or Press Tool Makers.	Machine Joiners.		
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		IRELAND.
..	..	..	..	..	54 to 56½	<i>Districts.</i> BELFAST (including Belfast and Lisburn).
..	..	..	..	..	54	CORK.
..	..	..	..	..	54	DUBLIN (including Dublin and Inchicore).
						<i>Other Towns in Ireland.</i>
..	..	..	..	..	54	Drogheda.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Dundalk.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Limerick.
..	..	..	..	..	54	Londonderry.
..	30 0	..	..	..	54	Newry.
..	..	..	..	..	54 & 56	Portadown.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Waterford.

Leeds, 33s., London, 38s., and St. Helens, 37s.; for Drop Hammer Forgers at Birmingham, 30s. Turners at Birmingham, 36s., and Leeds, 38s.

SEA-GOING ENGINEERS—
RATES of WAGES and other CONDITIONS of SERVICE at
BELONGING to the SHIPOWNERS who were PARTIES
Per Month.

Voyage and Tonnage.	Rank of Engineers.			
	Chief.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.

(a) Agreed to by the North-East Coast of England

<i>Suez Canal, South Atlantic, East and West</i>				
<i>Indies :—</i>				
1,500 tons net register and under ...	s. d. 345 0	s. d. 245 0	s. d. 160 0	s. d. 140 0
Above 1,500 tons net register ...	355 0	255 0	170 0	150 0
<i>North Atlantic :—</i>				
1,500 tons net register and under ...	325 0	240 0	155 0	140 0
Above 1,500 tons net register ...	335 0	250 0	165 0	150 0
<i>Mediterranean and Black Sea :—</i>				
Under 1,000 tons net register ...	295 0	215 0	140 0	...
1,000 to 1,500 " " ...	300 0	220 0	145 0	...
Above 1,500 " " ...	320 0	240 0	160 0	150 0
<i>White Sea, Baltic, Bilbao and Bay</i>				
<i>Ports, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Canary</i>				
<i>Islands :—</i>				
Under 500 tons net register ...	280 0	200 0	130 0	...
500 to 1,000 " " ...	290 0	210 0	140 0	...
1,000 to 1,500 " " ...	295 0	215 0	145 0	...
Above 1,500 " " ...	305 0	225 0	155 0	...

(b) Agreed to by the North-East

<i>West Coast of Africa :—</i>				
Coast rate ...	340 0	240 0	160 0	140 0
Rivers " ...	360 0	260 0	180 0	150 0
<i>Australia</i> ...	360 0	260 0	180 0	160 0
<i>Steamers carrying Oil in bulk :—</i>				
Atlantic ...	400 0	280 0	200 0	160 0
Mediterranean ...	360 0	252 0	180 0	160 0

* Other

Suez Canal and Atlantic Clauses to be inserted in Articles of Steamers signing on for Mediterranean.

Three engineers to be carried on all steamers of 600 tons net register and upwards when sailing S.E. or W. of Gibraltar.

Three engineers to be carried on all steamers of 850 tons net register and upwards when trading in the White Sea, Baltic, Bilbao and Bay Port Trades, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Canary Islands.

Four engineers recommended to be carried on all steamers of 1,800 tons net register and upwards on any voyage.

NORTH-EAST COAST—1900.

1ST JANUARY, 1900, for SEA-GOING ENGINEERS on VESSELS
to the UNDERMENTIONED AGREEMENTS.

Per Week.

Voyage and Tonnage.	Rank of Engineers.			
	Chief.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.

Marine Engineers' Conciliation Board.*

<i>Mediterranean and Black Sea:—</i>				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Under 1,000 tons net register	...	...	...	78	9	60	1	42	7	...	...
1,000 to 1,500 " "	...	...	...	79	11	61	3	43	9	...	...
Above 1,500 " "	...	...	...	84	7	65	11	47	3	44	11

*White Sea, Baltic, Bilbao and Bay
Ports, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Canary
Islands:—*

Under 500 tons net register	...	...	...	75	3	56	7	40	3	...	...
500 to 1,000 " "	...	...	...	77	7	58	11	42	7	...	...
1,000 to 1,500 " "	...	...	...	78	9	60	1	43	9	...	...
Above 1,500 " "	...	...	...	81	1	62	5	46	1	...	...

*Coasting and Ports between Elbe and
Brest:—*

Under 600 tons net register	...	...	...	70	0	50	0	...	...	...	...
600 tons net register and above (includ- ing all vessels with triple expansion engines, irrespective of tonnage)	...	...	...	72	6	52	6	...	...	...	...

Coast Joint Committee.*

<i>West Coast of Africa:—</i>				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Coast rate	...	...	...	95	0	70	0	50	0	45	0
Rivers " "	...	...	...	100	0	77	6	55	0	47	6

<i>Australia</i>	100	0	77	6	55	0	50	0
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Steamers carrying Oil in bulk:—

Atlantic	...	...	...	110	0	80	0	60	0	50	0
Mediterranean	...	...	...	100	0	75	0	55	0	50	0

Conditions.

Engineer's Steward to be carried on all steamers (who must sign on the Articles as such) except in those of 600 tons net register and under, when satisfactory attendance must be given to the engineers, their berths, &c.

To infected ports the above rates are not to apply, special engagements must be made in each case.

Where the weekly or daily rates are signed for, it is understood the engineers find their own provisions.

SEA-GOING ENGINEERS—HULL—1900.

RATES of WAGES and other CONDITIONS of SERVICE at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for SEA-GOING ENGINEERS SHIPPED at any PORT in the UNITED KINGDOM on VESSELS REGISTERED at HULL and belonging to the FIRMS at HULL that SIGNED the AGREEMENT with the TRADES UNIONS concerned.

Voyage and Tonnage.	Rank of Engineers.			
	Chief.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Per Month.				
<i>Mediterranean, Black Sea, and White Sea Trades :—</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Under 900 tons net register	280 0	200 0	150 0	...
Over 900 tons net register	300 0	220 0	160 0	...
<i>South Atlantic and Indian Trades :—</i>				
Under 1,750 tons net register	340 0	260 0	180 0	150 0
Over 1,750 tons net register				
<i>North Atlantic Trades :—</i>				
Under 1,750 tons net register	340 0	240 0	180 0	150 0
Over 1,750 tons net register				
Per Week.				
<i>Baltic Trades :—</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Under 900 tons net register	67 6	47 6	...	...
Over 900 tons net register	70 0	50 0	40 0	...
<i>Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Malmo and Hamburg Trades :—</i>				
Under 900 tons net register	65 0	45 0	40 0	...
Over 900 tons net register	67 6	47 6	40 0	...
<i>Home and Coasting Trades</i>	62 6	42 6	...	...

Other Conditions.

1. Three engineers to be carried in all vessels over 900 tons net register trading to Stockholm and Riga, and north thereof.

2. Suez Canal and Atlantic clauses to be inserted in all Articles of steamers signing on for the Mediterranean.

3. Mess-room steward to be carried on all ships of 900 tons net register and over, who must sign on the Articles as Engineers' Steward, and must also attend upon the mates.

BRASS MOULDERS AND FINISHERS—1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1st JANUARY, 1900, for BRASS MOULDERS and FINISHERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

[Based on Returns furnished by the Trade Societies of Brass Moulders and Finishers.]

Town.	Standard Rate of Wages per week.		Hours of Labour per week.
	Brass Moulders.	Brass Finishers.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Ashton-under-Lyne... ..	34 0	34 0	53
Barrow	37 0	36 6	54
Blackburn	34 0	34 0	53
Bolton	34 0	34 0	53
Bristol	36 0	30 <i>s.</i> to 34 <i>s.</i>	54
Bury	34 0	34 0	53
Crewe	30 <i>s.</i> to 32 <i>s.</i>	30 <i>s.</i> to 32 <i>s.</i>	54
Derby	32 0	32 0	54
Doncaster	32 0	32 0	54
Gateshead	36 0	36 0	53
Hartlepool	36 0	36 0	53
Hull	40 0	36 0	53
Leeds	34 0	32 0	53
Liverpool	38 0	36 0	53
London	8 <i>d.</i> per hour	8 <i>d.</i> per hour	54
Manchester	36 0	36 0	53
Newcastle	36 0	36 0	53
Nottingham	32 <i>s.</i> to 34 <i>s.</i>	32 <i>s.</i> to 34 <i>s.</i>	54
Oldham	34 0	34 0	53
South Shields	36 0	36 0	53
Stockton-on-Tees	36 0	36 0	53
Sunderland	36 0	36 0	53
Swindon	30 0	30 <i>s.</i> to 34 <i>s.</i>	54
Wigan... ..	34 0	34 0	53
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen	7½ <i>d.</i> per hour	7 <i>d.</i> per hour	51 & 54
Dumbarton ... ..	...	7½ <i>d.</i> per hour	54
Dundee	8½ <i>d.</i> per hour	7½ <i>d.</i> per hour	51
Glasgow ... ..	...	38 0	54
Greenock ... ..	...	8 <i>d.</i> per hour	54
Perth	7 <i>d.</i> per hour	6 <i>d.</i> & 6½ <i>d.</i> per hour	51
IRELAND.			
Belfast	38 0	37 0	54
Dublin	34 0	34 0	54

IRONFOUNDERS AND

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS* in a
1900, for IRONFOUNDERS and PATTERNMAKERS in

(Extracted from Returns prepared by the

TOWN.	Ironfounders.*		Patternmakers.†	
	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.		Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Hours of Labour per Week.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
Northern Counties and Cleveland.				
Blaydon ...	38	0	...	...
Carlisle ...	34	0	...	...
Darlington ...	40	0	35	0
Durham ...	35	6	...	...
Gateshead ...	39	0	38	0
Hartlepool ...	37	6	38	6
Jarrow ...	37	0	38	0
Middlesbrough ...	38	6	37	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	38	0	38	0
South Shields ...	37	0	38	0
Stockton-on-Tees ...	37	6	37	0
Sunderland ...	37	0	38	0
Wallsend ...	38	0	38	0
Wolsingham ...	36	0	...	...
Workington ...	36	0	...	...
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.				
Barnsley ...	36	0	...	...
Bradford ...	38	0	37	0
Chapeltown ...	36	0	...	...
Cleckheaton ...	36	0	...	...
Dewsbury ...	36	0	...	...
Doncaster ...	30	0	...	...
Halifax ...	38	0	36	0
Huddersfield ...	36	0	...	...
Hull ...	40	0	39	0
Keighley ...	32	0	34	0
Leeds ...	38	0	37	0
Otley ...	28	0	...	...
Rotherham ...	38	0	...	...
Sheffield ...	40	0	40	0
Sowerby Bridge ...	36	0	34	0
Stanningley ...	38	0	...	...
Wakefield ...	36	0	...	...
York ...	30	0	...	...

* The hours of labour of Ironfounders are generally 53 or 54 per week. In the North of England 53 hours is the rule.

† For the wages of Patternmakers who are members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, see pp. 50-70.

PATTERNMAKERS—1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, the undermentioned towns of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Ironfounders' and Patternmakers' Societies.)

TOWN.	Ironfounders.	Patternmakers.	
	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Hours of Labour per Week.
	s. d.	s. d.	
Lancashire and Cheshire.			
Accrington	38 0	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne ... ..	...	38 0	53
Barrow	39 0	38 3	54
Birkenhead	40 0	39 6	53
Blackburn	37 0	37 0	53
Bolton	39 0	37 0	53
Burnley	37 0	...	...
Bury	39 0	37 0	53
Chester	36 0	...	...
Crewe	32 0	...	...
Haslingden	39 0	...	...
Heywood	38 0	...	...
Horwich... ..	36 0	...	...
Hyde	40 0	38 0	53
Lancaster	38 0	36 0	...
Leigh	38 0	...	...
Liverpool	40 0	39 6	53
Manchester	40 0	40 0	53
Oldham	38 0	37 0	53
Preston	39 0	37 0	53
Rochdale	38 0	36 0	54
St. Helens	40 0	38 0	54
Salford	40 0	40 0	53
Stalybridge	40 0	38 0	53
Stockport	40 0	...	...
Todmorden	38 0	...	...
Warrington	40 0	...	...
Wigan	39 0	37 0	53
North Midland Counties.			
Butterley	28 0	...	...
Chesterfield	36 0	...	...
Coventry	32 0	...	...
Derby	38 0	36 0	54
Gainsborough	30 0	...	...
Grantham	34 0	...	...
Leicester	38 0	36 0	54
Lincoln	34 0	30 0	54
Loughborough ... ..	...	36 0	54
Mansfield	34 0	...	...
Nottingham	38 0	38 0	54
Renishaw	33 0	...	...
Retford	32 0	...	...
Somercotes	31 0	...	...

IRONFOUNDERS AND

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a 1900, for IRONFOUNDERS and PATTERNMAKERS in the

TOWN.	Ironfounders.	Patternmakers.	
	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Hours of Labour per Week.
West Midland Counties.			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Birmingham	38 0	38 0	53
Bristol	36 0	38 3	54
Burton	36 0	...	...
Darlaston ... ..	...	34 0	54
Donnington ... ..	...	33 0	48 & 53
Dudley	33 6	...	...
Gloucester	34 0	32 0	54
Hanley	35 0	...	...
Leamington	30 0	...	...
Smethwick	38 0	38 0	53
Stourbridge	33 0	...	...
Toll End (Tipton)	32 0	34 0	54
Trench, near Wellington	30 0	...	...
Wednesbury	33 0	34 0	54
West Bromwich ... ..	...	36 0	54
Wolverhampton	32 0	34 0	54
Worcester	32 0	...	...
S. Midland and Eastern Counties.			
Ipswich	30 0	...	...
Northampton	31 0	...	...
Norwich... ..	28 0	...	...
Thrapston	30 0	...	...
Wolverton	29 0	...	...
London.			
Greenwich	40 0	} 42 0 and 42 9 }	54
London	40 0		54
Woolwich	38 0		54
South-Eastern Counties.			
Brighton	34 0	...	...
Chatham	38 0	...	...
Dartford	40 0	42 9	54
Erith	40 6	42 9	54
Maidstone	36 0	...	...
Portsmouth	34 0	36 0	48
Reading	30 0	...	...
Southampton	35 0	...	...

PATTERNMAKERS—1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, undermentioned towns of the UNITED KINGDOM—*continued*.

TOWN.	Ironfounders.	Patternmakers.	
	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Standard Rate of Wages per Week.	Hours of Labour per Week.
South-Western Counties.			
Devonport	36 0	...	...
Exeter	28 0	...	...
Swindon... ..	30 0	36 0	54
Trowbridge	33 9	...	...
Wales and Monmouth.			
Barry Dock	36 0	...	...
Cardiff	36 0	36 0	53
Newport... ..	34 0	...	...
Swansea	36 0	38 3	54
Wrexham	36 0	...	...
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen ... ..	...	33 6	54 & 51½
Coatbridge ... ..	...	35 0	54
Dumbarton ... ..	...	39 0	54
Dundee ... ..	...	34 0	54
Edinburgh and Leith ... ..	...	37 1½	54
Falkirk ... ..	...	34 0*	54*
Glasgow ... ..	...	39 0	54
Govan ... ..	...	39 0	54
Greenock ... ..	...	38 3	54
Johnstone ... ..	...	35 0	54
Kilmarnock ... ..	...	34 0	54
Motherwell ... ..	...	36 0	54
Paisley ... ..	...	38 3	54
Partick ... ..	...	38 3	54
Renfrew ... ..	...	39 4	54
IRELAND.			
Belfast	38 0	39 0	54
Cork	34 0	...	...
Dublin	36 0	...	...

* Recognised by the Associated Patternmakers of Scotland.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK mentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS and UNITED

[Based on Returns furnished

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths,	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivet-ers.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
Northern Counties and Cleveland.								
<i>Districts.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Hartlepool, West :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	40 6	39 0	..	39 6	39 6	32 6	53	53
Repair Work ..	46 6	45 6	..	45 6	45 6	38 6	53	53
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	39 0	39 0	..	36 6	36 6	30 0	53	49½
Repair Work ..	12 0†	12 0†	..	10 0†	11 0†	7 6†	53	49½
Middlesbrough :								
Boiler Shops ..	..	..	39 6	38 6	38 6	..	..	..
Ship Yards ..	..	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	..	..	..
The Tees, Stockton and Thornaby :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	41 6	40 6	39 6	35 6	35 6	31 0	53	53
Repair Work ..	47 6	46 6	45 6	39 0	39 0	37 0	53	53
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	40 0	38 0	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	53	47
Repair Work ..	46 0	44 0	..	42 0	42 0	36 0	53	47
The Tyne :*								
Boiler Shops ..	41 6	41 6	39 6	38 6	38 6	31 6	53	53
Ship Yards ..	38 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	54	48½
The Wear :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	42 0	42 0	40 0	38 6	38 6	32 0	53	53
Repair Work ..	48 0	48 0	46 0	44 6	44 6	38 0	53	53
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	38 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	53	47
Repair Work ..	10s.to15s.†	10s.to15s.†	10s.to15s.†	10s.to12s.†	10s.to12s.†	7s. 6d. to 10s.†	53	47
Towns.								
Darlington ..	39 0	39 0	..	34 0	..	27 0	54	54
Whitehaven ..	40 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	23 6	54	54
Workington :								
New Work ..	40 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	..	24 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	..	..	..	40 0	..	30 0	54	54

* A separate return from Jarrow gives the Boiler Shop Rates as from 6d. to 1s. 6d. less than these general rates for the Tyne; and a return from South Shields gives the Ship Yard rates as 1s. less.

† Per day.

AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS—1900.

(exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for the under-IRON AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS, in various Districts and Towns of the KINGDOM.

by the Trade Union.]

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Riveters.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Barnsley	38 0	36 0	..	34 0	..	29 0	54	54
Beverley (Ship Yards):								
New Work	41 0	39 0	..	35 0	35 0	28 0	53	47 to 53
Repair Work .. .. .	..	..	..	41 0	41 0	..	53	47 to 53
Bradford .. .. .	..	36 0	36 0	33 0	..	..	53	..
Chapeltown .. .. .	..	38 0	..	34 0	..	27 0	54	54
Dewsbury	40 0	38 0	..	34 0	..	32 0	53	53
Doncaster	36 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	54	54
Goole (Ship Yards):								
New Work .. .. .	..	40 0	..	35 0	35 0	29 6	53	53
Repair Work .. .. .	..	46 0	..	41 0	41 0	35 6	53	53
Halifax	40 0	38 0	..	33 0	..	29 0	53	53
Huddersfield	40 0	..	36 0	32 0	..	..	54	54
Hull:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work	42 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	29 6	53	53
Repair Work	48 0	46 0	46 0	41 0	41 0	35 6	53	53
Ship Yards:								
New Work	42 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	29 6	53	..
Repair Work	48 0	46 0	46 0	41 0	41 0	35 6	53	..
Leeds	42 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	..	29 0	53	53
Rotherham .. .. .	..	39 0	39 0	37 0	..	31 0	54	54
Sheffield:								
New Work	42 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	..	32 0	54	..
Repair Work .. .. .	..	..	..	38 0	..	32 0	54	..
Stanningley:								
Boiler Shops	42 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	..	32 0	53	53
Wakefield	42 0	38 0	..	34 0	..	32 0	53	53
Whitby (Ship Yards):								
New Work	6 8*	6 8*	6 4*	6 0*	6 0*	4 8*	48	47
Repair Work	10 0*	10 0*	10 0*	10 0*	10 0*	7 6*	48	47
York	37 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	..	27 0	53	53

* Per day.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK mentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS and UNITED

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivet-ers.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
Lancashire and Cheshire.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Barrow-in-Furness :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	43 0	41 5	41 5	38 3	38 3	32 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	46 0	44 5	44 5	41 3	41 3	35 0	54	54
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	40 10	38 9	38 9	36 6	36 6	30 6	54	51
Birkenhead and Liver- pool :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	44 0	42 0	..	38 0	..	32 0	53	..
Repair Work ..	48 0	48 0	..	42 0	42 0	36 0	53	..
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	42 0	42 0	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	53	44½*
Repair Work ..	48 0	48 0	..	42 0	42 0	36 0	53	44½*
Blackburn	42 0	39 6	..	35 6	..	33 6	53	53
Bolton	43 6	39 6	..	35 6	..	33 6	53	53
Crewe	37 0	37 0	34 0	33 0	34 0	26 0	54	54
Dukinfield†	41 6	39 6	39 6	35 6	..	33 6	53	53
Fleetwood :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	..	41 6	39 6	35 6	35 6	31 6	54	54
Repair Work ..	..	41 6	39 6	35 6	35 6	31 6	54	54
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	..	41 6	39 6	35 6	35 6	31 6	54	54
Repair Work ..	..	..	45 6	41 6	41 6	37 6	54	54
Garston :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work ..	42 0	40 0	40 0	36 6	36 6	30 0	53	53
Repair Work ..	48 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	53	53
Ship Yards :								
New Work ..	42 0	40 0	40 0	36 6	36 6	30 0	53	53
Repair Work ..	48 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	53	53
Hawarden	40 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	..	26 0	53	..
Heywood	43 6	39 6	..	35 6	..	33 6	53	53
Horwich	41 6	39 6	39 6	35 6	..	31 6	53	53

* Average.

† Repair work 2d. per hour extra.

AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS—1900.

(exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for the under-IRON and STEEL SHIPBUILDERS, in various Districts and Towns of the KINGDOM—*cont.*

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivetters.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
Lancashire and Cheshire — <i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Lancaster (Carriage and Wagon Work)	38 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	..	24 0	53	53
Manchester:								
Boiler Shops	42 0	39 6	38 0	35 6	35 6	33 6	53	53
Ship Repair Work .. ..	..	15 0*	12 0*	12 0*	12 0*	9 0*	53	47
Newton-le-Willows	41 6	39 6	39 6	34 6	35 6	30 6	53	53
Northwich	39 0	39 0	39 0	34 0	28 0	29 0	53†	53†
Oldham	42 0	39 6	..	35 6	..	33 6	53	..
Patricroft	42 6	40 6	39 6	35 6	..	31 6	53	53
Preston:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work	41 6	39 6	39 6	35 6	35 6	33 6	53	53
Repair Work	47 6	45 6	45 6	41 6	41 6	39 6	53	53
Ship Yards:								
New Work	41 6	45 6	45 6	41 6	41 6	29 6	53	53
Repair Work	47 6	45 6	45 6	41 6	41 6	35 6	53	53
Runcorn .. ..	..	..	..	33 0	..	29 0	54	..
St. Helens	40 0	39 6	..	35 6	..	32 0	54	54
Warrington:								
New Work	41 6	39 6	39 6	35 6	..	31 6	53	53
Repair Work	41 6	40 6	40 6	36 6	..	32 6	53	53
Widnes† .. ..	..	..	36 0	34 0	..	30 0	54	48 to 54
Wigan	40 6	39 6	39 6	35 6	..	31 6	53	53
Winsford	31 0	31 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	55½	48½
Midland and Eastern Counties.								
Bilston	38 0	36 0	..	30 0	..	25 0	53 and 54	
Birmingham	38 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	..	..	53	53
Boston	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	..	20 0	54	54

* Per day.

† 48 hours at one large firm.

‡ Repair work 1s. per day extra.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK mentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS and UNITED

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivet- ters.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
Midland and Eastern Counties—cont.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Bristol:								
New Work	38 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	54	54 and 48
Repair Work	41 0	39 0	39 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	54	54 and 48
Burton-on-Trent	38 0	36 0	..	30 0	30 0	22 0	54	54
Butterley	30 0	30 0	..	28 0	28 0	20 0	54	54
Chesterfield	38 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	..	26 0	54	54
Derby	36 0	36 0	34 0	29 0	..	24 0	54	54
Dudley	34 0	34 0	28 0	..	..	..	54	..
Gainsborough	36 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	..	20 0	54	54
Gloucester	32s.				..	22 0	54	54
Grantham	38 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	54	54
Great Bridge (Tipton) ..	36 0	36 0	..	28 0	..	23 0	53	53
Grimsby:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work	41 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	..	53	53
Repair Work	47 0	46 0	44 0	41 0	41 0	..	53	53
Ship Yards:								
New Work	41 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	..	53	50
Repair Work	47 0	46 0	44 0	41 0	41 0	..	53	50
Ilkeston	5 10*	5 10*	..	4 4*	..	3 4*	54	54
Ipswich	36 0	34 0	..	32 0	..	20 0	54	54
Leicester	38 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	..	26 0	..	..
Loughborough	38 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	..	23 0	53	53
Newark	38 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	..	22 0	54	54
Norwich .. ..	..	..	..	34 0	..	24 0	54	54
Nottingham	41 0	41 0	39 0	34 0	..	28 0	54	54
Oakengates	34 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	..	22 0	53	53
Peterborough	Boilersmiths 35s.						54	54
Smethwick	38 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30	25 0	53	..
Stoke-on-Trent	38 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	..	26 0	53	..
Thetford .. ..	..	36 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	54	54

* Per day.

AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS—1900.

(exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for the under-IRON and STEEL SHIPBUILDERS, in various Districts and Towns of the KINGDOM—*cont.*

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivetters.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
Midland and Eastern Counties—<i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Widnesbury	36 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	..	21 0	53	53
Wolverhampton	38 0	38 0	..	32 0	..	25 0	53 and 54	
Wyvenhoe:								
New Work	36 0	..	36 0	33 9	..	30 0	54	54
Repair Work	42 0	..	42 0	39 9	..	..	54	54
London District.								
London:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work	45 0	45 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	54	54
Repair Work	48 0	48 0	45 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	45½	45½
Ship Yards:								
New Work	45 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	54	54
Repair Work	48 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	45½	45½
Chiswick:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work	45 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	54	54
Repair Work	48 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	..	54	54
Ship Yards:								
New Work	45 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	54	54
Repair Work	48 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	..	54	54
Erith:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work	45 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	54	54
Repair Work	51 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	54	54
Ship Yards:								
New Work	45 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	54	54
Repair Work	51 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	54	54
South-Eastern Counties.								
Ashford	31 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	54	54
Brighton	42 0	42 0	39 0	36 0	..	28 0	54	54

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK mentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS and UNITED

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivetters.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
South-Eastern Counties—<i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Cowes (I. of W.):								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work ..	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	51 0	45 0	45 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	54	54
Ship Yards:								
New Work ..	42 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	48 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	54	54
Dover:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work ..	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	45 0	45 0	43 0	39 0	39 0	30 0	54	54
Ship Yards:								
New Work ..	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	42 0	42 0	40 0	39 0	39 0	30 0	54	54
Newhaven .. ..	..	..	40 0	38 6	..	30 6	54	54
Portsmouth:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work ..	38 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	27 6	54 48 in Dockyards.	54
Repair Work ..	41 0	41 0	41 0	39 0	39 0	30 6		
Ship Yards:								
New Work ..	38 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	27 6		
Repair Work ..	39 6	39 6	39 6	37 6	37 6	30 6		
Reading .. ..	..	36 0	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
Sheerness	36 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	9*	7½*
Southampton:								
New Work	39 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	36 0	30 6	54	48
Repair Work	42 0	41 0	41 0	39 0	39 0	31 0	54	48
South-Western Counties.								
Dartmouth:								
New Work	42 0	42 0	42 0	33 0	33 0	..	54†	51†
Repair Work	4 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	36 0	..	54†	54†

* Per day.

† One firm works 56 hours per week in summer and shorter hours in winter.

AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS—1900.

(exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for the under-IRON and STEEL SHIPBUILDERS, in various Districts and Towns of the KINGDOM—*cont.*

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivet-ers.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
South-Western Counties <i>—cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Highbridge	34 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	..	19 0	54	54
Newton Abbot : New Work .. ..	..	35 0	35 0	31 6	..	18 0	54	54
Repair Work .. ..	..	36 0	36 0	31 6	..	18 0	54	54
Swindon	36 0	34 6	32 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	54	..
Wales and Monmouth.								
Cardiff and Barry : Boiler Shops : New Work ..	42 0	42 0	..	39 0	39 0	30 0	53	47
Repair Work ..	45 0	45 0	..	42 0	42 0	33 0	53	47
Ship Yards : New Work ..	39 0	39 0	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	53	47
Repair Work ..	42 0	42 0	..	39 0	39 0	30 0	53	47
Chepstow : Bridge Yards ..	36 6	35 0	..	31 0	31 0	24 0	54	54
Ship Yards	38 6	38 6	..	33 0	33 0	24 6	54	54
Dowlais	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	54	54
Ebbw Vale	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	22 0	54	54
Holyhead	31 0	..	30 0	28 0	..	18 0	54	54
Neath .. ..	..	36 0	..	32 0	..	20 0	54	54
Rhondda Valley ..	32 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	54	54
Swansea : Boiler Shops (Repairs)	7 6*	7 6*	..	7 0*	7 0*	5 6*	48	48
Ship Yards .. ..	..	..	(Piece work).		..	..	54	48
SCOTLAND.								
Aberdeen : Boiler Shops : New Work ..	..	36 3	35 3	34 3	34 3	..	54	54
Repair Work ..	..	39 3	38 3	37 3	37 3	..	54	54
Ship Yards : New Work ..	32 9	32 9	32 9	31 3	31 3	22 10	54	54
Repair Work ..	35 0	35 0	35 0	33 6	33 6	25 1	54	54

* Per day.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK mentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the UNITED SOCIETY OF BOILERMAKERS and UNITED

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivetters.	Caulkers.	Holders-up.	Summer.	Winter.
SCOTLAND—cont.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Airdrie	40 0	34 0	..	31 6	31 6	22 0	54	..
Arbroath	38 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	..	54	54
Clyde District:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work ..	41 7½ & 43 10½	41 7½ & 43 10½	39 4½ & 41 7½	37 1½ & 39 4½	37 1½ & 39 4½	29 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	43 1½ & 46 10½	43 1½ & 46 10½	40 10½ & 43 7½	38 7½ & 42 4½	38 7½ & 42 4½	30 6 & 32 0	54	54
Bridge Yards ..	About 3s. per week less than Boiler Shop rates.						54	54
Ship Yards:								
New Work ..	36 0	36 0	36 0	33 9	33 9	25 10½	54	54
Repair Work ..	40 6	40 6	40 6	36 0	36 0	30 4½	54	54
Dundee:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work ..	..	41 0	39 0	38 0	38 0	23 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	..	47 0	45 0	44 0	44 0	27 6	54	54
Ship Yards:								
New Work ..	38 3	37 1½	37 1½	36 0	37 1½	26 0	54	54
Repair Work ..	42 9	41 7½	41 7½	40 6	41 7½	30 6	54	54
Glasgow (see under Clyde)								
Inverkeithing:								
Ship Yards:								
New Work ..	38 3	36 0	33 9	33 6	33 6	25 9	54	54
Repair Work ..	..	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	54	54
Kinghorn:								
Boiler Shops ..	..	8d. per hour.	7½d. per hour.	7½d. per hour.	7½d. per hour.	5d. per hour.	54	54
Ship Yards ..	8d. per hour.	8d. per hour.	8d. per hour.	7½d. per hour.	7½d. per hour.	5d. per hour.	54	54
Kirkcaldy	38 3	..	37 1½	36 0	36 0	..	54	54
Leith:								
Boiler Shops:								
New Work ..	45 0	41 7½	..	37 8	37 8	29 3	54	54
Repair Work ..	47 3	43 10½	..	38 11	38 11	31	54	54
Ship Yards ..	..	..	Piece work.		..	..	54	48

AND STEEL SHIPBUILDERS—1900.

(exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for the under-IRON and STEEL SHIPBUILDERS, in various Districts and Towns of the KINGDOM—*cont.*

District or Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.						Weekly Hours of Labour.	
	Angle Iron Smiths.	Platers (Heavy).	Platers (Light).	Rivet- ters.	Caulkers.	Holders- up.	Summer.	Winter.
SCOTLAND— <i>cont.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Paisley :								
Boiler Shops	40 6	40 6	38 3	38 3	38 3	27 0	54	54
Ship Yards :								
New Work	38 0	36 0	36 0	33 9	33 9	27 0	54	54
Repair Work	40 6	40 6	40 6	38 3	38 3	31 6	54	54
Renfrew :								
Boiler Shops	42 0	42 0	39 0	37 6	37 6	25 7	53½	53½
Ship Yards :								
New Work	35 8	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	25 7	53½	53½
Repair Work .. ..	..	37 10	37 10	37 10	37 10	30 1	53½	53½
IRELAND.								
Belfast :								
Boiler Shops :								
New Work	43 6	43 6	43 6	38 0	38 0	28 6	54	54
Repair Work	44 2	44 2	44 2	38 8	38 8	29 0	54	54
Ship Yards :								
New Work	40 0	38 6	..	35 6	35 6	28 6	54	54
Repair Work	40 8	39 8	39 8	36 2	36 2	29 0	54	54
Dublin	40 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	54	54
Dundalk (Railway Shop)	..	34 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	16 0	54	54
Limerick (Railway Shop)	..	..	..	32 0	..	..	54	54
Waterford .. ..	..	32 0	..	30 0	..	..	54	54

SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIP JOINERS, SHIP

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
the undermentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the TRADE

[Compiled from Returns

TOWN.	STANDARD RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.				
	Shipwrights.*		Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.
	On New Work.	On Repair Work.			
ENGLAND AND WALES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
East Coast.					
Beverley	38 0	40 6	5 11 per day.	..	..
Bill Quay	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	..	..
Blyth	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Byker	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Goole	34 6	37 6	..	..	..
Gorleston	30 0	33 0	..	..	..
Grimsby	36 0	39 0	8d. per hour.	8d. per hour.	7d. per hour.
Hartlepool	40 0	43 0	8 6 per day.	36 0	34 0
Hebburn	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Howdon	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Hull	38 6	41 6	8d. per hour.	8d. per hour.	20 6
Ipswich	32 11½	32 11½	..	..	..
Jarrow	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Lowestoft	34 6	36 9	..	..	..
Middlesbrough.. .. .	40 0	43 0	39 0	37 0	34 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
New Holland	37 6	37 6	..	..	..
North Shields	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Selby	38 6	41 6	8d. per hour.	..	..
South Shields	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Stockton-on-Tees	40 0	43 0	39 0	36 0	34 0
Sunderland	40 0	43 0	6 5 per day.	36 0	34 0
Walker	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Wallsend.. .. .	40 6	43 6	6 7 per day.	36 0	34 0
Whitby	39 6	39 6	6 1 per day.	..	..
West Coast.					
Barrow	38 9	41 9	6 4½ per day.	38 3	36 0
Barry Dock .. .. .	..	40 0	6 6 per day.	..	..
Birkenhead	39 0	42 0	6 6 per day.	9d. per hour.	{ 34 0† 32 0‡

* It is the general practice in the trade to pay the same rate of wages for the short winter day as for the long summer day.

† Summer.

‡ Winter.

PLUMBERS, AND SHIP PAINTERS—1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for UNIONS concerned, in various TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

furnished by the Trade Unions.]

HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.								TOWN.
Summer.				Winter.				
Ship-wrights.	Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.	Ship-wrights.	Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.	
								ENGLAND AND WALES
								East Coast.
53	53	..	..	48	53	..	..	Beverley.
54	53	..	..	51-48	53	..	..	Bill Quay
54	54	53	53	51-48	54	53	53	Blyth.
54	53	53	53	51-48	53	53	53	Byker.
53	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	Goole.
56	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	Gorleston.
53	53	53	53	47	53	53	..	Grimsby.
53	53	..	..	..	53	..	..	Hartlepool.
54	54	53	53	51-48	..	53	53	Hebburn.
54	53	53	53	51-48	53	53	53	Howdon
53	53	53	53	47	..	47	53	Hull.
56½	..	..	..	56½	..	..	..	Ipswich .
54	54	53	..	51-48	..	53	..	Jarrow.
56½	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	Lowestoft.
53	53	53	53	48	53	53	53	Middlesbrough.
54	54	53	..	51-48	54	53	53	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
53	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	New Holland.
54	54	54	53	51-48	54	54	53	North Shields
53	53	*	..	50-47	53	..	..	Selby.
54	54	53	53	51-48	54	53	53	South Shields.
53	53	53	53	50½-48	53	53	53	Stockton.
53	53	53	53	48	47	53	53	Sunderland
54	54	53	53	51-48	54	53	53	Walker.
54	54	53	53	51-48	54	53	53	Wallsend.
53	53	..	..	48	53	..	..	Whitby.
								West Coast.
54	54	54	54	51	54	54	54	Barrow.
47	54	..	..	47	54	..	..	Barry Dock.
53	53	53	54	48	53	53	..	Birkenhead.

SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIP JOINERS, SHIP

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
the undermentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the TRADE UNIONS

TOWN.	STANDARD RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.				
	Shipwrights.		Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.
	On New Work.	On Repair Work.			
West Coast—cont.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bridgwater	29 3	31 6	..	..	..
Bristol	36 0	39 0	6s. per day.	..	..
Cardiff .. .. .	..	40 0	6s. 6d. per day.	39 0	..
Chepstow .. .. .	..	..	5s. per day.	..	..
Connah's Quay	29 0	29 0	..	..	..
Ellesmere Port .. .. .	..	42 0	..	..	..
Fleetwood	34 0	34 0	..	..	8d. per hour.
Liverpool	39 0	42 0	7s. per day.	9½d. per hour.	..
Manchester	32 0	32 0	..	..	..
Milford Haven	33 0	36 0	6½d. per hour.	..	..
Newport (Mon.) .. .. .	..	..	6s. 6d. per day.	..	..
Northwich	32 0	32 0	..	..	..
Pembroke .. .. .	..	..	8d. per hour.	..	..
Pembroke Dock	31 0 to	33 6	5s. 2d. per day.	..	..
Preston	34 0	34 0	..	..	..
Runcorn	33 5	33 5	..	..	..
Sankey Bridge (Widnes) ..	32 0	32 0	..	..	..
Sudbrook	39 0	39 0	..	..	..
Swansea	36 0	39 0	6s. 6d. per day.	36 0	..
Whitehaven	32 0	..	..	..	..
Workington	30 0	32 0	..	..	..
The Thames and South Coast.					
Brixham	22 0	26 0	..	..	..
Chatham	31 6 to	33 6	..	5s. 10d. per day.*	27 0†
Cowes	35 0	35 0	5s. 6d. per day.	..	..
Dartmouth	28 0	28 0	..	..	..
Devonport	31 6 to	33 6	..	8d. per hour.	..
Dover	36 0	36 0	..	..	..
Falmouth	27 0	30 0	..	..	..
Gosport	36	36 0	8d. per hour.	..	7d. per hour.

* On Saturdays 2s. 10d. per day.

† In H.M. Dockyards, average for the year.

PLUMBERS, AND SHIP PAINTERS--1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for concerned, in various TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.								TOWN.
Summer.				Winter.				
Ship-wrights.	Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.	Ship-wrights.	Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.	
								West Coast—cont.
54	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	Bridgwater.
54	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	Bristol.
47	53	53	54	44	53	53	47	Cardiff.
..	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	Chepstow.
55½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Connah's Quay.
53	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	Ellesmere Port.
54	..	..	54½	54	..	..	..	Fleetwood.
53	53	53	..	45-47½	44	53	..	Liverpool.
52	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	Manchester.
54	54	..	..	54	54	..	..	Milford Haven.
..	48	..	..	..	48	..	..	Newport (Mon.)
53	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	Northwich.
..	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	Pembroke.
48	54	..	..	48	54	..	..	Pembroke Dock.
53	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	Preston.
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Runcorn.
55½	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	Sankey Bridge (Widnes).
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Sudbrook.
54	47	54	..	44	47	48	..	Swansea.
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Whitehaven.
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Workington.
								The Thames and South Coast.
59	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Brixham.
48†	..	50	48†	48†	..	44	48†	Chatham.
54	54	..	..	54	54	..	..	Cowes.
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Dartmouth.
48†	..	53	..	48†	..	47	..	Devonport.
50	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	Dover.
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Falmouth.
54	54	..	53	54	54	..	..	Gosport.

SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIP JOINERS, SHIP

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
the undermentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the TRADE UNIONS

TOWN.	STANDARD RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.				
	Shipwrights.		Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.
	On New Work.	On Repair Work.			
The Thames and South Coast—<i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
London	42 0	42 0	10½d. per hour.	10d. per hour.	9d. per hour.
New Brompton	31 6 to	33 6	..	..	..
Plymouth	30 0	33 0	8d. per hour.	8d. per hour.	..
Portsmouth	31 6 to	33 6	8d. per hour.	8½d. per hour.	27 0†
Sheerness	31 6 to	33 6	4s. 11d. per day.	..	..
Southampton	37 6	37 6	36 6	8d. per hour.	7d. per hour.
Tilbury .. .. .	..	42 0	..	..	..
Woolston.. .. .	37 6	37 6	35 0	..	..
SCOTLAND.					
East Coast.					
Aberdeen	34 10½	37 1½	8d. per hour.	8d. per hour.	..
Buckie	26 0	28 0	..	..	..
Dundee	37 1½	39 4½	8½d. per hour.	36 1½	36 0
Fraserburgh	28 0	30 6	..	..	..
Grangemouth	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	..
Kinghorn	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	..
Leith	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	8½d. per hour.
Peterhead	25 2½	29 9½	..	..	..
West Coast.					
Ardrossan	38 3	40 6	..	..	..
Ayr	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	..
Bowling	39 4½	39 4½	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
Campbeltown	35 6	..	8½d. per hour.	..	..
Clydebank	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
Dalmuir	39 4½	39 4½	38 3	..	9d. per hour.
Dumbarton	38 3	..	8½d. per hour.	9½d. per hour.	9d. per hour.
Glasgow	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	9½d. per hour.	9d. per hour.
Govan	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
Greenock	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	9d. per hour.	9d. per hour.

* Average.

† In H.M. Dockyards, average for the year.

SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIP JOINERS, SHIP

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
the undermentioned OCCUPATIONS, by the TRADE UNIONS

TOWN.	STANDARD RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.				
	Shipwrights.		Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.
	On New Work.	On Repair Work.			
West Coast—cont.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Paisley	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	9d. per hour.	9d. per hour.
Partick	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
Port Glasgow	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
Renfrew	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
Troon	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	..
Whiteinch	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	..	9d. per hour.
IRELAND.					
Belfast	38 3	40 6	8½d. per hour.	8½d. per hour.	8d. per hour.
Carrickfergus	36 2	36 2	6½d. per hour.	..	..
Larne	33 6	33 6	..	..	..
Londonderry	38 3	40 6	..	..	..
Newry	30 0	30 0	..	..	..
Passage West	36 0	36 0	..	..	..
Queenstown	36 0	36 0	7½d. per hour.	..	..
Wexford	30 0	30 0	..	..	..

PLUMBERS, AND SHIP PAINTERS—1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of OVERTIME) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for concerned, in various TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM—*continued*.

HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.								TOWN.
Summer.				Winter.				
Ship-wrights.	Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.	Ship-wrights.	Ship Joiners.	Ship Plumbers.	Ship Painters.	
								West Coast—cont.
54	54	51	54	54	54	45	..	Paisley.
54	54	..	54	54	54	..	54	Partick.
54	54	..	54	54	54	..	54	Port Glasgow.
54	54	..	54	54	54	..	54	Renfrew.
54	54	..	..	54	51	..	..	Troon.
54	54	..	54	54	54	..	54	Whiteinch.
								IRELAND.
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	Belfast.
56	56	..	..	56	56	..	..	Carrickfergus.
56	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Larne.
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Londonderry.
54	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	Newry.
54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	Passage West.
54	54	..	..	54	54	..	..	Queenstown.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wexford.

Miscellaneous Trades.

LETTERPRESS PRINTERS—COMPOSITORS.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.

BOOKBINDERS AND MACHINE RULERS.

CABINETMAKERS, &c., FRENCH POLISHERS, AND UPHOL-
STERERS.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.

GAS STOKERS.

POLICE CONSTABLES.

SEAMEN.

COMPOSITORS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a 1900, by the TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS, in various TOWNS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWS-

[Compiled from information received from

Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.		
	Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily Newspapers.		Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily News-papers.
			Morning.	Evening.			
ENGLAND AND WALES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Northern Counties and Cleveland.							
Carlisle	29 0	29 0	—	20 0	52½	54	54
Cockermouth	27 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Darlington	30 0	—	—	—	53	—	—
Durham	28 0	28 0	—	—	52½	52½	—
Hartlepoons	32 0	32 0	—	32 0	53	53	53
Kendal	27 0	27 0	—	—	55	55	—
Middlesbrough	32 0	34 0	—	34 0	52	52	52
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	33 6	35 0	42 0	35 0	53	52	50*, 52†
Penrith	28 0	28 0	—	—	52	52	—
Stockton	29 0	28 0	—	—	53	53-54	—
Sunderland	33 0	—	—	33 0	53	—	53
Whitehaven	28 0	28 0	—	—	54	54	—
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.							
Barnsley	32 0	32 0	—	—	54	54	—
Bradford	32 0	32 0	42 0	34 0	51	51	51
Doncaster	28 0	28 0	—	—	54	54	—
Halifax	30 4	30 4	—	30 4	52	52	52
Harrogate	30 0	—	—	—	53½	—	—
Huddersfield	30 0	30 0	33 0	—	51½	51½	51½
Hull	32 0	32 0	42 0	35 0	53	53	50*, 51†
Keighley	26 0	26 0	—	—	54	54	—
Leeds	34 0	35 0	46 0	35 0	52½	52½	48*, 52½†
Scarborough	30 0	30 0	—	—	52½	52½	—
Sheffield	33 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	51	51	50*, 51†
York	31 0	31 0	38 0	31 0	54	54	54*, 48†
Lancashire and Cheshire.							
Accrington	30 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	33 0	33 0	—	—	52	52	—

* Morning.

† Evening.

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised as 1ST JANUARY, of the UNITED KINGDOM, for "ESTABLISHMENT" HANDS PAPERS and in JOBBING OFFICES.

Officials of the Typographical Associations.]

Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.		
	Jobbing.	Weekly Newspapers.	Daily Newspapers.		Jobbing.	Weekly Newspapers.	Daily Newspapers.
			Morning.	Evening.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Lancashire and Cheshire							
<i>—cont.</i>							
Barrow.. ..	33 0	33 0	—	—	54	54	—
Blackburn	32 6	32 6	40 0	34 0	52	52	51*, 52†
Blackpool	32 10½	—	—	—	52½	—	—
Bolton	33 0	33 0	—	33 0	52	52	52
Burnley	30 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—
Bury	30 7½	—	—	—	52½	—	—
Chester.. ..	30 0	30 0	—	—	52	52	—
Hyde	33 0	—	—	—	52	—	—
Lancaster	31 0	31 0	—	—	54	54	—
Leigh	31 0	31 0	—	—	54	54	—
Liverpool	35 6	35 6	45 0	35 0	51	51	50*, 51†
Macclesfield	30 0	30 0	30 0	—	54	54	54
Manchester and Salford ..	35 0	35 0	42 0	35 0	50	48	48
Newton-le-Willows ..	28 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Oldham	34 0	34 0	—	34 0	51½	51½	51½
Preston.. ..	32 6	32 6	—	35 0	52	—	52
Rochdale	32 0	32 0	—	—	52	52	—
Southport	34 0	—	—	—	51	—	—
Stockport	33 9	32 0	33 0	33 0	54	54	54
Wigan	32 0	32 0	—	—	52	52	—
N. and W. Midland Counties.							
Birmingham	34 6	34 6	45 0	36 9	52	52	50
Bristol	30 0	32 0	40 0	32 0	51	51	51
Burton-on-Trent	30 0	30 0	—	30 0	52	52	52
Cheltenham	26 0	26 0	—	—	54	54	—
Chesterfield	28 0	28 0	—	—	54	54	—
Coventry	29 0	29 0	—	29 0	55	55	55
Derby	33 0	33 0	36 0	33 0	52	52	48*, 50†
Dudley	30 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—

* Morning.

† Evening.

COMPOSITORS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a 1900, by the TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS, in various TOWNS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWS—

Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.		
	Jobbing	Weekly News-papers.	Daily Newspapers.		Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily News-papers.
			Morning.	Evening.			
N. and W. Midland Counties—cont.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Glossop	30 0	30 0	—	—	52	52	—
Gloucester	28 0	28 0	—	28 0	52½	52½	52½
Grimsby	—	26 0	30 0	28 0	—	52½	52½
Hereford	25 0	27 6	—	—	52	52	—
Kidderminster	26 0	26 0	—	—	55½	55½	—
Leicester	33 6	35 0	38 0	35 0	52	52	50*, 52†
Lincoln.. .. .	30 0	30 0	—	30 0	54	54	54
Loughborough	28 0	—	—	—	52	—	—
Nottingham	32 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	52	52	50*, 52†
Potteries	30 0	30 0	40 0	33 0	54	54	54
Retford	28 0	28 0	—	—	54	52	—
Rugby	27 0	27 0	—	—	54	54	—
Shrewsbury	28 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—
Smethwick	33 0	—	—	—	52	—	—
Stafford	28 0	32 0	—	—	52	52	—
Walsall	32 0	32 0	—	—	54	54	—
Warwick and Leamington	—	26 0	—	—	—	52-54	—
West Bromwich	33 0	33 0	—	—	52	52	—
Wolverhampton	32 6	35 0	—	35 0	52	52	52
Worcester	30 0	30 0	—	30 0	52½	52½	52
S. Midland and Eastern Counties.							
Aylesbury	26 0	26 0	—	—	58	58	—
Banbury	26 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Colchester	26 0	26 0	—	—	52½	52½	—
Hertford	28 0	28 0	—	—	57	57	—
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	34 0	32 0	54	54	52
Kettering	27 0	27 0	—	—	54	54	—
Northampton	30 0	30 0	—	30 0	5	52	52
Norwich	26 0	26 0	40 0	35 0	54	54	—
Oxford	30 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—

* Morning.

† Evening.

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, of the UNITED KINGDOM, for "ESTABLISHMENT" HANDS PAPERS and in JOBBING OFFICES—*continued*.

Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.		
	Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily Newspapers.		Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily News-papers.
			Morning.	Evening			
S. Midland and Eastern Counties—<i>cont.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Watford	26 0	—	—	—	56½	—	—
London	38 0	38 0	—	—	54	54	—
South-Eastern Counties.							
Aldershot	28 0	30 0	—	—	55	55	—
Brighton	30 0	—	—	—	60	—	—
Chatham	24 0	26 0	—	—	54	54	—
Guildford	30 6	30 6	—	—	54	54	—
Lewes	30 0	—	—	—	60	—	—
Maidstone	28 0	28 0	—	—	54	54	—
Portsmouth	27 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Reading	28 0	28 0	—	—	52	52	—
Redhill	29 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Southampton	24 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Tunbridge Wells	26 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
South-Western Counties.							
Bath	28 0	28 0	—	28 0	52	52	52
Exeter	22 0	24 0	—	24 0	52½	54	54
Frome	25 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Plymouth	30 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	54	54	48*, 54†
Salisbury	24 0	24 0	—	—	54	54	—
Swindon	24 0	26 0	—	—	58	58	—
Weston-super-Mare	27 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Wales and Monmouth.							
Cardiff	30 0	—	40 0	—	52½	—	52½
Carnarvon	27 6	27 6	—	—	54	54	—
Merthyr Tydvil	25 0	25 0	—	—	54	54	—
Newport	28 0	28 0	—	29 0	54	54	54
Pontypridd	28 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea	28 6	28 6	—	28 6	54	54	54
Wrexham	27 0	27 0	—	—	52	52	—

* Morning.

† Evening.

NOTE.—The minimum rates of wages for Linotype Operators in the Provinces are 12½ per cent. on the hand rates, the working hours being 48 per week for day work, and 44 hours for night work.

COMPOSITORS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a 1900, by the TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS, in various TOWNS employed on DAILY and WEEKLY NEWS-

Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.			
	Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily Newspapers.		Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily News-papers.	
			Morning.	Evening.				
SCOTLAND.								
Northern Counties.								
Aberdeen	30 0	30 0	39 6	31 0	51	51	51	
Arbroath	26 6	26 6	—	—	54	54	—	
Banff	27 0	27 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Dumbarton	31 6	31 6	—	—	52½	52½	—	
Dundee.. .. .	30 0	32 6 & 35 0	42 0	35 0	51	51	51	
Dunfermline	27 0	27 0	—	—	56	56	—	
Elgin	25 0	25 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Falkirk.. .. .	28 6	28 6	—	—	52½	52½	—	
Forfar	25 0	25 0	—	—	51	51	—	
Inverness	27 0	27 0 & 29 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Kirkcaldy	27 0	27 0	—	—	50 to	52½	—	
Oban	27 6	27 6	—	—	54	54	—	
Perth	30 0	30 0	—	—	51	51	—	
Rothsay	25 0	25 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Stirling.. .. .	27 0	27 0	—	—	52½	52½	—	
Southern Counties.								
Airdrie	30 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Ardrossan	28 0	28 0	—	—	52	52	—	
Ayr	30 0	30 0	—	—	52	52	—	
Dumfries	28 0 &	28 6	—	—	53	53	—	
Edinburgh	32 0 & 32 6	32 6 & 35 0	40 0	35 0	52½	52½	51*, 52½†	
Galashiels	25 0	25 0	—	—	54 to	57	—	
Glasgow	34 0	34 0 & 35 6	40 0	35 6	52½	52½	51*, 52½†	
Greenock	34 0	34 0	—	34 0	52½	52½	52½	
Hamilton	30 0	30 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Hawick	25 0	25 0	—	—	54	54	—	
Irvine	27 0	27 0	—	—	52	52	—	
Kelso	25 0	25 0	—	—	53	53	—	
Kilmarnock	30 0	30 0	—	—	52	52	—	
Paisley	34 0	34 0	—	34 0	52½	52½	52½	
Stranraer	25 0	25 0	—	—	52½	52½	—	

* Morning.

† Evening.

1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, of the UNITED KINGDOM, for "ESTABLISHMENT" HANDS PAPERS and in JOBBING OFFICES—*continued*.

Town.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.		
	Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily Newspapers.		Jobbing.	Weekly News-papers.	Daily News-papers.
			Morning.	Evening.			
IRELAND.							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Belfast	32 6	34 0	42 0	36 0	52½	52½	50*, 52½†
Carlow	24 0	—	—	—	56	—	—
Castlebar	21 0	21 0	—	—	54	54	—
Clonmel	26 0	26 0	—	—	54	54	—
Coleraine	22 6	22 6	—	—	54	54	—
Cork	32 6	32 6	42 0	38 0	52	52	48
Drogheda	25 0	25 0	—	—	56	56	—
Dublin	35 0	—	—	—	54	—	—
Dundalk	25 0	—	—	—	51	—	—
Enniskillen	20 0	20 0	—	—	58	58	—
Kilkenny	24 0	24 0	—	—	56	56	—
Limerick	29 0	27 0	—	27 0	54	54	54
Londonderry	27 0	27 0	—	—	60	60	—
Maryborough	—	22 0	—	—	—	58	—
Naas	24 0	—	—	—	56	—	—
Newry	25 0	25 0	—	—	54	54	—
Omagh	—	21 0	—	—	—	57	—
Sligo	25 0	24 0	—	—	54	53½	—
Waterford	26 0	26 0	—	—	54	54	—
Wexford	25 0	26 0	—	—	54	54	—
ISLE OF MAN.							
Douglas	30 0	30 0	—	30 0	52	52	52

* Morning.

† Evening.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
1900, for LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, and

(Based on Returns furnished by

Town.	Lithographic Printers.		Bookbinders and Machine Rulers.	
	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.	Weekly Hours of Labour.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.	Weekly Hours of Labour.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
Northern Counties and Cleveland.				
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Carlisle	36 0	51	30 0	54
Darlington ... ..	...	...	30 0	53
Durham ... ..	...	...	30 0	54
Middlesbrough	35 0	52 & 54	32 0	52
Newcastle-on-Tyne	32 0	53	33 0	53
Stockton-on-Tees	35 0	52 & 54	...	...
Sunderland	30 0	52½	32 0	54
Whitehaven	32 0	50	30 0	50
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.				
Bradford	34 0	52	32 0	52½
Halifax	32 0	54	30 0	54
Huddersfield	32 0	51½	30 0	51½
Hull	30 0	53	29 0	53
Leeds	34 0	52½	32 0	52½
Otley ... ..	...	...	29 0	54
Sheffield	32 0	51	32 0	51
York ... ..	...	...	29 0	54
Lancashire and Cheshire.				
Ashton-under-Lyne	36 0	50	32 0	52
Barrow ... ..	...	...	33 0	54
Blackburn ... ..	...	...	30 0	54
Bolton	33 0	52	32 0	52
Chester ... ..	...	...	27 0	54
Hyde	33 0	52	30 0	52
Liverpool	33 0	51	32 0	51
Macclesfield ... ..	...	...	30 0	55
Manchester	35 0	50	32 0	50
Oldham ... ..	...	...	32 0	51½
Preston	30 0	52	29 0	52
Rochdale	35 0	52	32 0	52
Stockport	35 0	50	...	...
Ulverston	30 0	52½	...	...
Wigan ... ..	...	...	31 0	53
Midland and Eastern Counties.				
Birmingham	32 6	52	30 0	52
Bristol	32 0	50 & 54	28 0	55
Chesterfield ... ..	...	...	28 0	54
Derby	33 0	52	30 0	52
Grimsby ... ..	...	...	28 0	52½

AND MACHINE RULERS—1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY,
MACHINE RULERS in various TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

(the Trade Unions concerned.)

Town.	Lithographic Printers.		Bookbinders and Machine Rulers.	
	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.	Weekly Hours of Labour.	Standard Weekly Rate of Wages.	Weekly Hours of Labour.
Midland and Eastern Counties—cont.				
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Hanley	35 0	52½	30 0	52½
Ipswich	33s. & 35s.	54	25 0	54
Leicester	34 0	52	30 0	52
Lincoln ... ..	...	...	28 0	54
Mansfield	34 0	51	...	...
Norwich... ..	32 6	54	...	54
Nottingham	35 0	52	30 0	52
St. Albans	40 0	53	...	...
Shrewsbury ... ..	...	...	27 0	54
West Bromwich	32 6	52	...	...
Wolverhampton	31 0	52	30 0	52
Worcester	32 6	52½	...	...
London	40 0	54	32 0	48
S.E. and S.W. Counties.				
Bath	30 0	54	28 0	49½
Brighton	30 0	56	...	...
Maidstone	36 0	54	...	...
Reading	34 0	52 & 52½	..	...
Wales.				
Cardiff	30 0	52½	30 0	52½
Neath	32 0	52	...	...
Wrexham ... ..	...	...	27 0	52
SCOTLAND.				
Aberdeen	30 0	51	28 0	51
Dundee	32 0	51	27 0	51
Edinburgh	34 0	50	30 0	52½
Glasgow... ..	32 0	50	30 0	52½
Greenock	32 0	50	29 0	50
Kirkcaldy	30 0	50	...	...
Paisley	32 0	53	...	...
IRELAND.				
Belfast	35 0	52½	30 0	52½
Cork	35 0	52½	32 0	52½
Dublin	35 0	52½	32 0	52
Limerick ... ..	...	...	...	...
Londonderry ... ..	...	...	28 0	56

CABINET MAKING AND

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a
for the CABINET MAKING and FURNISHING

[Compiled from Returns furnished

TOWN.	Standard Rate per Hour recognised for						Hours of Labour per week.
	Cabinet Makers.	Chair Makers.	Carvers.	Ma- chinists.	French Polishers.	Uphol- sterers.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Northern Counties and Cleveland.							
Alnwick.. ..	8½d	..	..	..	..	..	53
Bishop Auckland ..	8d.	..	..	..	..	..	55½
Carlisle	7½d. to 8d.	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hartlepool	8d.	..	..	..	..	8d.	53
Jarrow	39s. 6d.*	..	..	..	..	..	54
Middlesbrough ..	{ 8½d. 39s. 9d.† }	9d.	9d.	..	8d.	..	53
Newcastle	9½d.,	9d.	9½d.	9½d.	8½d.	8½d.	50
North Shields.. ..	9d.	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sunderland	9d.	..	9d.	..	8½d.	8½d.	50, 53
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.							
Barnsley	7d.	..	7d.	28s.*	..	..	53
Bradford	7¾d.	7¾d.	7¾d.	7¾d.	7½d.	7¾d.	54
Dewsbury	7½d.	7½d.	8d.	7½d.	..	..	52
Halifax	7½d.	7½d.	7½d. and 8d.	..	7½d.	7½d.	53
Huddersfield	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7d.	7½d.	54
Hull	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	53, 56
Keighley	7½d.	7½d.	..	6d.	7d.	36s.*	54
Leeds	9d.	8½d.	8½d.	8½d.	8d.	8½d.	49½, 52½
Rotherham	36s. to 37s.*	..	..	..	..	..	54
Scarborough	7½d.	..	..	..	..	..	55½†, 49½§
Sheffield.. ..	7¾d. to 8½d.	8d.	7d. to 8d.	8d.	7d.	8d.	54
Shipley	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	27s.*	7½d.	7½d.	54
Wakefield	7d.	..	..	..	7d.	..	53
York	30s.*	..	..	..	..	..	54
Lancashire and Cheshire.							
Accrington	34s.*	7½d.	..	..	33s.*	..	53
Altrincham	9d.	..	9d.	..	8d.	9d.	51 and 48
Ashton-under-Lyne..	34s.*	8d.	..	..	7½d.	7½d.	54
Barrow	7½d. to 8½d.	..	7½d. to 8d.	..	7d.	..	54
Birkenhead .. ..	..	..	..	..	8d.	..	50
Blackburn	8d.	8d.	8½d. to 10d.	..	8d.	8d. to 9d.	51

* Per week.

† Per week in Ship yards.

‡ Summer.

§ Winter.

FURNISHING TRADES—1900.

FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900,
TRADES in various TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

by the Trade Unions concerned.]

TOWN.	Standard Rate per Hour recognised for						Hours of Labour per week.
	Cabinet Makers.	Chair Makers.	Carvers.	Ma- chinists.	French Polishers.	Uphol- sterers.	
Lancashire and Cheshire— <i>cont.</i>							
Bolton	36s.†	..	..	30s.*	8d.	8d.	53 and 54
Burnley	34s.†	7½d.	8d. to 9d.	..	7d.	7½d.	54
Bury	7d.	..	..	..	8d.	8d.	54
Chester	7¾d.	7¾d.	7¾d.	7¾d.	7d.	..	54
Lancaster	8d.	8d.	8d.	7½d.	7½d.	7¾d.	53½ to 50
Liverpool	9½d.	8½d.	9d.	8d.	8d.	36s.†	47 to 54
Manchester—							
Central	9d.	8½d.	8½d.	9d.	8d.	9d.	53 and 54
West	9d.	9d.	9d. and 9½d.	9d.	8d.	9d.	48, 51
Oldham	8½d.	8½d.	8d.	..	8d.	8d.	53, 54
Preston	7½d.	..	7½d.	..	7½d.	7½d.	52
Rochdale	35s.†	35s.†	35s.†	35s.†	32s.†	35s.†	53
St. Helens	7½d.	..	..	..	7½d.	7½d.	54
Southport	8½d.	..	..	..	..	38s.†	49½
Stockport	8d.	8d.	8½d.	8d.	7½d.	8d.	54
Warrington	8d.	8d.	8d.	8d.	8d.	8d.	54
Wigan	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	8d.	54
Midland and Eastern Counties.							
Bedford	8d.	..	..	..	..	..	56½
Birmingham	8½d.	8½d.	8½d.	8½d.	8½d.	36s.†	54
Bristol	7d. to 8d.	8d.	7d. to 8½d.	..	6d. to 7d.	8d. to 9d	54
Cheltenham	6d.	6d.	7½d.	..	6d.	6d.	56
Dorby	7½d.	..	32s.†	..	..	..	54
Dudley	6½d.	..	..	..	6½d.	7½d.	54
Gloucester	7d. to 8d.	..	..	..	7d.	..	53 to 56
Hanley	8d.	7½d.	8d.	8d.	7½d.	8½d.	54
Leicester	8½d. and 9d.	8½d.	9d.	..	8d.	8½d.	53½
Newcastle (Staffs.) ..	8d.	..	8d.	8d.	8d.	8d.	54
Norwich	5½d. to 6d.	5d.	5d. to 6d.	..	5d.	6d.	56, 58, 60
Nottingham	8d. to 8½d.	8d.	9d.	7d.	7½d. to 8d.	8d.	54
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	..	40s.†	45s.†	7½d.	8d	7½d. to 9d.	54
Warwick	7½d.	7½d.	10d.	..	8½d.	7½d.	54
Wolverhampton ..	7½d. to 8d.	7d.	7d.	7d.	7d. to 7½d.	7d. to 7½d.	54

* Per week, men working on mill machinery at foundries.

† Per week,

CABINET MAKING AND FURNISHING TRADES—1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS in a FULL WEEK (exclusive of Overtime) recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for the CABINET MAKING and FURNISHING TRADES in various TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM—*cont.*

TOWN.	Standard Rate per Hour recognised for						Hours of Labour per week.
	Cabinet Makers.	Chair Makers.	Carvers.	Ma-chinists.	French Polishers.	Uphol-sterers.	
London	9½d. to 10d.	9½d. to 10d.	9½d. to 11d.	..	9d.	9d. to 1s.†	50, 52½
Southern Counties.							
Bath	7d.	7d.	7d.	7d.	6½d.	..	54
Frome	6d.	..	5½d.	20s.*	5½d.	20s.*	56, 60
Portsmouth	7d.	..	..	..	7d.	7d.	54
Southampton .. ..	..	..	..	..	31s. 6d.*	..	54
Wales.							
Cardiff	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	8d. to 9d.	6½d. to 7½d.	8d. to 9d.	54
Swansea	8d.	8d.	10d.	7½d.	8d.	8d.	54
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen	6¾d.	6¾d.	8¾d.	6¾d.	7½d.	7½d.	51
Beith	27s.*	27s.*	27s.*	25s.*	27s.*	27s.*	51
Dumfries	6½d.	..	..	..	6d. to 7d.	6d.	54
Dundee	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8½d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 7½d.	7d. to 7¾d.	7d. to 7½d.	51
Edinburgh	8½d.	8½d.	8½d.	8½d.	7½d.	8½d.	51
Glasgow	7½d. to 9½d.	7½d. to 9½d.	8½d. to 9d.	6½d. to 8d.†	7½d.	8½d.	51
Govan	7d.	7d.	7½d. to 8½d.	..	7½d.	7d. to 8d.	51
Kirkcaldy	8d.	8d.	9d.	7½d.	7¾d.	8d.	51
IRELAND.							
Belfast	8d. to 8½d.	..	..	..	36s.*	36s.*	54
Cork	6d.	..	..	..	..	6d.	52
Dublin	35s.*	35s.*	36s.*	..	..	35s.*	54
Limerick	30s.*	..	..	..	28s.*	30s.*	57
Londonderry	28s. & 30s.*	..	..	..	..	..	54
ISLE OF MAN.							
Douglas	28s.*	..	..	..	28s.*	..	54

* Per week.

† The rates vary according to the class of machine on which the workmen are employed.

‡ The rate varies in different districts.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES—1900.

MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES of WAGES and usual WORKING HOURS (exclusive of overtime) recognised in CERTAIN CENTRES of the BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY for TIME WORKERS in the undermentioned OCCUPATIONS at the beginning of 1900.

(Extracted from Returns furnished by representatives of Employers or Workpeople. The rates in most cases have been fixed by the Local Conciliation Boards or the Umpires appointed by them.)

District.	Minimum Weekly Rate of Wages.				Weekly Hours of Labour.
	Clickers.	Press-men.	Lasters on Time Work.	Finishers on Time Work.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Bristol	27 6	24 6	28 0	28 0	54
Hinckley	26 0	23 0	...	...	54
Kettering	26 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	54
Leeds	26 0*	23 0*	28 0	28 0	54
Leicester	28 0	25 0	28 0†	28 0†	54
London	30 0	25 0	...	...	54
Newcastle-on-Tyne	28 0	26 0	...	...	54
Northampton	28 0‡	25 0‡	28 0	28 0	54
Rushden, Higham Ferrers, and Irthlingborough.	26 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	54
St. Albans ... ..	...	...	29 6	29 6	54
Stafford	28 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	54
SCOTLAND.					
Aberdeen, Arbroath, Carnoustie, Dundee and Kirriemuir.	28 0§	25 0§	28 0	28 0	54
Glasgow	27 0	24 0	...	...	54

* An Arbitrator's award, dated 15th June, 1900, increases these rates from 1st July, 1900, to 27s. and 24s., and from 1st January, 1901, to 28s. and 25s.

† Agreed to at a meeting of the Conciliation Board held 26th April, 1900.

‡ From 1st February, 1900,

§ From 1st June, 1900.

GAS STOKERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR per
GAS WORKS in the PRINCIPAL*[Based on information furnished by the Employers and the*

Town.	Standard Rate of Wages per Shift.		Hours in each Shift.
	On Week Days.	On Sundays.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Northern Counties and Cleveland.			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Darlington	5 6	8 3* 5 6†	8
Gateshead	5 6	8 3* 5 6†	8
Hartlepool	5 6	8 3	12‡
Jarrow	5 4¾	8 1§	8
Middlesbrough	5 3	10 6||	8
Newcastle	5 6	8 3* 5 6†	8
North Shields	5 5 and 5 8½	8 1½ 8 6½	8
South Shields	5 4¾	8 1§	8
Stockton-on-Tees	5 0	7 6	8
Sunderland	5 6	Double time 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.¶	8
Yorkshire, except Cleveland.			
Batley	5 0	7 6	8
Bradford	5 0	7 6	8
Halifax	5 0	1½ time	8
Huddersfield	5 0	7 6	8
Hull	5 0	1½ time	8
Leeds	5 2	1½ time	8

* For two shifts.

† For one shift.

‡ Maximum working hours do not exceed 10 per shift.

§ For each of the 3 Sunday shifts.

|| Double time for 12 hours, time afterwards.

¶ From 10 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Sunday, and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday,
1½ time.

1900.

SHIFT recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for STOKERS in TOWNS of GREAT BRITAIN.

National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers.]

Town.	Standard Rate of Wages per Shift.		Hours in each Shift.
	On Week Days.	On Sundays.	
Yorkshire, except Cleveland— <i>cont.</i>			
Rotherham { Horizontals Inclines ...	<i>s. d.</i> 5 4 5 0	<i>s. d.</i> } 1½ time	8
Sheffield	5 9	1½ time	8
Wakefield	5 0	1½ time	12
York { Day Duty... Night Duty	{ 5 2½ 5 4½ 4 5 4 7 }	—	12
Lancashire and Cheshire.			
Barrow	5 0	7 6	8
Birkenhead	5 0	1½ time	8
Bolton	5 6	1½ time	8
Heywood	5 3	1½ time	8
Lancaster	5 0	7 6	9
Liverpool	5 4	5 4	8
Manchester	5 3	1½ time	8
Oldham	5 3	1½ time	
Rochdale	5 3	1½ time	8
Salford	5 0	1½ time 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.*	8
Wallasey	5 0	1½ time	8
Wigan	5 0	1½ time	8
Midland Counties.			
Birmingham	{ 5 3 5 9† }	1½ time	8

* From 10 p.m. Sunday to 6 a.m. Monday, 1½ time.

† Stokers employed in working, drawing, and charging machines.

GAS STOKERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES and HOURS of LABOUR per
GAS WORKS in the PRINCIPAL

Town.	Standard Rate of Wages per Shift.		Hours in each Shift.
	On Week Days.	On Sundays.	
Midland Counties— <i>cont.</i>			
Bristol	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 5 0	8
Derby	5 0	1½ time	8
Leicester	5 5	5 5	8
Nottingham	5 4	1½ time	8
Wolverhampton	5 3	1½ time	8
London District.			
London, E.	6 0	Double time	8
London, S.E.	6 0	1½ time	8
London, S.W.	5 9	Double time	8
London (Beckton)	5 9	Double time	8
London (West Ham)	6 0	Double time	8
London (Southall)	5 10	Double time	8
London (Brentford)	5 10	Double time	8
South-Eastern Counties.			
Southampton	4 10	1½ time	8
Tunbridge Wells	5 3	5 3	12
South-Western Counties.			
Devonport	5 0	7 6	8
Exeter	4 5	4 5	12
Plymouth	5 0	1½ time	8

1900.

SHIFT recognised at 1ST JANUARY, 1900, for STOKERS in TOWNS of GREAT BRITAIN.

Town.	Standard Rate of Wages per Shift.		Hours in each Shift.
	On Week Days.	On Sundays.	
Wales and Monmouth.			
	s. d.	s. d.	
Cardiff	5 0	5 0	8
Llanelly	4 8	4 8	8
Swansea	5 0	5 0	8
SCOTLAND.			
Falkirk	4 9	4 9	8
Glasgow	5 3	5 3	8
Greenock	5 0	5 0	8

POLICE CONSTABLES—

MAXIMUM and MINIMUM RATES of PAY for

[Compiled from Home Office Police Report 181 of 1900 for of Constabulary for Scotland (C. 9305 of 1899), and for (46 Vict.), and also from special returns received from

(a) City or Borough.

CITY OR BOROUGH.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.		CITY OR BOROUGH.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	s. d.	s. d.	Coventry	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 22 7
Accrington	32 8	25 1	Derby	32 0	24 0
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	34 0	26 0	Devonport	31 8	22
Bacup	30 0	24 0	Dewsbury	31 0	24 0
Banbury	26 10	21 0	Doncaster	32 11	24 6
Barnsley	27 6	24 0	Dover	32 0	25 0
Barnstaple	26 0	21 0	Durham	31 0	24 0
Barrow-in-Furness ..	31 6	26 10	Eastbourne	32 6	25 0
Bath	32 6	20 0	Exeter	28 6	21 6
Bedford	31 5	23 4	Folkestone	32 0	26 0
Berwick-on-Tweed ..	27 6	26 6	Gateshead	32 0	24 0
Beverley	29 0	23 0	Glossop	28 6	24 0
Birkenhead	31 0	25 0	Grantham	29 2	22 2
Birmingham	34 0	24 0	Gravesend	30 2	24 2
Blackburn	34 0	24 0	Great Grimsby	32 0	24 0
Blackpool	32 8	25 8	Great Yarmouth	29 0	21 0
Bolton	31 6	25 0	Guildford	32 0	23 0
Bootle	32 0	25 0	Halifax	32 0	24 0
Boston	29 6	23 0	Hanley	31 11	23 0
Bradford	35 0	24 0	Hartlepool	30 4	24 6
Bridgwater	26 6	21 0	Hastings	32 0	25 0
Brighton	32 0	21 0	Hereford	28 0	22 0
Bristol	32 0	24 0	Hove	32 0	25 0
Burnley	31 0	25 0	Huddersfield	32 0	24 0
Cambridge	33 10	23 7	Hull	37 0	24 0
Canterbury	30 8	24 0	Hyde	28 2	25 0
Cardiff	33 0	25 0	Ipswich	28 0	23 4
Carlisle	35 0	24 0	Kendal	26 0	23 0
Carmarthen	26 0	20 0	Kidderminster	32 0	22 2
Chester	30 0	24 0	King's Lynn	28 7	22 2
Chesterfield	31 0	24 0	Lancaster	29 2	24 0
Clitheroe	32 0	25 0	Leamington	33 0	21 0
Colchester	31 6	25 1	Leeds	36 0	24 0
Congleton	26 0	23 0	Leicester	34 0	24 0

1900.

POLICE CONSTABLES at 1st January, 1900.

*England and Wales, from the Report of Her Majesty's Inspector
Ireland from the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883
various Police Authorities.]*

(a) City or Borough.

CITY OR BOROUGH.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.		CITY OR BOROUGH.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
ENGLAND AND WALES —cont.					
Lincoln	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 24 0	St. Albans	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 23 4
Liverpool	31 0	25 0	St. Helens	31 0	24 0
London (City).. .. .	36 3	25 0	Salford	31 0	24 0
London (Metropolitan) ..	32 0*	24 0*	Salisbury	28 0	21 0
Louth	26 9	23 0	Scarborough	31 4	23 6
Luton	30 4	23 4	Sheffield	32 2	24 0
Macclesfield	29 0	24 0	Shrewsbury	27 0	21 5
Maidstone	30 0	24 0	Southampton	32 0	23 0
Manchester	34 6	24 0	Southport	34 6	27 0
Margate.. .. .	32 2	24 0	South Shields	33 0	24 0
Middlesbrough	32 0	25 8	Stalybridge	30 0	24 0
Neath	31 6	26 6	Stockport	32 0	24 0
Newark	29 0	24 6	Sunderland	33 6	25 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne.. ..	33 0	24 0	Swansea	30 0	24 0
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	31 6	23 11	Tiverton	26 0	21 0
Newport (Mon.)	31 6	25 0	Truro	25 8	22 2
Northampton	33 0	22 0	Tunbridge Wells	32 0	24 0
Norwich	30 0	21 0	Tynemouth	32 0	24 0
Nottingham	31 0	23 0	Wakefield	31 0	24 0
Oldham	32 4	25 0	Walsall	31 6	24 0
Oxford	30 0	22 6	Warrington	32 0	25 0
Penzance	26 0	21 0	Weymouth	26 6	23 0
Peterborough (City) ..	33 6	25 0	Winchester	28 0	23 0
Plymouth	31 9	22 1	Windsor	29 0	23 0
Portsmouth	32 0	23 0	Wigan	32 8	24 6
Preston	32 0	24 0	Wolverhampton	31 6	24 0
Ramsgate	32 2	24 0	Worcester	33 0	24 0
Reading	30 0	23 0	Wycombe	28 0	21 0
Reigate	31 6	23 11	York	32 0	24 0
Rochdale	30 0	24 0	SCOTLAND.		
Rochester	30 0	24 0	Aberdeen	29 9	22 9
Rotherham	31 0	24 0	Airdrie	29 9	23 11
Ryde	29 0	23 6	Alloa	29 2	23 4

* In addition, the men are paid an allowance in lieu of coals, and a number of Constable—approximately one-tenth of the total—receive an extra allowance of 1s. 6d. per week, making, in practice, a maximum of 33s. 6d. per week.

POLICE CONSTABLES—
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM RATES of PAY for POLICE

(a) City or Borough.

CITY OR BOROUGH.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.		CITY OR BOROUGH.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
SCOTLAND— <i>cont.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Arbroath	26 10	21 0	Hawick	28 7	22 9
Ayr	29 9	23 11	Inverness	27 5	20 5
Brechin	26 10	21 0	Johnstone	29 9	23 11
Broughty Ferry	28 7	22 9	Kilmarnock	29 2	23 4
Coatbridge	29 9	23 11	Kinning Park	29 2	23 4
Dumbarton	29 9	23 11	Kirkcaldy	29 9	23 11
Dumfries	27 5	21 7	Leith	29 9	23 11
Dundee	29 9	23 11	Montrose	26 10	21 0
Dunfermline	28 7	22 9	Paisley	28 7	22 9
Edinburgh	30 6	23 6	Partick	29 9	23 11
Forfar	26 10	21 0	Perth	28 7	22 9
Galashiels	28 7	22 9	Renfrew	28 7	22 9
Glasgow	29 8	23 10	Rothsay	29 2	23 4
Govan	29 9	23 11	Stirling	29 2	23 4
Greenock	29 9	23 11	IRELAND.		
Hamilton	29 9	23 11	Dublin (Metropolitan) ..	30 0	23 0*

* This rate is for Constables of under one years' service; the rate of pay for Supernumerary Constables is 15s. 6d. per week.

(b) County.

COUNTY	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.		COUNTY.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Anglesey	26 0	22 0	Denbighshire	28 0	22 2
Bedfordshire	28 7	21 0	Derbyshire	29 9	24 6
Berkshire	27 5	21 7	Devonshire	26 3	20 5
Breconshire	28 0	23 0	Dorsetshire	26 0	21 0
Buckinghamshire	28 0	20 10	Durham	32 1	25 1
Cambridgeshire	27 5	21 7	Ely (Isle of)	26 10	21 0
Cardiganshire	27 5	21 0	Essex	28 0	22 2
Carmarthenshire	29 9	23 11	Flintshire	28 0	22 2
Carnarvonshire	28 0	22 2	Glamorganshire	31 6	25 1
Cheshire	32 8	25 1	Gloucestershire	27 11	21 11
Cornwall	25 1	20 5	Hampshire	28 0	21 0
Cumberland	30 11	23 11	Herefordshire	26 3	21 0

1900.

CONSTABLES at 1st January, 1900—continued.

(b) County.

COUNTY.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.		COUNTY.	RATE OF PAY PER WEEK.	
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND.		
—cont.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Hertfordshire	28 5	21 7	Aberdeen	28 7	21 0
Huntingdonshire	27 5	21 7	Argyll	28 0	22 2
Kent	28 0	22 9	Ayr	29 2	23 4
Lancashire	32 8	25 1	Banff	27 11	20 6
Leicestershire	30 1	22 0	Berwick	28 7	22 9
Lincolnshire	29 0	24 0	Bute	29 9	23 4
Merionethshire	26 10	21 1	Caithness	25 0	20 0
Monmouthshire	30 11	23 11	Clackmannan	29 2	23 4
Montgomeryshire	28 0	21 0	Dumbarton	29 9	23 11
Norfolk	26 0	20 0	Dumfries	28 0	22 2
Northamptonshire	31 0	22 0	Edinburgh	28 7	22 9
Northumberland	32 8	23 11	Elgin	28 0	22 2
Nottinghamshire	29 9	24 6	Fife	28 7	22 9
Oxfordshire	28 3	19 10	Forfar	28 0	22 2
Pembrokeshire	28 0	22 2	Haddington	28 7	22 9
Peterborough (Liberty)	29 6	24 0	Inverness	27 5	20 5
Radnorshire	26 3	25 1	Kincardine	28 7	21 0
Rutlandshire	28 0	22 2	Kinross	28 7	22 9
Shropshire	26 10	21 0	Kirkcudbright	28 0	22 2
Somersetshire	26 10	21 0	Lanark	29 9	23 11
Staffordshire	31 6	24 0	Linlithgow	28 7	22 9
Suffolk, East	26 3	20 5	Nairn	26 10	21 0
Suffolk, West	26 3	20 5	Peebles	28 7	22 9
Surrey	29 2	22 9	Perth	28 0	22 2
Sussex, East	28 0	22 6	Renfrew	29 9	23 11
Sussex, West	27 5	21 0	Ross and Cromarty	27 5	20 5
Warwickshire	29 2	23 4	Roxburgh	27 5	21 7
Westmorland	30 11	23 11	Selkirk	27 5	21 7
Wight, Isle of	28 0	21 0	Stirling	29 2	23 4
Wiltshire	24 6	19 10	Sutherland	26 3	20 5
Worcestershire	28 0	22 2	Wigtown	27 11	22 1
Yorks., E. Riding	28 0	22 2	IRELAND.		
Yorks., N. Riding	30 11	24 6	Royal Irish Constabulary ..	27 0	21 0*
Yorks., W. Riding	31 6	25 1			

* This rate is for Constables of six months' and less than four years' service; the rate of pay for Constables of less than six months' service is 15s. per week.

ABLE SEAMEN,

PREDOMINANT RATES of WAGES per MONTH recognised at 1ST JANUARY,
VOYAGES from the PRINCIPAL PORTS of the

(The Seamen are provided with

(Compiled from Monthly Returns, showing the number of engagements

PORT.	VOYAGE.	Monthly Rates of Wages.			
		On Sailing Vessels.	On Steamships.		
		Able Seamen.	Able Seamen.	Firemen.*	Trimmers.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
East Coast.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Newcastle and Shields.	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	South America and West Indies .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	West Coast of America	60 0	..	..	..
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	Baltic .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	Running Agreements .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
Sunderland	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	South America and West Indies .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
	Running Agreements .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
Middlesbrough ..	East Indies and China	60 0	..	..	..
	Baltic .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
Hull	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	85 0	90 0	85 0
	East Indies and China .. ..	..	85 0	90 0	..
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	80 0	85 0	..
Bristol Channel.					
Bristol	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	80 0	85 0	..
Avonmouth	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	90 0	95 0	..
Newport (Mon.) ..	Mediterranean .. ..	..	90 0	90 0	..
Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth.	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	80s. & 90s.†	80s. & 90s.†	..
	South America and West Indies	60 0	80s. & 90s.†	80s. & 90s.†	..
	West Coast of America	60 0	..	..	..
	Australia and New Zealand	60 0	..	..	..
	East Indies and China	60 0	90 0	90 0	..
	Cape, Natal, and East Coast of Africa	60 0	90 0	90 0	..
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	80s. & 90s.†	80s. & 90s.†	..
	Baltic .. ..	..	80s. & 90s.†	80s. & 90s.†	..
	Running Agreements .. ..	..	80s. & 90s.†	80s. & 90s.†	..

* Many Firemen also act as Trimmers.

FIREMEN, AND TRIMMERS—1900.

1900, for ABLE SEAMEN, FIREMEN and TRIMMERS shipped on certain UNITED KINGDOM ON FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

Food in addition to Wages.)

at each rate, furnished by the Superintendents of Mercantile Marine.)

PORT.	VOYAGE.	Monthly Rates of Wages.			
		On Sailing Vessels.	On Steamships.		
		Able Seamen.	Able Seamen.	Firemen.*	Trimmers.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>cont.</i>					
Bristol Channel— <i>cont.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Swansea	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	90 0	95 0	..
	West Coast of America	60 0	..	..	..
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	90 0	95 0	..
	Running Agreements .. ..	..	90 0	95 0	..
Other Ports.					
Liverpool	North America, East Coast	60 0	80s. & 90s.	90s. & 100s.	80s. & 90s.
	South America and West Indies .. ..	..	70 0	80 0	70s. & 80s.
	West Coast of America	60 0	70 0	80 0	70 0
	Australia and New Zealand	55 0	..	..	..
	East Indies and China	60 0	80 0	80 0	..
	West Coast of Africa .. ..	..	60 0	70 0	60 0
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	70 0	80 0	65s. & 70s.
London.. ..	North America, East Coast	60 0	90 0	100 0	90 0
	South America and West Indies .. ..	..	80 0	90 0	..
	West Coast of America	60 0	..	..	..
	Australia and New Zealand	60 0	70s. & 80s.	80s. & 90s.	70s. & 80s.
	East Indies and China .. ..	..	80 0	90 0	..
	Cape, Natal, and East Coast of Africa	60 0	80 0	90 0	80 0
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	80s. & 85s.	85s. & 90s.	..
	Running Agreements .. ..	..	85s. & 90s.	90 0	..
Southampton	South America and West Indies .. ..	..	80 0	95 0	75 0
	Cape, Natal, and East Coast of Africa .. ..	..	80 0	95 0	80 0
SCOTLAND.					
Glasgow	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	80 0	80 0	80 0
	Australia and New Zealand	60 0	..	..	..
	Mediterranean .. ..	..	80 0	80 0	..
	Running Agreements .. ..	..	80 0	80 0	..
IRELAND.					
Dublin	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	90 0	95 0	..
Belfast	North America, East Coast .. ..	..	85 0	90 0	..

† The predominant rate was 90s. at Barry and 80s. at Cardiff and Penarth.

B.—STANDARD RATES OF WAGES FOR A
SERIES OF YEARS.

BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS.

MASONS.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PLUMBERS.

PLASTERERS.

PAINTERS.

BRICKLAYERS—

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES per HOUR recognised for BRICKLAYERS in
1st January

(Compiled from the Annual Reports

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES PER													
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Barrow-in-Furness	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Birmingham ..	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8
Blackburn .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton	6	6	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7	7	7
Bristol .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
Cardiff .. .. .	..	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½
Chatham	6	6	6½	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Derby .. .. .	..	8	8	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Exeter	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	6½	6½	6½
Hereford	5½	5½	5½	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	6½	6	6
Huddersfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hull .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ipswich .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	5½
Leeds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester .. ..	..	7	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Liverpool	7½	7½	8	8½	9	9	8½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
London	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Manchester	8½	8½	9	10	10	9	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middlesbrough ..	..	8½	..	..	..	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	7½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	..	8½	..	..	9½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8
Northampton ..	8	8	7	7	7½	7½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Norwich .. .. .	..	5	5	5½	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nottingham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Oldham .. .. .	..	..	..	10	10	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Plymouth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portsmouth .. ..	..	6	6½	7	7	7½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Preston .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reading .. .. .	..	6	6½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sheffield .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8½
Southampton ..	..	..	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Stockton-on-Tees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½
Sunderland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wigan .. .. .	..	9	9	9	9	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Wolverhampton ..	7	7	7½	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
SCOTLAND.														
Edinburgh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IRELAND.														
Belfast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1874-1900.

the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1874.

of the Bricklayers' Trade Unions.)

HOUR AT 1st JANUARY.													LOCALITY.
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	ENGLAND AND WALES.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	Barrow-in-Furness
8	8	8	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9½	Birmingham.
..	..	..	..	9	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	10	Blackburn.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9½	9½	10	10	10	Bolton.
..	..	..	..	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	Bradford.
7	7	7	7	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Brighton.
7	7	7	7½	7½	8½	8½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	Bristol.
7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	Cardiff.
7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	Chatham.
7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	Derby.
6½	7	6½	6½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	8	8	Exeter.
6	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7½	7½	Hereford.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8½	9	9	Huddersfield.
..	..	7	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	9	9	Hull.
5½	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7	7	Ipswich.
..	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	Leeds.
7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9	Leicester.
8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	Liverpool.
9	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	10	10	10	London.
8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½	10	10	10	10	Manchester.
7½	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	10	Middlesbrough.
8	8	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7	7	7	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	Northampton.
6	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7½	Norwich.
8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	Nottingham.
..	..	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	Oldham.
..	..	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	Plymouth.
7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	Portsmouth.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	10	10	Preston.
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	Reading.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9½	Sheffield.
6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	Southampton.
7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	Stockton-on-Tees.
8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9½	10	Sunderland.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	Wigan.
7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	Wolverhampton.
													SCOTLAND.
..	..	..	..	..	8½	8½	9	9	9½	9½	10	10	Edinburgh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9½	9½	10	Glasgow.
													IRELAND.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	Belfast.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½	8½	Dublin.

1875-1900.

undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1875.

the Operative Stonemasons' Societies.)

HOUR AT 1ST JANUARY.													LOCALITY.
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	ENGLAND AND WALES.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Barrow-in-Furness.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Birmingham.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blackburn.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bolton.
8	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bradford.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brighton.
7	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Cardiff.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Huddersfield.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hull.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Ipswich.
8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Leeds.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	Leicester.
8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Liverpool.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	London.
8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester.
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	Middlesbrough.
8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norwich.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nottingham.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oldham.
7	7	7	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	Plymouth.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portsmouth.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Preston.
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sheffield.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southampton.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Stockton-on-Tees.
8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	Sunderland.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swansea.
9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wigan.
8	8	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	Wolverhampton.
													SCOTLAND.
..	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8	..	8, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9	..	9, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dundee.
..	..	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edinburgh.
..	..	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glasgow.



CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR recognized for CARPENTERS AND
each Year since*(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the*

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES PER														
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Barrow-in-Furness	4 8*	6½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Birmingham ..	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8
Blackburn ..	..	7	7½	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Bolton ..	6½	7	7½	7½	8	9	9	8½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Bradford ..	6½	6½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7	7
Brighton ..	s. d. 4 9*	s. d. 5 0*	s. d. 5 5*	6*	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Bristol ..	6½	6½	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7	7	7	7	7	7
Cardiff ..	6½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Huddersfield ..	6½	6½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	6*	6*	6*	6*	6*	6*	6*
Hull ..	6½	6½	6*	7½	7½	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ipswich*	..	..	5	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Leeds..	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Leicester ..	6	6½	6½	7	7½	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Liverpool ..	6½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
London ..	8	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Manchester ..	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	9	8½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Middlesbrough ..	s. d. 4 8*	s. d. 5 0*	s. d. 5 10*	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	7½	7	7	7	7	7	7
Newcastle-on-Tyne	6*	7	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8
Norwich ..	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Nottingham ..	6½	7	7	7½	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8
Oldham ..	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Plymouth ..	s. d. 4 0*	s. d. 4 3*	s. d. 4 3*	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Portsmouth ..	4 0*	4 3*	4 6*	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Preston ..	4 8*	4 8*	4 8*	s. d. 5 4	s. d. 5 4*	s. d. 5 10*	s. d. 5 10*	s. d. 5 10*	s. d. 5 2*	s. d. 5 2*	s. d. 5 2*	s. d. 5 2*	s. d. 5 2*	s. d. 5 2*	s. d. 5 2*
Reading ..	5*	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sheffield ..	s. d. 5 0*	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Southampton ..	4 6	s. d. 4 6*	s. d. 4 6*	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Stockton-on-Tees..	6½	6½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	7	6*	6*	6*	6*	7	6*
Sunderland ..	s. d. 5 0*	s. d. 5 0*	s. d. 5 6*	7½	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8
Swansea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*
Wigan ..	..	..	..	7½	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Wolverhampton ..	6½	7	7	7	7½	8	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
SCOTLAND.															
Aberdeen ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7½	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dundee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
Edinburgh ..	..	..	7	7½	8	8½	8½	8	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Glasgow ..	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9	7	6½	6½	7	7	7½	7½	7½
IRELAND.															
Belfast ..	s. d. 5 0*	6*	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	6*	6*	6*	7	7	7	7
Cork ..	4 10*	s. d. 4 10*	s. d. 5 0*	s. d. 5 0*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	..	..	..	..	..	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*	s. d. 5 6*
Dublin ..	5 0*	5 0*	5 8*	5 8*	5 8*	6 0*	s. d. 6 0*	s. d. 6 0*	s. d. 6 0*	s. d. 5 8*	s. d. 5 8*	5 8*	5 8*	5 8*	5 8*

* Per day.

1872-1900.

JOINERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for 1st January, 1872.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.)

HOOR AT 1ST JANUARY.

LOCALITY.

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	$d.$	ENGLAND AND WALES.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Barrow-in-Furness.
8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Birmingham.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Blackburn.
8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	9	Bolton.
7	7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Bradford.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	Brighton.
7	7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Cardiff.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Huddersfield.
7	7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	Hull.
$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	7	Ipswich.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Leeds.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Leicester.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Liverpool.
9	9	9	9	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	10†	London.
8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester.
7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	Middlesbrough.
8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	7	Norwich.
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	Nottingham.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	Oldham.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	Plymouth.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	Portsmouth.
$s. d.$ 5 2 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 2 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 2 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 2 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 2 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Preston.
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	Reading.
$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	Sheffield.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	Southampton.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	Stockton-on-Tees.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Sunderland.
$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 7 ³ ⁹	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Swansea.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	Wigan.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Wolverhampton.
SCOTLAND.														
6	6	6	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Aberdeen.
7	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	Dundee.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Edinburgh.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	Glasgow.
IRELAND.														
$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 6 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 9 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 9 ⁹	$s. d.$ 5 9 ⁹	Belfast.
$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$5 8^9$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Cork.
											$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin.

† This rate was formally raised by agreement to 10½d. on 19th April, 1900.

PLUMBERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES per HOUR recognised for
KINGDOM for each Year*(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the United Operative
supplied by the*

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES PER									
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Barrow-in-Furness	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Birkenhead	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Birmingham	8½	..	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Blackburn	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	
Bolton	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Bradford	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Brighton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol .. ..	..	7½	7½	8	8	8	7	7	7	
Bury	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8	8	8	
Cardiff .. ..	..	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	
Derby	7½	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	
Huddersfield .. ..	..	7	7½	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Hull	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Ipswich .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leeds	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Leicester	6½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	
Liverpool	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
London	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Manchester	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Middlesbrough .. ..	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	7½	8	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Norwich .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Oldham	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Plymouth .. ..	..	5½	4s.6d.*	4s.6d.*	4s.6d.*	7½	7	7	7	
Portsmouth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6½	
Preston	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Reading .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochdale	7½	7½	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Sheffield	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Southampton .. ..	..	..	7	7	7	6½	6½	6½	6½	
Stalybridge .. ..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	
Stockton-on-Tees .. ..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Sunderland	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Swansea .. ..	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½ to 8	6½ to 8	
Widnes .. ..	..	..	..	..	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	7 to 8	8	
Wigan	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Wolverhampton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	
SCOTLAND.										
Aberdeen	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	
Dundee	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	
Edinburgh	7	7	7	6½, 7	6½, 7	6½, 7	6½, 7	6½, 7	6½, 7	
Glasgow	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	
IRELAND.										
Belfast	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Cork	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	
Dublin .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½	8½	

* Per day.

† The rates given are those which were recognised in Central London. In some of the suburbs the rates were lower.

1882-1900.

PLUMBERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED since 1st January, 1882.

Plumbers' Association, and from information specially General Secretary.)

HOUR AT 1ST JANUARY.										LOCALITY.
1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	ENGLAND AND WALES.
7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8½	8½	8†	Barrow-in-Furness.
9	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	Birkenhead.
8½	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	Birmingham.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	Blackburn.
8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	Bolton.
7¾	7¾	7¾	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Bradford.
..	..	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	Brighton.
7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	Bristol.
8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	Bury.
7½	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	Cardiff.
7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	Derby.
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	Huddersfield.
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	Hull.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	Ipswich.
7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	Leeds.
7	7	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	Leicester.
9	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	Liverpool.
10	10	10	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	11	11	London.‡
8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9½	Manchester.
7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	Middlesbrough.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	Newcastle-on-Tyne
8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8	Norwich.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	Nottingham.
7½	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	Oldham.
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	Plymouth.
6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7½	Portsmouth.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	Preston.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	Reading.
7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	Rochdale.
8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	Sheffield.
6½	6½	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	8	8	Southampton.
7½, 8	8	8½	8, 8½	8, 8½	8, 8½	8½	8½	8½	9	Stalybridge.
7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	Stockton-on-Tees.
7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	35s.‡	36s.‡	37s.‡	Sunderland.
8½ to 8	7½ to 8	7½, 8	7½, 8	7½, 8	7½, 8	7½, 8	8	8	8†	Swansea.
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Widnes.
7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½†	Wigan.
..	7½, 8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	Wolverhampton.
6½	6½	6½	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	York.
										SCOTLAND.
5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	5s.*	7	7	7½	7½	7½	8	Aberdeen.
7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	9	Dundee.
6½, 7	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	9	Edinburgh.
7½	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9½	Glasgow.
										IRELAND.
7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	Belfast.
7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	Cork.
8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	Dublin.

† This is the rate for the summer months. In winter an increased rate is paid.
‡ Per week

PLASTERERS—1888-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES per HOUR recognised for PLASTERERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM, for each Year since 1st January, 1888.

(Compiled from the Monthly Reports of the National Association of Operative Plasterers, and from information specially supplied by the General Secretary.)

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR AT 1ST JANUARY.												
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.													
Birmingham ..	d. 8	d. 8	d. 8½	d. 8½	d. 8½	d. 8½	d. 9	d. 9	d. 9	d. 9	d. 9	d. 9½	d. 9½
Blackburn ..	7½	8	8	8	8	8	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9
Bolton ..	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
Bradford ..	6½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	9½
Brighton ..	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½
Bristol ..	7	7	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	9
Cardiff ..	7½	7½	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9
Derby ..	..	..	..	7	7½	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Huddersfield ..	..	..	7½	..	..	..	..	..	30s.*	30s.*	8	8	8
Hull ..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	9	9
Ipswich ..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	8	8	8
Leeds ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	9½
Leicester ..	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10
Liverpool ..	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½
London ..	9	9	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	10	10	10½
Manchester ..	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9½
Middlesbrough ..	..	..	..	8½	8½	9	9½	9	9	9	9	10	10
Newcastle-on-Tyne	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	10
Norwich ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6½	6½	7	7	7	8
Nottingham ..	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Oldham ..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9
Plymouth ..	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8
Portsmouth ..	7	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½
Preston ..	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½
Reading ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	9
St. Helens ..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9
Sheffield ..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9
Southampton ..	..	..	7½	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	8	8
South Shields ..	7	7	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9½	9½
Stockport ..	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9
Stockton-on-Tees ..	..	..	..	8½	8½	9	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10
Sunderland ..	..	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9½	9½
Swansea ..	7	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½
Wigan ..	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Wolverhampton ..	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½
York ..	7	7	7	7	7½	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
SCOTLAND.													
Aberdeen ..	6	6	6½	7	6½, 7	7	7½	7½	8	8	8	8½	8½
Dundee ..	..	..	..	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9
Edinburgh ..	..	..	..	7½	7½, 8	8	8	8, 8½	8½	9	9	9	9
Glasgow ..	7	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	9	9	9	9½	9½
IRELAND.													
Dublin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8

* Per week.

† This rate was formally raised by agreement to 11d. on 16th March, 1900.

PAINTERS—1891-1900.

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES per HOUR recognised for PAINTERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1891.

(Compiled from the Reports of the House Decorators and Painters' Trade Unions.)

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES PER HOUR AT 1ST JANUARY.									
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900
ENGLAND AND WALES.										
Barrow-in-Furness	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½*
Birmingham	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8
Blackburn	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8
Bolton	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½
Bradford	6½	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Brighton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6½	6½	6½	7
Bristol	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8
Cardiff	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Huddersfield	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7	7	7	7½	7½
Hull .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Ipswich .. ..	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6	6
Leeds	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8
Leicester	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8
Liverpool	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8½	8½
London	7, 8½	7½, 8½	8½, 9	8½, 9	8½, 9	8½, 9	8½, 9	8½, 9	8½, 9	8½, 9
Manchester	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8½	8½
Middlesbrough	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Norwich	4½, 5	5	5	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	6
Nottingham	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½
Oldham	7	7½	7½	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8½
Plymouth	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7
Portsmouth	5½, 6	5½, 6	5½, 6	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Preston	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8
Reading .. ..	..	..	6	6	6	6	6, 6½	6, 6½	6, 6½	6½
Sheffield	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Southampton	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7
Stockton-on-Tees	7	7	7	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Sunderland	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½	8½
Swansea	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Wigan	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½
Wolverhampton	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
SCOTLAND.										
Aberdeen .. ..	..	..	6½	..	7	..	7½	7½	7½	8
Dundee .. ..	..	..	7½	..	7½	..	8	8	8	8½
Edinburgh .. ..	..	..	7½	..	7½	..	8	8	8	8½
Glasgow .. ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	8½	8½	8½	9
IRELAND.										
Belfast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	8	8	8
Dublin .. ..	..	..	..	7	7	7	8	8	8	8

* During the winter months the rate is increased to 8½d. per hour.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

TURNERS.

FITTERS.

SMITHS.

PLANERS.

PATTERN MAKERS.

IRONFOUNDERS.

SHIPWRIGHTS.

TURNERS—1894-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for TURNERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1894.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.)

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT 1st JANUARY.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ashton-under-Lyne	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Barnsley	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Barrow-in-Furness	32 6	32 6	32 6	35 0	35 0	37 0	37 0
Birmingham ..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Blackburn	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Bolton	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Bradford	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0
Brighton	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Bristol	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0
Cardiff*	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Chatham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Derby	29 0	29 0	29 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0
Halifax	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Huddersfield ..	28 0	28 0	28 0	..	30 0	30 0	30 0
Hull	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	35 0	36 0	36 0
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Leeds	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0
Leicester	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Liverpool	33 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	35 6	36 0
London	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Manchester	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Middlesbrough ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Northampton ..	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Nottingham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Oldham	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Plymouth & Devon-port.	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0
Preston	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Reading	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Sheffield	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0
Southampton ..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0
South Shields ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Stockton-on-Tees ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Sunderland	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Swansea .. .. .	..	..	..	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
Wigan	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Wolverhampton ..	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	30 0
Dundee	27 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	33 0
Edinburgh	30 4½	30 4½	30 4½	32 7½	33 9	34 10	34 10
Glasgow	30 4½	30 4½	30 4½	33 9	34 10½	36 0	36 0
Paisley	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	35 0
IRELAND.							
Belfast	33 0	33 0	33 0	35 0	37 0	38 0	38 0
Cork	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Dublin	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	33 0

* Rates for Marine Shops.

TURNERS—1875-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for TURNERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1875.

(Compiled from Returns furnished by the Trade Union.)

YEAR. (1st January).	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT—										
	Birmingham.	Cardiff.*	Derby.	London.	Manchester.	Middlesbrough.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Nottingham.	Wolverhampton.	Glasgow.	Cork.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875	32 0	36 0	26 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1876	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1877	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1878	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1879	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1880	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	{ 29 6 30 6 }	28 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1881	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	29 6	29 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	29 0
1882	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	29 6	29 9	32 0	30 0	28 1½	30 0
1883	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	30 0
1884	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	30 0
1885	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	30 0
1886	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	30 0
1887	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	29 3	30 0
1888	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	29 3	32 0
1889	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	29 6	33 6	34 0	30 0	29 3	32 0
1890	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	32 0
1891	32 0	39 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	{ 32 0 33 0 }	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	33 0
1892	34 0	39 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	33 0
1893	34 0	39 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1894	34 0	39 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	31 6	31 6	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1895	34 0	39 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	31 6	31 6	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1896	34 0	39 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	31 6	31 6	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1897	34 0	39 0	31 0	38 0	36 0	33 6	33 6	34 6	32 0	33 9	34 0
1898	34 0	39 0	31 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	34 10½	34 0
1899	36 0	39 0	31 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	34 0
1900	36 0	39 0	33 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	34 0

* Rates for Marine Shops.

FITTERS—1894-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for FITTERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1894.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.)

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT 1ST JANUARY.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Barnsley	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	35 6	35 6	35 6
Barrow-in-Furness	31 6	31 6	31 6	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Birmingham ..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Blackburn	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Bolton	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Bradford	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0
Brighton	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Bristol	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0
Cardiff*	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Chatham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Derby	29 0	29 0	29 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0
Halifax	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Huddersfield ..	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Hull	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	35 0	36 0	36 0
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Leeds	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0
Leicester	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Liverpool	33 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	36 0
London	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Manchester	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Middlesbrough ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Northampton ..	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Nottingham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Oldham	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Plymouth & Devonport.	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0
Preston	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Reading	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Sheffield	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0
Southampton ..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0
South Shields ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Stockton-on-Tees ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Sunderland	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Swansea .. .. .	..	..	..	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
Wigan	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Wolverhampton ..	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	30 0
Dundee	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	32 0
Edinburgh	29 10	29 10	29 10	32 7½	33 9	34 10	34 10
Glasgow	30 4½	30 4½	30 4½	33 9	34 10½	36 0	36 0
Paisley	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	35 0
IRELAND.							
Belfast	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	37 0
Cork	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Dublin	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	33 0

* Rates for Marine Shops.

FITTERS—1875-1900.

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for FITTERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1875.

(Compiled from Returns furnished by the Trade Union.)

YEAR. (1st Jan- uary.)	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT—										
	Birm- ing- ham.	Car- diff.*	Derby.	Lon- don.	Man- ches- ter.	Middles- brough.	New- castle- on- Tyne.	Not- ting- ham.	Wol- ver- ham- pton.	Glas- gow.	Cork.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875	32 0	36 0	26 0	36 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1876	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1877	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1878	32 0	36 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1879	32 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	31 0	29 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1880	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	{ 30 6 31 6 }	28 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
1881	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	30 6	29 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	29 0
1882	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	30 6	29 9	32 0	30 0	28 1½	29 0
1883	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	29 0
1884	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	29 0
1885	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	29 0
1886	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 1½	30 0
1887	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	29 3	30 0
1888	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	29 3	32 0
1889	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	30 6	33 6	34 0	30 0	29 3	32 0
1890	32 0	36 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	32 0
1891	32 0	39 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	{ 33 0 34 0 }	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	33 0
1892	34 0	39 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	33 0
1893	34 0	33 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	33 0	35 0	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1894	34 0	39 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	31 6	31 6	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1895	34 0	39 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	31 6	31 6	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1896	34 0	39 0	29 0	38 0	34 0	31 6	31 6	34 0	30 0	30 4½	34 0
1897	34 0	39 0	31 0	38 0	36 0	33 6	33 6	34 0	32 0	33 9	34 0
1898	34 0	39 0	31 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	34 10½	34 0
1899	36 0	39 0	31 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	34 0
1900	36 0	39 0	33 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	34 0

* Rates for Marine Shops.

SMITHS—1894-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for SMITHS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1894.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.)

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT 1st JANUARY.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Ashton-under-Lyne	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 36 0	s. d. 36 0
Barnsley	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Barrow-in-Furness	31 6	31 6	31 6	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Birmingham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Blackburn	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Bolton	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Bradford	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0
Brighton	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Bristol	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0
Cardiff*	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Chatham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Derby	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0
Halifax	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Huddersfield	30 0	30 0	30 0	..	32 0	32 0	32 0
Hull	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	35 0	36 0	36 0
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Leeds	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	34 0
Leicester	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Liverpool	35 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	37 6	38 0
London	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Manchester	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Middlesbrough	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Northampton	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Nottingham	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Oldham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Plymouth & Devon- port.	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0
Preston	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Reading	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Sheffield	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0
Southampton	24 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0
South Shields	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Stockton-on-Tees	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Sunderland	31 6	31 6	31 6	33 6	35 0	36 0	36 0
Swansea	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	..	33 0	33 0
Wigan	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
Wolverhampton	31 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	30 0
Dundee	27 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	31 0	31 0
Glasgow	30 4½	30 4½	30 4½	33 9	34 10½	36 0	36 0
IRELAND.							
Belfast	30 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	37 0
Cork	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Dublin	34 0	34 0	34 0	..	..	34 0	34 0

* Rates for Marine Shops.

PLANERS—1894-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for PLANERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1ST JANUARY, 1894.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.)

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT 1ST JANUARY.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0
Barrow-in-Furness ..	27 0	..	..	29 6	29 6	33 6	33 6
Birmingham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0
Blackburn .. ..	..	..	..	28 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
Bolton .. ..	..	..	..	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0
Bradford .. ..	..	..	..	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0
Bristol .. ..	..	..	..	26 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
Burton-on-Trent ..	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Cardiff* .. ..	..	..	..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Chatham .. ..	..	..	..	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Coventry	33 9	33 9	33 9	33 9	33 9	36 0	36 0
Doncaster .. ..	..	..	..	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Durham	28 6	28 6	28 6	31 0	34 6	35 6	35 6
Grantham .. ..	..	..	..	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Halifax	31 0	31 0	..	..	32 0	32 0	32 0
Hanley	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	32 0	32 0	32 0
Hartlepool .. ..	..	..	..	28 0	29 6	29 6	29 6
Horwich .. ..	..	..	..	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Hull	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	31 0	31 0
Jarrow	26 6	26 6	26 6	28 6	30 6	30 6	30 6
Leeds	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	29 0
Leicester	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Liverpool	30 0	..	..	31 0	31 0	32 6	33 0
London	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Manchester	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Middlesbrough ..	..	..	..	31 0	32 6	33 0	33 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	26 6	26 6	26 6	29 0	30 6	31 6	31 6
Northampton	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Nottingham .. ..	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Oldham	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0
Reading .. ..	..	..	..	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Rochdale .. ..	..	..	..	28 0	30 0	30 0	31 0
St. Helens	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Sheffield .. ..	..	..	..	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0
Shields, N. & S. ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	32 6	34 0	35 0	35 0
Southampton .. ..	..	..	..	34 0	34 0	34 0	37 0
Sunderland .. ..	..	..	..	32 0	33 6	34 6	34 6
Wolverhampton ..	26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen .. ..	..	..	..	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0
Dundee	25 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	30 0
Glasgow	30 4½	30 4½	30 4½	33 9	34 10½	36 0	36 0
Paisley	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	35 0

* Rates for Marine Shops.

PATTERN

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime)
KINGDOM for each Year

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES							
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ashton-under-Lyne	36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Barrow-in-Furness ..	33 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Birkenhead	31 0	31 0	31 6	32 6	36 0	37 0	37 0	
Birmingham	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	
Blackburn	34 0	..	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Bolton	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Bradford	30 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	34 0	
Bristol .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bury	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	
Cardiff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darlington .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 0	
Derby	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Halifax	29 6	29 0	29 0	..	30 0	30 0	32 0	
Hartlepool	32 0	30 6	32 7	34 8½	37 1	37 6	37 6	
Hull	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Keighley	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	
Leeds	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	31 6	34 0	34 0	
Liverpool	32 0	30 0	31 6	32 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	
London	40s., 40s. 6d.	39s., 40s. 6d.	39s., 40s. 6d.	39s., 40s. 6d.	40s., 40s. 6d.	40s., 40s. 6d.	40s., 40s. 6d.	
Manchester	37 10	36 0	36 6	37 6	38 0	38 0	33 0	
Middlesbrough	30 0	27 0	28 6	31 0	34 8	..	35 0	
Newcastle-on-Tyne..	33 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	35s., 36s.	36s., 37s.	37 0	
Nottingham .. ..	..	..	..	..	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Oldham .. ..	..	..	30 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	
Preston	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Sheffield.. ..	..	34 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
South Shields .. ..	..	30 6	31 4	33 6	35 3	36 3	36 6	
Stockton-on-Tees ..	32 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 6	36 0	36 0	
Sunderland	32 0	30 0	31 0	34 6	36 6	37 6	37 0	
Swansea .. ..	..	..	..	..	33 0	36 0	36 0	
Wigan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	34 0	34 0	
Wolverhampton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCOTLAND.								
Aberdeen .. ..	..	..	..	..	26 4	27 0	29 0	
Dundee .. ..	..	25 0	27 0	29 6	30 0	31 0	31 0	
Edinburgh	29 3	28 1½	28 1½	29 3	31 6	33 0	33 0	
Glasgow.. ..	30 0	29 0	30 0	31 6	36 0	36 0	35 0	
Paisley	30 0	29 0	..	30 0	33 9	33 9	34 0	
IRELAND.								
Belfast	30 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	

MAKERS—1886-1900.

recognised for PATTERN MAKERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED since 1st January, 1886.

the United Pattern Makers' Association.)

AT 1ST JANUARY.								LOCALITY.
1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	ENGLAND AND WALES.
36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	Ashton-under-Lyne.
35 0	33 6	33 6	33 6	36 0	37 0	38 3	33 3	Barrow-in-Furness.
35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	38 6	39 6	Birkenhead.
38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	Birmingham.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Blackburn.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Bolton.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Bradford.
..	..	..	..	34 0	35 0	36 0	38 3	Bristol.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Bury.
36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Cardiff.
32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	Darlington.
32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	Derby.
32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	Halifax.
36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	37 6	38 6	38 6	Hartlepool.
35 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	39 0	39 0	Hull.
30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	Keighley.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Leeds.
36 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	38 6	39 6	Liverpool.
40s., 40s. 6d.	40s., 40s. 6d.	40s., 40s. 6d.	40s., 40s. 6d.	42s., 42s. 9d.	42s., 42s. 9d.	42s., 42s. 9d.	42s., 42s. 9d.	London.
38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Manchester.
34 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	35 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	Middlesbrough.
35 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	36 6	37 0	38 0	38 0	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	Nottingham.
35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	Oldham.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Preston.
36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	Sheffield.
36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 6	37 0	38 0	38 0	South Shields.
34 6	33 0	33 0	33 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Stockton-on-Tees
35 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	36 6	37 0	38 0	38 0	Sunderland.
36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	38 3	Swansea.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	Wigan.
..	..	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	Wolverhampton.
								SCOTLAND.
29 6	27 6	29 0	29 0	31 0	32 6	33 6	33 6	Aberdeen.
29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	Dundee.
31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	34 10½	36 0	37 1½	37 1½	Edinburgh.
34 6	34 0	34 0	34 0	36s., 38s.	37s. 1½d., 38s.	38s. 3d., 39s.	38s. 3d., 39s.	Glasgow.
32 6	33 2½	33 0	33 6	37 1½	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Paisley.
								IRELAND.
34 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	39 0	Belfast.

PATTERN MAKERS—1875-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for PATTERN MAKERS in the under-mentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January, 1875.

(Compiled from Returns furnished by the Trade Unions.)

YEAR. (1st January.)				WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT—						
				Birming- ham.	Cardiff.	Derby.	Man- chester.	Notting- ham.	Wolver- hampton.	Cork.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0
1876	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0
1877	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0
1878	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0
1879	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	28 0
1880	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	29 0
1881	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	29 0
1882	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0
1883	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0
1884	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0
1885	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	30 0
1886	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	32 0	30 0
1887	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	30 0
1888	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
1889	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	37 6	36 0	32 0	32 0
1890	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
1891	..	..	..	34 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	33 0
1892	..	..	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	33 0
1893	..	..	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	34 0
1894	..	..	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	34 0
1895	..	..	..	36 0	36 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	34 0
1896	..	..	..	36 0	36 0	32 0	38 0	36 0	32 0	34 0
1897	..	..	..	38 0	36 0	34 0	39 0	36 0	34 0	34 0
1898	..	..	..	38 0	36 0	34 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	34 0
1899	..	..	..	38 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	34 0
1900	..	..	..	38 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	34 0

IRONFOUNDERS—1874-1900.

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of overtime) recognised for IRONFOUNDERS in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM for each Year since 1st January 1874.

(Compiled from Returns furnished by the Trade Union.)

YEAR. (1st January.)	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES AT—										
	Birming- ham.	Brad- ford.	Dart- ford.	Hull.	Leeds.	London.	Man- chester.	Notting- ham.	Oldham.	Sheffield.	Belfast.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1874 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	31 0
1875 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1876 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1877 ..	36 0	32s., 34s.	38 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1878 ..	36 0	32s., 34s.	38 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1879 ..	36 0	30 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1880 ..	36 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	31 0
1881 ..	36 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	31 0
1882 ..	36 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1883 ..	36 0	30 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1884 ..	36 0	30 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	33 0
1885 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	32 0
1886 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	31 0
1887 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	31 0
1888 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	31 0
1889 ..	36 0	32 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1890 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	34 0
1891 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	34 0
1892 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	34 0
1893 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	34s., 36s.	38 0	33 0
1894 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	32 0
1895 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	34s., 36s., 38s.	38 0	32 0
1896 ..	36 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	38s., 40s.	38 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	32 0
1897 ..	36s., 38s.	36 0	40 0	38 0	36 0	40s., 42s.	39 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	36s., 38s.
1898 ..	38s., 40s.	36 0	40 0	38 0	36 0	40s., 42s.	40 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	37s., 39s.
1899 ..	38s., 40s.	37 0	40 0	39 0	37 0	40s., 42s.	40 0	36 0	38 0	39 0	38s., 40s.
1900 ..	38s., 40s.	38 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40s., 42s.	40 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	38s., 40s.

IRONFOUNDERS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's WORK (exclusive of
of the UNITED KINGDOM for each

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES PER						
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Barrow-in-Furness	31 6	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Birmingham	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Blackburn	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	34s., 36s., 38s.	34s., 36s., 38s.	
Bolton	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Bradford	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Bristol	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Cardiff.. ..	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Dartford	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	
Huddersfield	30 0	32 0	32s., 33s.	32s., 33s.	32s., 33s.	32s., 33s.	
Hull	34 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	
Leeds	30 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Leicester	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Lincoln.. ..	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	
Liverpool	34 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	
London	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	
Manchester	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	
Middlesbrough	33 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	34 0	34 0	35 6	36 0	34 6	32 6	
Newport	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Nottingham	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Oldham	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	34s., 36s.	36 0	
Preston.. ..	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
Rochdale	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	
Sheffield	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	
Southampton	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Stalybridge	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	34s., 36s.	
Stockton-on-Tees ..	30 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	
Sunderland	33 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	33 6	31 6	
Swansea	28 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	
Warrington	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	
Wigan	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	
IRELAND.							
Belfast	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	
Cork	25 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	
Dublin	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	

1889-1900.

OVERTIME) recognised for IRONFOUNDERS in the undermentioned TOWNS
Year since 1st January, 1889.

the Friendly Society of Ironfounders.)

WEEK AT 1ST JANUARY.						LOCALITY.
1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
						ENGLAND AND WALES.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
34 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	39 0	Barrow-in-Furness.
36 0	36 0	36s., 38s.	38s., 40s.	38s., 40s.	38s., 40s.	Birmingham.
34s., 36s., 38s.	34s., 36s., 38s.	36s., 38s., 40s.	36s., 38s., 40s.	37s., 39s., 41s.	37s., 39s., 41s.	Blackburn.
36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	Bolton.
34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	Bradford.
32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	Bristol.
34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Cardiff.
38 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Dartford.
32s., 33s.	32s., 33s.	34s., 35s.	34s., 35s.	34s., 35s.	36 0	Huddersfield.
34 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	Hull.
28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	Ipswich.
34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	Leeds.
34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	Leicester.
30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	Lincoln.
36 0	36 0	38 0	38s., 40s.	39s., 41s.	40s., 42s.	Liverpool.
38 0	38s., 40s.	40s., 42s.	40s., 42s.	40s., 42s.	40s., 42s.	London.
38 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Manchester.
33 0	33 0	35 0	36 6	37 6	38 6	Middlesbrough.
32 6	32 6	34 6	36 0	37 0	38 0	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	Newport.
34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	Nottingham.
34s., 36s., 38s.	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	Oldham.
36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	Preston.
34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	Rochdale.
38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	Sheffield.
32 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	Southampton.
34s., 36s.	34s., 36s.	36s., 38s.	36s., 38s.	36s., 38s.	38s., 40s.	Stalybridge.
32 0	32 0	34 0	35 6	36 6	37 6	Stockton-on-Tees.
31 6	31 6	33s. 6d., 35s. 6d.	35s., 37s.	36s., 38s.	37s., 39s.	Sunderland.
33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	Swansea.
38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	Warrington.
38 0	38 0	38s., 40s.	38s., 40s.	39s., 41s.	39s., 41s.	Wigan.
						IRELAND.
32 0	32 0	36s., 38s.	37s., 39s.	38s., 40s.	38s., 40s.	Belfast.
28 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	Cork.
34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	Dublin.

SHIPWRIGHTS—

STANDARD RATES of WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive mentioned TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
East Coast.							
Blyth	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Goole .. .. .	..	..	34 6	37 0	38 6	38 6	37 6
Grimsby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	31 6	31 6
Hartlepool .. .. .	..	..	..	..	38 0	38 0	33 0
Hull .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	34 6	37 0
Ipswich .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20 5	34 6
Lowestoft .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 5
Middlesbrough.. .. .	..	33 0	33 6	37 0	38 0	38 0	37 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	33 0	33 0	34 6	37 0	38 6	38 6	37 6
N. Shields .. .. .	..	33 0	34 6	37 0	38 6	38 6	37 6
S. Shields .. .. .	..	..	..	37 0	38 6	38 6	37 6
Stockton-on-Tees .. ..	..	..	33 6	37 0	38 0	38 0	37 0
Sunderland† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	36 6	36 6
Whitby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	37 6	36 6
West Coast.							
Barrow	30 6	30 6	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0
Birkenhead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	39 0	39 0
Bristol .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 0
Cardiff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connah's Quay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	29 0	29 0
Liverpool .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	39 0	39 0
Pembroke Dock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swansea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 0
Whitehaven	29 3	29 3	30 4½	30 4½	30 4½	..	31 6
Workington	23 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	26 0
The Thames and South Coast.							
Devonport .. .. .	..	..	..	30 0	30 3	32 0	32 0
Falmouth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0
London .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42 0	42 0	42 0
Plymouth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	24 0	27 0
Portsmouth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southampton .. .. .	..	..	32 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
SCOTLAND.							
East Coast.							
Aberdeen	23 6	23 6	25 0	29 3	29 3	29 3	29 3
Dundee	29 3*	29 3*	30 4½	33 9	34 10½	34 10½	33 9
Grangemouth	31 6*	31 6*	31 6	36 0	36 0	..	34 10½
Leith	30 4½*	30 4½*	31 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	34 10½
West Coast.							
Glasgow	30 4½*	30 4½*	31 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	34 10½
Greenock	30 4½*	30 4½*	31 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	34 10½
Paisley	30 4½*	30 4½*	31 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	34 10½
IRELAND.							
Belfast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Computed weekly earnings. Wages were paid by the hour.

1887-1900.

of Overtime) recognised for SHIPWRIGHTS in the under-
for each Year since 1st January, 1887.

the Associated Shipwrights' Society.)

AT 1st JANUARY.							LOCALITY.
1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
							ENGLAND AND WALES.
							East Coast.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
36 6	36 6	36 0	37 6	39 0	40 6	40 6	Blyth.
31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	34 6	Goole.
33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	36 0	Grimsby.
35 6	35 6	35 6	37 0	38 6	40 0	40 0	Hartlepool.
33 6	33 6	33 6	35 6	37 6	37 6	38 6	Hull.
29 5	29 5	29 5	31 9	31 9	32 11½	32 11½	Ipswich.
		30 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	34 6	Lowestoft.
35 6	35 6	35 6	37 0	38 6	40 0	40 0	Middlesbrough.
36 0	36 0	36 0	37 6	39 0	40 6	40 6	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
36 0	36 0	36 0	37 6	39 0	40 6	40 6	N. Shields.
36 0	36 0	36 0	37 6	39 0	40 6	40 6	S. Shields.
35 6	35 6	35 6	37 0	38 6	40 0	40 0	Stockton-on-Tees.
35 6	35 6	35 6	37 0	38 6	40 0	40 0	Sunderland.†
35 0	35 0	35 0	36 6	38 0	39 6	39 6	Whitby.
							West Coast.
34 6	34 6	34 6	36 6	37 7½	38 9	38 9	Barrow.
37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	39 0	39 0	39 0	Birkenhead.
36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Bristol.
39 0	39 0	39 0					Cardiff.
29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	Connah's Quay.
39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	Liverpool.
31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 6	31 6	Pembroke Dock.
36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Swansea.
31 6		31 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Whitehaven.
26 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	Workington.
							The Thames and South Coast.
31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 6	31 6	Devonport.
24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	Falmouth.
42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	London.
27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	Plymouth.
31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 6	Portsmouth.
35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	37 6	Southampton
							SCOTLAND.
							East Coast.
28 3	29 3	29 9	30 9	32 7½	34 10½	34 10½	Aberdeen.
32 7½	32 7½	32 7½	34 10½	36 0	37 1½	37 1½	Dundee.
33 9	33 9	33 9	36 0	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Grangemouth.
33 9	33 9	33 9	36 0	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Leith.
							West Coast.
33 9	33 9	33 9	36 0	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Glasgow.
33 9	33 9	33 9	36 0	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Greenock.
33 9	33 9	33 9	36 0	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Paisley.
							IRELAND.
33 6	33 6	33 6	35 9	37 1½	38 3	38 3	Belfast

† The rates for Sunderland are those recognised by the Wear Shipwrights' Benevolent Society.

PRINTING TRADES.

LETTERPRESS PRINTERS—COMPOSITORS.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.

COMPOSITORS—

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES for a full week's work (exclusive of
in the undermentioned TOWNS of the UNITED

(Compiled from Returns furnished

LOCALITY.	WEEKLY RATE OF WAGES										
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Barrow-in-Furness ..	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Birmingham	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Blackburn	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Bolton	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6
Bradford	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Brighton	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Bristol	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Cardiff	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Gloucester	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Guildford	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Huddersfield	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Hull	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Ipswich	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Leeds	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Leicester	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Liverpool	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
London	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Maidstone	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Manchester	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Middlesbrough	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne..	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Norwich	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Nottingham	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Oldham	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Plymouth	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Portsmouth	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Preston	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Reading.. .. .	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Sheffield.. .. .	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Stockton-on-Tees ..	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Sunderland	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Swansea	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	20s.-25s.	27 0	27 0	27 0
Wigan	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Wolverhampton	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
SCOTLAND.											
Aberdeen	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Dundee	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Edinburgh	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Glasgow	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
IRELAND.											
Belfast	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Cork	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Dublin	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	53 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0



SEAMEN.

(Predominant Rates.)

ABLE SEAMEN ON SAILING VESSELS.

ABLE SEAMEN ON STEAMSHIPS.

FIREMEN.

TRIMMERS.

ABLE SEAMEN—

PREDOMINANT RATES of WAGES paid per MONTH to ABLE SEAMEN
KINGDOM on FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS

[The Seamen are provided with

(Compiled from Monthly Returns, showing the number of engagements

PORT.	VOYAGE.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
I.—Able Seamen on Sailing Vessels.						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Newcastle and Shields.	West Coast of America	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	65 0
Middlesbrough	East Indies and China	55s. & 60s.	60 0	60 0	55 0	60 0
Bristol Channel.						
Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth.	South America and West Indies ..	55 0	55 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
	West Coast of America	55 0	55 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
	Australia and New Zealand ..	55 0	55 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
	East Indies and China	55 0	55 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	55 0	55 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Swansea ..	West Coast of America	55 0	55 0	60 0	55s. & 60s.	60 0
Other Ports.						
Liverpool ..	North America, East Coast	55 0	55 0	55s. & 60s.	55 0	60 0
	West Coast of America	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
	Australia and New Zealand ..	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
	East Indies and China	55 0	50s. & 55s.	55 0	55 0	55 0
London..	North America, East Coast	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	60 0
	West Coast of America	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	60 0
	Australia and New Zealand ..	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	60 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	60 0
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ..	Australia and New Zealand ..	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	60 0

II.—Able Seamen on Steamships.

ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.						
Newcastle and Shields.	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Baltic	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Running Agreements	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
Sunderland ..	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Running Agreements	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
Middlesbrough	Baltic	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
Hull	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0
	East Indies and China	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0

1895-99.

shipped on certain VOYAGES from the PRINCIPAL PORTS of the UNITED during each of the undermentioned Years.

Food in addition to Wages.]

at each rate, furnished by the Superintendents of Mercantile Marine.)

PORT.	VOYAGE.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
II.—Able Seamen on Steamships—cont.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—cont.						
Bristol Channel.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bristol	North America, East Coast	70 0	70 0	75 0	80 0	80 0
Avonmouth ..	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Newport (Mon.)	Mediterranean	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth.	North America, East Coast	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.*
	South America and West Indies ..	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.*
	East Indies and China	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.*
	Baltic	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Running Agreements		70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.*
Swansea ..	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	85 0	80s. & 85s.	90 0
	Mediterranean	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Running Agreements	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Other Ports.						
Liverpool ..	North America, East Coast	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.
	South America and West Indies ..	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
	West Coast of America	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
	East Indies and China	70s. & 75s.	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
	West Coast of Africa	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
	Mediterranean	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
London ..	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	South America and West Indies ..	70 0	70 0	70 0	70s. & 75s. & 80s.	80 0
	Australia and New Zealand ..	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70s. & 80s.
	East Indies and China	70s. & 85s.	70 0	70 0	70 0	80 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.	80 0
	Mediterranean	75 0	75 0	75 0	70s. & 75s. & 80s.	80s. & 85s.
Running Agreements		75s. & 80s.	75s. & 80s.	75s. & 80s.	75s. & 80s.	85s. & 90s.
Southampton	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ..	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	Mediterranean	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	80 0
	Running Agreements	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	80 0
IRELAND.						
Dublin	North America, East Coast	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Belfast	North America, East Coast	70 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	85 0

* In 1899, 90s. was the predominant rate at Barry, and 80s. at Cardiff and Penarth.

FIREMEN AND

PREDOMINANT RATES of WAGES paid per MONTH to FIREMEN and UNITED KINGDOM on FOREIGN-GOING STEAMSHIPS

[The Firemen and Trimmers are provided

(Compiled from Monthly Returns showing the number of engagements

PORT.	VOYAGE.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Firemen.*						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Newcastle and Shields.	North America, East Coast ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Baltic	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Running Agreements	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
Sunderland ..	North America, East Coast ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
	Running Agreements	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
Middlesbrough..	Baltic	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	90 0
Hull	North America, East Coast ..	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	90 0
	East Indies and China	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	North America, East Coast ..	75 0	75 0	80 0	85 0	85 0
Avonmouth ..	North America, East Coast ..	85 0	85 0	90 0	90 0	95 0
Newport (Mon.)	Mediterranean	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth.	North America, East Coast ..	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.†
	South America and West Indies ..	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.†
	East Indies and China	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Mediterranean	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.†
	Baltic	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	Running Agreements	75 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.†
Swansea	North America, East Coast ..	80 0	80s. & 90s.	90 0	85s. & 90s.	95 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	85 0	85 0	95 0
	Running Agreements	80 0	80 0	85 0	85 0	95 0
Other Ports.						
Liverpool ..	North America, East Coast ..	90s. & 100s.	90s. & 100s.	90s. & 100s.	90s. & 100s.	90s. & 100s.
	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	West Coast of America	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	East Indies and China	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	West Coast of Africa	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0

* Many Firemen also act as Trimmers.

TRIMMERS—1895-99.

TRIMMERS shipped on certain VOYAGES from the PRINCIPAL PORTS of the during each of the undermentioned Years.

with Food in addition to Wages.]

at each rate, furnished by the Superintendents of Mercantile Marine.)

PORT.	VOYAGE.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Firemen—cont.*						
ENGLAND AND WALES—cont.						
Other Ports—cont.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	North America, East Coast	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	100 0
	South America and West Indies ..	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Australia and New Zealand	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80s. & 90s.
	East Indies and China	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	90 0
	Mediterranean	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	85s. & 90s.
	Running Agreements	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Southampton ..	South America and West Indies ..	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
	Mediterranean	70 0	70 0	75 0	75 0	80 0
	Running Agreements	70 0	70 0	75 0	75 0	80 0
IRELAND.						
Dublin	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	85 0	85 0	95 0
Belfast	North America, East Coast	75 0	75 0	85 0	85 0	90 0
Trimmers.						
ENGLAND.						
Hull	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	85 0
Liverpool	North America, East Coast	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.	80s. & 90s.
	South America and West Indies ..	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.	70s. & 80s.
	West Coast of America	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
	West Coast of Africa	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
	Mediterranean	65s. & 70s.	65s. & 70s.	65s. & 70s.	65s. & 70s.	65s. & 70s.
London	North America, East Coast	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Australia and New Zealand	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70s. & 80s.
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Southampton ..	South America and West Indies ..	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0
	Cape, Natal & East Coast of Africa	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	North America, East Coast	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0

† In 1899, 90s. was the predominant rate at Barry, and 80s. at Cardiff and Penarth.



C.—OTHER STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS OF WAGES OF COAL HEWERS, IRON WORKERS AND COTTON OPERATIVES:—

COAL HEWERS (1871-1900).

IRON WORKERS (1873-1900).

COTTON OPERATIVES (1853-1900).

II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND EARNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, CATTLEMEN AND SHEPHERDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1898:—

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	168
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CATTLEMEN AND SHEPHERDS	172
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III.—AVERAGE CASH WAGES OF ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1850-1899.

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN

STATEMENT showing for the principal COAL DISTRICTS of GREAT BRITAIN undermentioned STANDARDS, at the end of
(Based on information furnished by repre-

Year.	Federated Districts of England and Wales.								North- umberland.
	West Yorkshire.	South Yorkshire.	South- West Lan- cashire.	South Derby- shire.	Notting- hamshire.	North Stafford- shire.	Cannock Chase.	North Wales.	
	Percentage above (+) or below (-) Standard of 1871								
End of 1871	+ 8·25	+10	+10	+ 7·14	+ 6	+10	+ 7·14	+ 5	At Stand- ard. +32
1872	+56·4	+37·5	+49·75	+30·95	+46	+33	+14·29	+33·7	+50
1873	+79·8	+57·5	+64·73	+80·95	+70	+46	+28·57	+47·07	+26
1874	+57·4	+37·5	+26·02	+66·66	+55	+21	At Stand- ard.	+32·36	+16
1875	+34·85	+27·5	+26·02	+50	+25	+ 8·5	At Stand- ard. - 7·14	+ 1·26	At Stand- ard. -12·5
1876	+18	+11·5	+ 7·12	+27·62	+25	- 1·5	- 8·86	- 8·86	-21·25
1877	+10·33	+ 5	- 3·59	+16·66	+15	-11·5	-21·42	- 8·86	-21·25
1878	+ 5·86	At Stand- ard.	- 3·59	+ 47·6	+ 5	-11·5	-28·57	- 8·86	-21·25
	Percentage above (+) or below (-) Standard of 1879								
1879	At Stand- ard. -2·5	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	+10	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.
1880	-2·5	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.
1881	-2·5	At Stand- ard.	+10	At Stand- ard.	At Stand- ard.	+ 5	+ 5·55	+ 7·5	At Stand- ard.
1882	+7·5	+10	+21	+10	+10	+15	+11·11	+15	At Stand- ard. + 5
1883	+7·5	+10	+21	+10	+10	+15	+ 5·55	+15	+ 3·75
1884	+7·5	+10	+ 8·9	At Stand- ard.	+10	+15	+ 5·55	+15	+ 1·25
1885	-2·5	At Stand- ard.	+ 8·9	At Stand- ard.	+10	+ 5	+ 5·55	+15	At Stand- ard. -12·5
1886	-2·5	At Stand- ard.	+ 8·9	At Stand- ard.	+10	At Stand- ard.	+ 5·55	+15	+15
1887	-2·5	At Stand- ard.	+ 8·9	At Stand- ard.	+10	At Stand- ard.	+ 5·55	+15	+15
	Percentage above (+) or below (-) Standard of 1888								
1888	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+ 7·5
1889	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20
1890	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+31·25
1891	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+30
1892	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+20
1893	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+20
1894	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+17·5
1895	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+ 7·5
1896	+20	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+ 3·75
1897	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+30	+ 6·25
1898	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+32·5	+18·75
1899	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+25
1900 (July)	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+52½

Standards of 1871, 1879, and 1888.—In the case of the coalfields of England and Wales the Standard wage Standards of 1871 and 1879 is therefore indicated by the percentage of wages above or below the Standard of 1871 at below the Standard of 1871; Nottingham and Somerset, where the Standards of 1879 and 1871 were the same; and districts in which a new Standard was adopted in 1888, wages when at Standard were the same as shown at the Standard of 1871, and Somerset, where the Standards of 1871 and 1888 were the same.

* The figures for South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire show throughout the percentages above or below a basis of 3s. 4d. per nominal day.

† The percentages for the Forest of Dean up to 1887 are upon the 1871 standard.

WAGES OF COAL HEWERS.

the PERCENTAGE of COAL HEWERS' WAGES above (+) or below (—) the each of the Years 1871-99 and at July 1900.

sentatives of Employers and Workpeople.)

Durham.	Cumber- land.	South Stafford- shire and East Worcester- shire.*	Forest of Dean.	Somerset.	South Wales and Mon- mouth.	East Scotland.	West Scotland.	Mid and East Lothian.	Year.
except where otherwise stated. See note *									
At Stand- ard. +38	+ 5'25 +54	+50 +50	+ 5 +30	At Stand- ard. +40	At Stand- ard. +30	+22'22 +88'88	At Stand- ard. + 55'5	+22'22 +88'88	End of 1871
+58'7	+54	+85	+40	+60	+40	+88'88	+122'2	+88'88	1872
+30	+34	+20	+25	+36'5	+20	+22'22	+ 50'72	+22'22	1873
+23'5	+14	+20	+15	+21'25	+ 7'5	At Stand- ard. -12'5	+ 18'06	At Stand- ard. + 4'50	1874
+ 7'97	+ 5	+ 5	+10	+10	At Stand- ard. -27'5	- 8'34	- 10	- 30	1875
- 0'13	+ 5	-10	At Stand- ard. - 5	+ 5	- 5	-42'5	- 29'17	- 30	1876
- 0'13	+ 5	-10	- 5	+ 5	- 5	-42'5	- 29'17	- 30	1877
except where otherwise stated. See notes *†									
At Stand- ard. + 2'5	+ 5 + 2'5	- 2'5 -10	- 5 - 5	+ 5 At Stand- ard. + 5	At Stand- ard. + 5 +10	+30 +15	+18'75 + 6'25	+25 +10	1879
+ 2'5	+10	- 2'5	- 5	+ 7'5	+15	+25	+18'75	+20	1880
+ 6'25	+15	+10	- 5	+ 5	+17'5	+25	+31'25	+30	1881
+ 7'5	+ 8'75	+10	- 5	+ 5	+17'5	+ 5	+ 6'25	+ 5	1882
+ 6'25	+ 5	At basis	- 5	+ 5	+17'5	+ 5	+ 6'25	+ 5	1883
+ 5	+ 3'75	At basis	At Stand- ard. -2'5	+ 5	+10	- 5	+ 6'25	+ 5	1884
+ 3'75	+ 1'25	At basis	-2'5	At Stand- ard. + 5	+ 5	-15	- 6'25	- 5	1885
+ 3'75	+ 5	At basis	At Stand- ard.	+ 5	+ 2'5	- 5	- 2	- 5	1886
except where otherwise stated. See notes *‡									
+ 3'75	+10	+10	+10	+ 7'5	+ 7'5	+ 5	+ 8'33	+10	1887
+25	+30	+30	+20	+20	+25	+37'5	+50	+40	1888
+30	+40	+40	+30	+30	+52'5	+50	+50	+50	1889
+35	+40	+40	+32'5	+32'5	+53'75	+50	+50	+50	1890
+25	+40	+40	+32'5	+32'5	+22'5	+25	+25	+30	1891
+25	+40	+40	+32'5	+32'5	+20	+37'5	+50	+50	1892
+25	+30	+30	+22'5	+22'5	+21'25	+25	+25	+30	1893
+15	+30	+30	+15	+15	+12'5	+12'5	+12'5	+20	1894
+15	+30	+30	+15	+15	+10	At Stand- ard. +12'5	+12'5	+10	1895
+17'5	+30	+30	+15	+15	+11'25	+12'5	+12'5	+20	1896
+25	+32'5	+32'5	+17'5	+20	+20	+42'5	+50	+50	1897
+33'75	+40	+40	+35	+27½	+30	+53'75	+56'25	+56'25	1898
+46'25	+55	+45	+40	+37½	+53'75	+72'50	+75	+75	1899
									1900 (July)

of 1879 was, with four exceptions, the same as the wage paid at the end of 1878. The relation between the the end of 1878 as shown in the table. The exceptions are—Durham, where the Standard of 1879 was 10'01 per cent. South Wales and Monmouth, where the Standard of 1879 was 15 per cent. below the Standard of 1871. For those end of 1887, with the exception of the Forest of Dean, where the Standard of 1888 was 5 per cent. below the

* The percentages for Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and South Wales and Monmouthshire, for the years 1888-1900, are upon the Standard of 1879.

WAGES OF IRONWORKERS.

STATEMENT showing the PERCENTAGE INCREASES on the STANDARD RATES for BLASTFURNACEMEN in CLEVELAND and CUMBERLAND, and the RATES per ton paid to PUDDLERS in the NORTH of ENGLAND, the MIDLANDS, and the WEST of SCOTLAND, at the end of each of the YEARS 1873-1899, and at JULY, 1900.

The undermentioned tonnage rates are useful as indicating the variations in rates of wages in each district, and in one district as compared with another. They do not afford, however, the necessary data for a comparison of the actual wages paid in each district. For the purposes of such a comparison differences in methods of work and of computing earnings have to be taken into consideration.

(Based on information furnished by representatives of Employers and Workpeople.)

Year.				Blastfurnacemen.		Puddlers.		
				Cleveland.	Cumberland.	North of England.	Midlands.	West of Scotland.
				Percentage above Standard of 1879.	Percentage above Standard of 1889.	Rate per Ton for Puddling at end of each Year.		
End	of			Per cent.	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	1873	..	..	..	..	13 3*	13 3*	..
"	1874	..	..	..	..	10 9*	10 9*	..
"	1875	..	..	..	..	9 0*	9 6*	..
"	1876	..	..	..	..	8 3*	8 9*	..
"	1877	..	..	..	..	8 3*	8 9*	..
"	1878	..	..	..	..	7 6*	7 6*	..
"	1879	..	10'00	..	..	8 3*	8 6*	..
"	1880	..	7'50	..	..	8 0*	7 6*	..
"	1881	..	2'50	..	..	7 0	7 3	..
"	1882	..	13'75	..	..	7 9	8 0	..
"	1883	..	7'50	..	..	7 0	7 6	..
"	1884	..	3'75	..	..	6 6	7 3	..
"	1885	..	1'25†	..	..	6 3	7 3	..
"	1886	..	6'25†	..	..	6 3	6 9	..
"	1887	..	At Standard	..	..	6 3	6 9	..
"	1888	..	2'25†	..	..	6 9	7 3	..
"	1889	..	6'25	..	32'50	7 9	8 6	..
"	1890	..	18'25	..	16'25	8 0	8 6	..
"	1891	..	7'00	..	5'00	7 6	8 0	..
"	1892	..	6'25	..	3'75	7 3	7 9	..
"	1893	..	0'25	..	At Standard	6 9	7 6	7 3
"	1894	..	1'25	..	1'25†	7 0	7 3	7 6
"	1895	..	5'00	..	1'25	6 9	7 3	7 3
"	1896	..	4'00	..	1'25	7 0	7 3	7 6
"	1897	..	7'25	..	2'50	7 0	7 6	7 9
"	1898	..	8'00	..	15'50	7 3	7 9	8 0
"	1899	..	28'75	..	42'75	8 6	9 0	9 6
"	July, 1900	..	45'50	..	51'75	9 9	10 9	11 0

* These rates are for a ton of 2,400 lbs., while in later years the rates are for a ton of 2,240 lbs. For purposes of comparison 6d. per ton should be deducted from the rates for the years 1873-80.

† Below Standard.

WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

STATEMENT showing the PERCENTAGE of the WAGES of COTTON SPINNERS and WEAVERS in LANCASHIRE above (+) or below (-) LIST PRICES at the end of each of the years 1853-1899, and at July, 1900.

(Based on information furnished by representatives of Employers and Workpeople.)

YEAR.	COTTON SPINNING.		COTTON WEAVING.
	Bolton List.	Oldham List.	Blackburn and Uniform List.
1853	*	*	Blackburn list adopted +10
1854	*	*	List prices
1855	*	*	List prices
1856	*	*	List prices
1857	*	*	List prices
1858	List adopted	*	List prices
1859	List prices	*	List prices
1860	+5	*	+ 5
1861	List prices	*	List prices
1862	List prices	*	List prices
1863	List prices	*	List prices
1864	List prices	*	List prices
1865	List prices	*	List prices
1866	+5	*	List prices
1867	List prices	*	List revised
1868	List prices	*	List prices
1869	-5	*	- 5
1870	-5	*	List prices
1871	List prices	*	List prices
1872	+5	*	List prices
1873	+5	*	List prices
1874	List prices	*	List prices
1875	+5	*	List prices
1876	+5	List adopted	List prices
1877	List prices	- 5	List prices
1878	List prices	-15	-10
1879	-10	-20	-15
1880	- 5	-15	-15
1881	- 5	-10	-10
1882	- 5	-10	-10
1883	- 5	-10	-15
1884	- 5	-10	-10
1885	-10	-15	-10
1886	-10	-15	-10
1887	-10	-15	-10
1888	- 5	-10	-10
1889	- 5	-10	-10
1890	List prices	-10	-10
1891	List prices	- 5	-10
1892	List prices	- 5	Uniform list adopted -10
1893	List prices	- 7.91	-10
1894	List prices	- 7.91	-10
1895	List prices	- 7.91	-10
1896	List prices	- 7.91	-10
1897	List prices	- 7.91	-10
1898	List prices	- 7.91	-10
1899	List prices	- 5	- 7½
1900 (July)	+ 5	List prices	- 7½

* It is not possible to give particulars for years prior to the adoption of the District lists.

AGRICULTURAL

AVERAGE weekly CASH WAGES and value of AVERAGE weekly LABOURERS* in each COUNTY of

[Compiled from the Report on Wages and Earnings of Agri-

County.	Average Cash Wages per Week.	Average Value of Extra Earnings and Allowances per Week.	Average Total Weekly Earnings.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ENGLAND.			
Northern Counties:			
Cumberland and Westmorland	17 0†	1 9	18 9†
Durham	18 0†	2 9	20 9†
Northumberland	17 0†	3 2	20 2†
Yorkshire:			
East Riding	15 4	3 2	18 6
North Riding	17 0	1 8	18 8
West Riding	16 4	2 3	18 7
Lancashire	18 1	1 3	19 4
Cheshire	16 2	1 10	18 0
North and West Midland Counties:			
Derby	18 2	1 9	19 11
Gloucester	12 0	3 1	15 1
Hereford	12 8	3 2	15 10
Leicester and Rutland	15 2	2 0	17 2
Lincoln	14 10	2 11	17 9
Nottingham	16 7	2 7	19 2
Shropshire	14 1	3 4	17 5
Stafford	15 5	2 6	17 11
Warwick	14 8	1 6	16 2
Worcester	14 2	2 11	17 1
South Midland and Eastern Counties:			
Bedford	12 11	3 3	16 2
Bucks	13 4	1 10	15 2
Cambridge	12 4	4 1	16 5
Essex	12 7	2 11	15 6

* The classes of agricultural labourers included in the Table are, in England and Ireland, "ordinary labourers," that is, men not specially engaged in the care of animals, as are shepherds, horsemen, and cattlemen; in Wales "married labourers" that is, the men who live in cottages, and not the men hired yearly or half-yearly who live in the farmhouses; in Scotland "horsemen," who are the most important class of farm servants there. The classes selected in England, Scotland and Ireland form the majority of the agricultural labourers in those countries. In Wales, however, the "married men" are not the majority, the hired men being the largest class, but it has not been found possible to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the predominant rates of wages of the hired men on account of the wide range of wages returned for many districts. Except on estates and large farms both in Ireland and Wales, agricultural labourers, generally, have no special work allotted to them.

LABOURERS, 1898.*

EXTRA EARNINGS and ALLOWANCES of AGRICULTURAL the UNITED KINGDOM in 1898.

cultural Labourers in the United Kingdom (Cd. 346, 1900).]

County.	Average Cash Wages per Week.	Average Value of Extra Earnings and Allowances per Week.	Average Total Weekly Earnings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
South Midland and Eastern Counties—<i>cont.</i>			
Hertford	12 11	3 2	16 1
Hunts	12 11	2 5	15 4
Middlesex	17 0	2 5	19 5
Norfolk	11 10	2 11	14 9
Northampton	14 5	2 3	16 8
Oxford	12 1	2 7	14 8
Suffolk	11 5	3 0	14 5
South Eastern Counties :			
Berks	13 1	2 0	15 1
Hants	12 8	3 11	16 7
Kent	16 4	3 6	19 10
Surrey	15 7	3 5	19 0
Sussex	14 2	3 8	17 10
South Western Counties :			
Cornwall	13 8	2 11	16 7
Devon	12 11	3 5	16 4
Dorset	11 8	3 1	14 9
Somerset	12 6	3 4	15 10
Wilts	11 9	3 3	15 0
Monmouth	14 7	2 1	16 8
WALES.			
Anglesey	15 0	0 6	15 6
Brecknock	15 7	1 1	16 8
Cardigan	14 0	0 9	14 9
Carmarthen	16 0	0 7	16 7
Carnarvon	16 7	0 7	17 2
Denbigh	16 2	0 7	16 9
Flint	16 0	1 3	17 3
Glamorgan	18 0	1 1	19 1
Merioneth	15 7	0 10	16 5
Montgomery	14 7	0 10	15 5
Pembroke	14 7	1 3	15 10
Radnor... ..	13 0	2 6	15 6

† The figures for Northumberland and Durham relate to hinds (ploughmen) and to married labourers in Cumberland and Westmorland. The rates of cash wages given for these four counties are the predominant rates according to Returns from Chairmen of District Councils, while the figures as to earnings are estimated on the basis of information furnished by representative employers of labour. Spade hinds in Northumberland may be taken to frequently earn about 3*l.* a week more than the amount quoted.

AGRICULTURAL

AVERAGE weekly CASH WAGES and value of AVERAGE weekly LABOURERS* in each COUNTY of the

[Compiled from the Report on Wages and Earnings of Agri-

County.	Average Cash Wages per Week.	Average Value of Extra Earnings and Allowances per Week.†	Average Total Weekly Earnings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen	11 3	6 8	17 11
Argyll and Bute	13 2	4 8	17 10
Ayr	15 6	3 8	19 2
Banff	11 6	6 5	17 11
Berwick	14 8	3 6	18 2
Dumfries	13 7	4 0	17 7
Edinburgh	16 8	2 10	19 6
Elgin	11 4	5 8	17 0
Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan	12 5	6 0	18 5
Forfar	13 0	5 7	18 7
Haddington	15 9	2 11	18 8
Inverness	11 2	5 10	17 0
Kincardine	11 7	6 6	18 1
Kirkcudbright	13 6	3 9	17 3
Lanark	17 9	3 8	21 5
Linlithgow	15 11	3 6	19 5
Nairn	11 0	5 11	16 11
Peebles	13 10	4 5	18 3
Perth	12 10	5 4	18 2
Renfrew	18 11	2 10	21 9
Ross and Cromarty	9 4	7 3	16 7
Roxburgh	13 9	4 1	17 10
Selkirk	14 8	3 6	18 2
Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness	6 6	7 6	14 0
Stirling and Dumbarton	17 8	3 6	21 2
Sutherland	9 0	7 8	16 8
Wigtown	11 6	5 2	16 8

* See note on page 168.

† In Scotland the excess of the earnings over wages is, with the exception of small extra payments for harvest in some districts, practically due to allowances in kind.

LABOURERS, 1898.*

EXTRA EARNINGS and ALLOWANCES of AGRICULTURAL UNITED KINGDOM in 1898—*continued.*

cultural Labourers in the United Kingdom (Cd. 346, 1900).]

County.	Average Cash Wages per Week.	Average Value of Extra Earnings and Allowances per Week.	Average Total Weekly Earnings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
IRELAND.			
Antrim...	12 0	0 4	12 4
Armagh...	10 0	0 11	10 11
Carlow...	10 0	0 8	10 8
Cavan...	9 0	0 9	9 9
Clare...	8 2	0 7	8 9
Cork...	9 0	0 8	9 8
Donegal...	8 0	1 1	9 1
Down...	12 0	0 5	12 5
Dublin...	12 0	0 7	12 7
Fermanagh...	9 0	0 11	9 11
Galway...	9 7	0 1	9 8
Kerry...	9 7	0 1	9 8
Kildare...	10 0	0 6	10 6
Kilkenny...	9 0	0 6	9 6
King's County...	9 7	0 9	10 4
Leitrim...	8 5	0 8	9 1
Limerick...	9 7	0 7	10 2
Londonderry...	9 0	1 2	10 2
Longford...	8 2	1 2	9 4
Louth...	9 0	1 1	10 1
Mayo...	8 5	0 2	8 7
Meath...	8 7	1 0	9 7
Monaghan...	9 0	0 9	9 9
Queen's County...	10 0	0 6	10 6
Roscommon...	8 5	0 4	8 9
Sligo...	8 5	0 4	8 9
Tipperary...	10 0	0 4	10 4
Tyrone...	9 0	0 10	9 10
Waterford...	10 0	0 6	10 6
Westmeath...	8 7	0 8	9 3
Wexford...	9 0	0 7	9 7
Wicklow...	10 0	0 9	10 9

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—

AVERAGE weekly CASH WAGES and value of AVERAGE weekly EXTRA EARNINGS and ALLOWANCES of CATTLEMEN and SHEPHERDS in each County of ENGLAND in 1898.

[Compiled from the Report on Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom (Cd. 346, 1900).]

County.	Cattlemen.			Shepherds.		
	Average Cash Wages per week.	Average extra Earnings and Allowances per week.	Average Total Weekly Earnings.	Average Cash Wages per week.	Average extra Earnings and Allowances per week.	Average Total Weekly Earnings.
ENGLAND.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northern Counties:—						
Cumberland* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham† ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorland* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire:—						
East Riding.. ..	17 5	1 7	19 0	17 6	1 8	19 2
North Riding ..	17 0	1 10	18 10	17 3	1 10	19 1
West Riding ..	17 7	1 8	19 3	—	—	—†
Lancashire (South)* ..	19 3	0 6	19 9	—	—	—
Cheshire	17 1	0 10	17 11	16 3	1 0	17 3
North and West Midland Counties:—						
Derbyshire ..	18 2	1 2	19 4	—	—	—†
Gloucestershire ..	14 1	2 0	16 1	14 1	2 8	16 9
Herefordshire ..	13 11	2 10	16 9	14 4	3 0	17 4
Leicestershire and Rutland.	16 4	2 3	18 7	16 9	2 4	19 1
Lincolnshire‡ ..	17 0	2 7	19 7	17 5	2 7	20 0
Nottinghamshire ..	17 5	2 10	20 3	17 11	2 10	20 9
Shropshire ..	15 2	3 2	18 4	15 8	3 1	18 9
Staffordshire ..	16 6	2 4	18 10	16 8	2 6	19 2
Warwickshire ..	16 1	2 4	18 5	16 9	2 4	19 1
Worcestershire ..	14 10	2 8	17 6	15 0	2 4	17 4
South Midland and Eastern Counties:—						
Bedfordshire ..	15 6	1 11	17 5	15 2	1 11	17 1
Buckinghamshire..	15 0	1 4	16 4	14 9	1 6	16 3
Cambridgeshire ..	15 4	2 4	17 8	14 6	2 11	17 5
Essex	15 1	2 6	17 7	15 4	3 10	19 2
Hertfordshire ..	16 0	1 11	17 11	14 10	3 6	18 4
Huntingdonshire ..	14 7	2 8	17 3	14 7	2 8	17 3
Middlesex ..	20 2	0 9	20 11	—	—	—
Norfolk	13 8	2 8	16 4	13 10	4 0	17 10
Northamptonshire.	14 10	2 6	17 4	15 9	3 1	18 10
Oxfordshire.. ..	14 1	2 4	16 5	13 11	2 9	16 8
Suffolk	13 4	2 6	15 10	13 7	4 5	18 0
South Eastern Counties:—						
Berkshire	14 11	3 5	18 4	13 6	3 6	17 0
Hampshire	14 2	3 3	17 5	13 8	3 6	17 2
Kent	17 3	2 8	19 11	17 5	2 4	19 9
Surrey	18 8	2 4	21 0	17 1	2 6	19 7
Sussex	16 6	2 6	19 0	16 4	2 6	18 10
South Western Counties:—						
Cornwall	13 10	3 1	16 11	14 1	3 8	17 9
Devon	14 1	3 2	17 3	14 4	2 10	17 2
Dorset	12 10	3 5	16 3	13 0	3 2	16 2
Somerset	13 7	2 6	16 1	14 0	2 10	16 10
Wiltshire	13 2	2 6	15 8	12 11	3 8	16 7
Monmouth	16 1	2 2	18 3	16 4	2 8	19 0

* In Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire, the majority of the farm servants are hired men at yearly or half-yearly rates of wages.

† In Northumberland and Durham cattlemen usually get about the same as hinds (see previous table on p. 168). Shepherds in North Northumberland are frequently paid entirely or almost entirely in kind. The payments represent generally speaking between £55 and £65 per year. In Durham they get about 20s. a week in cash and free house and garden, and coals led free. Sometimes they get less cash and the keep of one or perhaps two cows or perhaps a few sheep.

‡ Many of the farms are small, and shepherds, as a class, are frequently not to be found.

§ On a large number of farms the rates of wages are lower than those quoted, viz., from about 11s. to 14s., but in such cases the value of allowances—such as pork, potatoes, firewood, &c.—bring the earnings up to the same level as shown above.

CATTLEMEN AND SHEPHERDS, 1898.

AVERAGE weekly CASH WAGES and value of AVERAGE weekly EXTRA EARNINGS and ALLOWANCES of CATTLEMEN and SHEPHERDS in SCOTLAND in 1898.

[Compiled from the Report on Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom (Cd. 346, 1900).]

County.	Cattlemen.			Shepherds.		
	Average Cash Wages per week.	Average extra Earnings and Allowances per week.†	Average Total Weekly Earnings.	Average Cash Wages per week.	Average extra Earnings and Allowances per week.†	Average Total Weekly Earnings.
SCOTLAND.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aberdeenshire	10 7	6 9	17 4	12 3	5 10	18 1
Argyllshire and Bute ..	13 2	4 7	17 9	10 2	7 10	18 0
Ayrshire	"	"	"	12 0	7 7	19 7
Banffshire	11 8	6 3	17 11	12 3	6 1	18 4
Berwickshire	13 7	4 8	18 3	13 3	7 0	20 3
Dumfries-shire	12 4	5 1	17 5	12 1	7 2	19 3
Edinburgh	15 10	3 0	18 10	15 8	4 5	20 1
Fifeshire, Kinross-shire, and Clackmannanshire.	12 5	6 3	18 8	12 1	6 4	18 5
Forfarshire	13 6	5 11	19 5	13 9	5 7	19 4
Haddingtonshire	16 0	2 10	18 10	15 3	4 7	19 10
Inverness-shire	11 2	5 9	16 11	10 6	6 5	16 11
Kincardineshire	11 9	6 6	18 3	11 5	7 2	18 7
Kirkcudbright	13 11	3 10	17 9	13 5	5 1	18 6
Linlithgow	16 0	2 10	18 10	—	—	—
Nairnshire	10 2	5 10	16 0	11 2	5 4	16 6
Elginshire	11 3	5 7	16 10			
Peebles-shire	15 0	3 11	18 11	12 1	6 10	18 11
Perthshire	12 4	5 7	17 11	12 6	5 3	17 9
Ross and Cromarty ..	9 10	7 2	17 0	10 0	7 4	17 4
Roxburghshire	13 1	4 6	17 7	10 3	8 5	18 8
Selkirkshire.. ..	"	"	"	12 8	7 1	19 9
Shetland, Orkney and Caithness.	"	"	"	8 2	10 3	18 5
Sutherlandshire	"	"	"	9 8	8 8	18 4
Wigtownshire	12 4	4 8	17 0	12 6	6 6	19 0

* The number of men of this class included in the Returns was too small for computation.

† In Scotland the excess of the earnings over wages is, with the exception of small extra payments for harvest in some districts, practically due to allowances in kind.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

AVERAGE weekly CASH WAGES* of Ordinary AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS employed on certain farms in ENGLAND and WALES in each of the years 1850 to 1899.

[*Extracted from the Report on Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom (Cd. 346, 1900).*]

Year.	Average Cash Wages per week.*			
	Midland Counties, (9 farms.)	Eastern Counties, (6 farms.)	Southern and South- Western Counties, (13 farms.)	England and Wales, (33 farms.)†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1850	10 3	8 11	8 3½	9 3
1851	10 2½	8 5½	8 3½	9 1½
1852	10 2½	8 7½	8 4	9 2
1853	10 8½	10 8	9 1	10 1
1854	11 3½	12 1½	9 6½	10 9½
1855	11 7	12 4½	10 2	11 2½
1856	11 8	12 1	10 2	11 2½
1857	11 5½	11 2	10 2½	11 0
1858	11 1	10 6	10 2½	10 9
1859	11 2	10 2½	10 1	10 8
1860	11 6	11 0½	10 2	10 11½
1861	11 9	11 0½	10 2	11 0½
1862	12 0	10 10½	10 1	11 0½
1863	11 9½	10 1	10 3	10 11
1864	11 9½	10 1	10 4½	10 11½
1865	11 10	10 3½	10 8	11 2
1866	11 11½	11 5½	10 10½	11 6½
1867	12 8	11 11	11 0	11 11½
1868	12 9	11 11	11 1	12 1
1869	12 7½	11 3	11 0	11 11
1870	12 4½	11 2	11 0	11 10
1871	12 5	11 9	11 1½	12 0
1872	13 2	12 11½	11 6	12 7½
1873	12 11½	13 8½	11 7½	12 11
1874	14 3½	14 0	11 10½	13 5½
1875	14 4	13 7	11 10½	13 5
1876	14 3½	13 9	12 1	13 6
1877	14 4	13 8	12 3½	13 6½
1878	14 2½	13 9	12 2½	13 6
1879	13 10	12 11½	12 0½	13 1
1880	13 9½	12 9	12 0½	13 1
1881	13 8	12 7½	12 1	13 0½
1882	13 6½	12 9	12 2	13 1
1883	13 7½	12 7	12 2½	13 1
1884	13 7½	12 5½	12 2	13 0½
1885	13 6	11 10	12 1½	12 10½
1886	13 6	11 8	11 10	12 8½
1887	13 3	11 3	11 10	12 6½
1888	13 2	11 0	11 11	12 7
1889	13 2	11 4	12 0½	12 8
1890	13 6½	11 4½	12 3	12 11
1891	13 9½	12 2	12 4	13 2
1892	13 11	12 0	12 5½	13 3½
1893	13 11	11 5½	12 5	13 2
1894	13 10	10 11½	12 5	13 1
1895	13 9½	11 0	12 4	13 0
1896	13 9½	11 0½	12 4½	13 0½
1897	13 11	11 5	12 5	13 2
1898	13 11½	12 4	12 8½	13 5½
1899	14 2½	12 7	12 11½	13 8½

* The Cash Wages are exclusive of extra payments for piecework, hay and corn harvests, overtime, &c., and also of the value of allowances in kind.

† Including three farms in the Northern Counties and two in Wales, in addition to those included in the preceding three columns.

APPENDICES.

- I.—LIST OF WORKING RULES, MUTUAL AGREEMENTS, &c.
- II.—PRINCIPAL BOARD OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS ON LABOUR
QUESTIONS.

APPENDIX I.

WORKING RULES, MUTUAL AGREEMENTS, ETC.

The following is a LIST of WORKING RULES and other DOCUMENTS, exclusive of Piece Price Lists, regulating WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, and other working conditions in existence in 1900, so far as known to the Department.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES.					
R.B.	UNITED KINGDOM.	Plumbers* ..	Nat. Assoc. of Master Plumbers.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Apr. 29, '97.
	ENGLAND AND WALES.				
405	England ..	Plasterers ..	Nat. Assoc. of Master Builders.	Nat. Assoc. of Operative Plasterers.	May 30, '99.
42	Abergavenny	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '96.
236 } 43 }	Accrington {	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons Soc.	July 5, '90.
43 }		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '96.
478 } 366 }	Adlington District. {	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
366 }		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June, '00.
348 } 395 }	Alderley Edge and Wilmslow. {	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons Soc.	June 1, '99.
395 }		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Assoc.	Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	May 2, '92.
405	Alnwick ..	Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	Apr. 30, '99.
400 } 344 }	Altrincham {	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
344 }		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. and Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '99.
442 }		Painters	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	1897. (amended Apr. 9, '00.)
193	Ammanford..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Mar. 1, '98.
422	Annfield Plain and Consett.	Stonemasons ..	Building Trades' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	March, '00.
479	Ashton-in-Makerfield.	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	1899.
304 } 303 }	Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Hyde, and Denton. {	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May '97.
303 }		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
44 }		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 2, '99.
338 }		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	Mar. 30, '99.
	Atherton—See under Leigh.				
192	Bakewell ..	Stonemasons ..	One Employer -	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Nov. 17, '97.
247 } 410 }	Bangor {	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 6, '98.
410 }		Plasterers ..	Six Employers ..	Nat. Assoc. of Operative Plasterers.	May 1, '00.

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
346	Barnsley	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Mar. 13, '00.
414		Slaters and tilers	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Slaters and Tilers.	Mar. 10, '00.
141		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Aug. 1, '97.
374	Barnstaple	Bricklayers ..	{ Employers' Representatives. }	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	{ May 8, '99.
		Carpenters and joiners.		Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	
201	Barrow ..	Bricklayers ..	Nine Master Bricklayers.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Apr. 2, '98.
300		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	1898.
333		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	Apr. 1, '97.
367		Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 5, '99.
7	Barry ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Apr. 3, '97.
220		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Nov. 11, '98.
133		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Navvies, Bricklayers' Labourers, and General Labourers' Union.	May 8, '97.
26	Bath ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June, '93.
45		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 30, '00.
205	Bedford ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. Carpenters and Joiners.	May 3, '97.
116	Bexley Heath	Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Sept. 16, '97.
358	Bideford ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	July 1, '99.
312	Birkenhead*	Bricklayers ..	Building Trades Employers' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 1, '98.
232		Carpenters and joiners.	Building Trades Employers' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98.
77		Plumbers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	1894.
272		Painters ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative House Painters' Soc.	May 1, '98.
312		Bricklayers' labourers.	Building Trades Employers' Assoc.	Bricklayers' Labourers' Soc.	Jan. 1, '93.
301		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	April 1, '9.
301		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 1, '00.
301	Birmingham	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '98.
301		Plumbers ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	April 1, '98.
301		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	April 1, '00.
301		Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	Feb. 14, '00.
301		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Employees' Representatives.	April 1, '98.
336	Bishop Auckland.	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 5, '99.

* See also under Liverpool.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
379	Blackburn	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Bricklayers Soc.	May 1, '99.
187		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '97.
47		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Joint Committee of Carpenters and Joiners.	March 25, '95.
309		Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Sept. 18, '99.
413	Blackheath (Staffs.).	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Sept. 1, '99.
143	Blackpool ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Nov. 20, '99.
261		Plasterers ..	Several Employers	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Mar. 12, '98.
378	Blyth	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
145	Bolton	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 1, '97.
283		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 31, '99.
283		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc. (Joiners' Branch).	Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 1, '98.
115		Slaters	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Slaters and Tilers' Soc.	Nov. 1, '97.
283		Plumbers	Master Builders' Assoc. (Plumbers' Branch).	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Nov. 1, '95.
265		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Aug. 9, '98.
92		Painters and decorators.	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	July 1, '96.
426		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '00.
234	Bradford and Shipley.	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Apr. 30, '00.
73		Slaters	Master Slaters' Representatives.	Amal. Slaters' and Tilers' Soc.	July 1, '97.
427		Plumbers	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Mar. 26, '00.
431		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers	Jan. 7, '00.
340		Painters	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '99.
431		Plasterers' labourers.	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Plasterers' Labourers' Union.	May, '00.
452	Bridgnorth ..	Painters	Employers ..	Operative Painters	Apr. 2, '00.
170	Bridlington	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July, '93.
		Carpenters and Joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '97.
Brierley Hill—See under Stourbridge.					
27	Brighouse and district	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 28, '97.
236		Labourers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Brighouse Builders' Labourers' Union.	May, '98.
476	Brighton ..	Stonemasons ..	Five Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
276	Bristol	Stonemasons .. Carpenters and joiners. Plumbers .. Plasterers .. Painters Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Employees' Representatives.	Sept. 1, '98.
308	Burnley ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Carpenters' & Joiners' Assoc.	United Trade Committee.	Sept. 12 '94.
285		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Aug. 9, '95.
369		Painters	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operatives' Soc. ..	Nov. 20, '94, amended May 1, '99.
180	Burton-on-Trent.	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 1, '97.
180		Carpenters and joiners.	Employer's Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '99.
229		Painters	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 1, '98
377	Bury	Builders' Labourers.	Employers' Representatives.	Builders' Labourers Union.	April 1, '99.
29		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 20, '98.
139		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	July 1, '97.
238	Buxton ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 14, '00.
177		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 8, '99.
153	Cambridge	Bricklayers ..	Twelve Employers	Employees' Representatives.	July 1, '97.
153		Stonemasons ..	Twelve Employers	Employees' Representatives.	July 1, '97.
153		Carpenters and joiners.	Twelve Employers	Employees' Representatives.	July 1, '97.
153		Labourers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Gen. Labourers' Union.	June 26, '97.
464	Cardiff ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May, '00.
197		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 1, '99.
428		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	June 4, '92.
147		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Labourers' Union.	May 1, '90.
332	Carlisle ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Mar. 1, '99.
316		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 28, '98.
148		Slaters	Three Employers	Committee of Employees.	Nov. & Dec., '96.
4c*		Bricklayers and Stonemasons*	..	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. and Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	*Feb. 1, '99.
334	Carnarvon ..	Painters	Master Painters of Carnarvon.	Journeymen Painters of Carnarvon.	Mar. 24, '99.
225	Caterham	Bricklayers ..	Representative	Employees' Representatives.	May 2, '98.
306	Chatham ..	Carpenters and joiners. Bricklayers ..	Master Builders. Fourteen Employers.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 2, '98.

* Agreement between two Trade Unions providing for the demarcation of work.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES— <i>cont.</i>					
475	Cheltenham	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Mar. 29, '99.
407		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '00.
121		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May '99.
447		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	May 1, '00.
166		Labourers ..	Employers' Representative.	Amal. Soc. of Gas Workers, Brick Makers, and Gen. Labourers.	May 1, '97.
235	Chester ..	Stonemasons ..	Several Employers	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 5, '98.
156	Chesterfield..	Plumbers ..	Three Employers	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Aug. '97.
300	Chorley ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Mar. 1, '99.
216	Clevedon ..	Stonemasons ..	Eight Employers	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '98.
400	Colchester ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July, 1899.
397	Colwyn and neighbourhood.	Bricklayers and Wallers.	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Nov. 1, '99.
427		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Oct. 1, '98.
239		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April, '98.
Consett— <i>See under Annfield Plain.</i>					
420	Coventry and district	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers Soc.	April 30, '92.
185		Stonemasons ..	Four Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 1, '97.
48		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '97.
107		Labourers ..	Delegates of Master Builders and Operative Labourers' Union.		April 1, '97.
1		Plumbers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	April 1, '98.
1		Painters			
1		Glaziers			
Cradley (Worc.)— <i>See under Stourbridge.</i>					
93	Crewe..	Painters and decorators.	Employers' Association.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	May 1, '96.
262		Plasterers' labourers.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers' Labourers.	July 11, '98.
49	Croydon ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Croydon and District Masters' Federation.	Management Committee of Carpenters and Joiners.	Dec. '92.
186	Dalton-in-Furness.	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons Soc.	Mar. 1, '97.
339	Darlington ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and Non-Associated Builders' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	—
402	Darwen ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons and Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 22, '99.
381		Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	1899.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

BUILDING TRADES—cont.

Denton—See under Ashton-under-Lyne and Hyde.					
Devonport—See under Plymouth.					
480 } 50 }	Dewsbury	{ Stonemasons .. Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc. Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc. Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	1898. May 1, '99.
429	Doncaster ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Apr. 2, '00.
51	Dover	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 3, '97.
142 } 209 }	Dudley ..	{ Carpenters and joiners Painters	Employers' Representatives. Master Painters' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners. Employers' Representatives.	Sept. 15, '97. April 1, '98.
Dukinfield—See under Ashton-under-Lyne.					
196 } 52 }	Durham ..	{ Stonemasons .. Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives. Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc. Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '98. April 1, '94.
53	Earlestown ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	July 20, '97.
94	Eccles and Patricroft.	Painters and decorators.	Several Employers	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '99.
206	Erith	Carpenters and joiners.	Fifteen firms ..	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 1, '97.
Eton District—See under Windsor.					
2	Exeter ..	{ Bricklayers .. Stonemasons .. Carpenters and joiners. Plasterers .. Hodmen and navvies. Plumbers.. ..	{ Joint Committee of Employers and Employed. Thirteen Employers	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc. Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	Oct. 4, '97. Mar. 17, '00.
		Painters and decorators.			
Felixstowe—See under Ipswich and Walton.					
300 } 54 }	Fleetwood ..	{ Stonemasons .. Carpenters and joiners.	Three Employers Six Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc. Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98. April 1, '97.
78		Plumbers ..	Five Employers ..	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	March, '97.
140	Frodsham ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Three Employers	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 24, '97.
Gateshead—See under Newcastle.					
30	Glossop and Hadfield.	Stonemasons ..	Six Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
445 } 95 }	Gloucester ..	{ Plumbers .. Painters	Employers' Representatives. Master Painters' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc. Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	April 30, '00. May 3, '93.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES— <i>cont.</i>					
96	Gorton ..	Painters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nal. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 1, '93.
10	Gravesend and Northfleet.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 3, '93.
155	Grays ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	Aug. 10, '97.
97	Grimsby ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons Soc.	May 1, '00.
		Painters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 17, '93.
	Hadfield— <i>See under Glossop.</i>				
5	Halifax ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	1898.
31	Harrogate ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc. and Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
368	Hartlepool*	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 5, '99.
448		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '00.
320	Hebden Bridge.	Carpenters and joiners.	Three Employers	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	July 3, '98.
441	Hereford ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Nov. 5, '98.
437		Labourers ..	"	United Builders' Labourers' Union.	April 2, '00.
132	Hexham ..	Stonemasons ..	Seven Employers	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 19, '97
295	Heywood†	Carpenters and joiners.	Five Employers ..	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '96.
295		Plumbers ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Mar. 31, '96.
118		Painters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 1, '97.
349	Hinckley ..	Painters and decorators.	Seven Employers	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 3, '99.
296	Hoylake and West Kirkby.	Plumbers ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Oct. 1, '98.
182	Huddersfield	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 6, '97, amended May 1, '99.
386		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Joiners' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Aug. 9, '99.
416		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	1899.
176		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Huddersfield Operative House Painters.	April, '98
	Hull ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Oct. 19, '99.
		Carpenters and Joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and joiners.	June 11, '91.
355		Builders' labourers.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Hull Builders' Labourers' Soc. Operative Bricklayers' Soc. Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers. Hull Local Bricklayers' Soc.	May 15, '97.

* See also under Tees and Hartlepool.

† See also under Rochdale.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
98	Hyde and Denton.*	Painters	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 1, '00.
385	Ipswich ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 1, '99.
208		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	1896.
83		Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Aug. 16, '97.
426	Ipswich, Felixstowe, and Walton.	Painters and decorators	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	April 9, '00.
300	Jarrow ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 2, '98.
433	Keighley ..	Painters	Master Painters' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators' and Painters.	April, '00.
390	Kettering ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '00.
305	Kidderminster	Bricklayers ..	Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives.		May 6, '98.
341	King's Lynn	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	1898.
248		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '99.
260		Plasterers ..	"	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	1898.
32	Lancaster ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 12, '98.
252		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 25, '98.
150		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	June 1, '97.
392	Leamington District.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	April 1, '98.
392		Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 18, '99.
240		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 1, '98.
240		Plumbers ..	"	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	April, '99.
392		Plasterers ..	"	Nat. Assoc. of Operative Plasterers.	July 1, '99.
120	Leeds.. ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative and United Operative Bricklayers' Societies.	Sept. 19, '96
382		Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '98.
120		Labourers ..	"	Labourers' Union.	Sept. 19 '96.
109	Leek	Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Navvies, Bricklayers' Labourers and General Labourers' Union.	May 5, '94.
Lees—See under Oldham.					
11	Leicester	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 22, '98.
		Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '97.
		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Societies of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 19, '98.
		Slaters	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Slaters and Tilers' Soc.	Feb. 7, '98.
		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Nov. 1, '98.

* See also under Ashton-under-Lyne.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
11	Leicester— cont.	Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	April 1, '98.
		Painters and decorators.	Master Painters' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	Mar. 23, '96.
		Bricklayers' labourers.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Three Labourers' Societies.	April 4, '95.
		Masons' labourers.	Master Masons' Assoc.	Masons', Navvies, and General Labourers' Soc.	April 27, '97.
		Bricklayers and Plasterers.*	..	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. and Operative Plasterers' Soc.	April 30, '99.
219	Leigh, Atherton and Tyldesley.	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98.
227		Plasterers ..	..	Operative Plasterers of the Leigh District.	Sept. 11, '99.
400	Lincoln ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and four Employers.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 9, '99.
230		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 30, '98.
250		Painters and decorators.	Six Employers ..	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '98.
203	Littleboro' and vicinity.†	Carpenters and joiners.	Seven Employers	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '97.
131	Liverpool, Wallasey, and Birk- enhead.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative and United Operative Bricklayers' Societies.	May 1, '96.
33		Stonemasons ..	..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 1, '97.
131		Carpenters and joiners.	..	Amal. Gen. Union and Assoc. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 2, '99.
131		Slaters .. ..	..	Slaters' Soc. ..	May 1, '96.
131		Plumbers ..	..	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	May 1, '96.
117		Plasterers ..	..	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Jan. 20, '98.
131		Painters .. ..	..	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	May 1, '96.
466		Llandudno	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 25, '00.
169	Plasterers ..		Six Employers ..	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Mar. 1, '97.
440	Painters		Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	Feb. 28, '00.
12	London ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 2, '96.
34		Stonemasons ..	..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Oct. 3, '96.
56		Carpenters and joiners ‡	..	Three Carpenters and Joiners' Societies.	April 19, '00.
80		Plumbers.. ..	..	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Nov. 1, '97.
84		Plasterers‡ ..	..	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Mar. 16, '00.

* Agreement between two Trade Unions providing for the demarcation of work.

† See also under Rochdale.

‡ This agreement also constituted a Conciliation Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

BUILDING TRADES—*cont.*

99	London— <i>cont.</i>	Painters	"	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	Nov. '92.
110		Labourers	"	Labourers' Societies.	June 1, '97.
214		Stone carvers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Stone Carvers' Trade Assoc.	Oct. 2, '97.
214		Mill sawyers and wood-cutting machinists.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Mill Sawyers and Wood-Cutting Machinists.	June 17, '96.
214		General smiths and fitters.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Soc. of Gen. Smiths, Fitters, &c.	Aug. 1, '96.
345	Long Eaton	Stonemasons ..	Builders' Assoc. ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Feb. 1, '00
		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '99.
392	Longridge ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	1898.
353	Loughboro' ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99
152	Lowestoft	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 7, '99.
383		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	General Union and Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 7, '99.
281		Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Oct. 21, '97.
165		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Navvies', Bricklayers' Labourers, and Gen. Labourers' Union.	June 7, '99.
347	Ludlow ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '99.
Lynn and Dist.— <i>See under King's Lynn.</i>					
477	Lytham ..	Stonemasons ..	Three Employers	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	In force in 1899.
350	Maidstone	Bricklayers ..	Building Trades Assoc.	Employees' Representatives.	May, '91.
		Carpenters and joiners.			
100	Malton and Norton.	Painters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	April 1, '94.
300	Malvern	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	—
57		Carpenters and joiners.	Joint Committee of Employers and Employees.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '97.
292		Bricklayers ..	Master Bricklayers' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 1, '96.
259		Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 18, '98.
79	Manchester and Salford.	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98.
79		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Sept. 1, '95.
322		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Aug. 31, '99.
322		Plasterers' Labourers.	"	Operatives' Assoc.	June 17, '95.
384		Concreters and asphalters.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Operative Concreters and Asphalters.	Oct. 30, '97.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
321	Mansfield ..	Carpenters and joiners, Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	July 9, '94.
246	Marazion	Carpenters and joiners, Plumbers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	June 22, '98.
		Painters			
		Labourers ..			
354	Merthyr Tydvil.	Stonecutters .. Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '90.
13	Middlesbro'†	Bricklayers* ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Nov. '99.
144		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and six Employers.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 30, '97.
101		Painters	Master Painters' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	—
		Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May '97.
		Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
302	Middleton and Tonge.	Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '00.
		Plumbers.. ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Middleton Operative House Painters and Plumbers' Soc.	April 2, '00.
		Painters			
188	Middleton (Derby).	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 1, '97.
189	Morecambe	Stonemasons ..	Eight Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
287		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Carpenters and Joiners' Soc., and non-Society men.	Jan. 1, '98.
218		Plumbers	Four Employers ..	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	April, '00.
150		Plasterers	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	June 1, '97.
449		Painters	Master Painters' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '00.
		Morrison—See under Swansea.			
473	Mumbles ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
359	Neath	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 1, '99.
194	Nelson ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc., and Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 1, '96.
423	Newark ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 2, '00.
249		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Operatives' Representatives.	June 6, '98.
396		Plumbers	Four Employers ..	United Operative Plumbers' Soc.	April 25, '99.
249		Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '99.

* This Agreement also constituted a Conciliation Board.

† See also under Tees and Hartlepool.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
14	Newcastle, Gateshead, and District. C.B.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	April 25, '96.
179		Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 4, '98.
280		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Oct. 1, '98.
151		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Painters' Soc. ..	Mar. 22, '98.
C.B.		Painters* ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of Operative Painters.	June 1, '93, with additions to Feb. 22, '98. Feb. '97.
125	Newmarket ..	Bricklayers and Plasterers,†	Architects' Representatives and * Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. and Nat. Operative Plasterers' Soc.	July 1, '09.
260		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Feb. 3, '00.
		Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Nov. 2, '99.
		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Assoc. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Feb. 5, '00.
3		Plumbers ..	"	Employees' Representatives.	May 7, '92.
	Newport, Mon.	Plasterers ..	"	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	June 30, '00.
		Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	May 6, '99.
		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Gas Workers and General Labourers' Union.	Mar. 24, '00.
400		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	1899.
		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 2, '00.
	Northampton.	Bricklayers ..	"	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 21, '90.
		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Joint Committee of Carpenters and Joiners' Societies.	
4		Plumbers ..	"	United Operative Plumbers' Soc.	
		Plasterers ..	"	Amal. Soc. of Operative Plasterers.	
		Painters ..	"	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	
	Labourers ..	"	Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union.		
Northfleet—See under Gravesend.					
274	N. Shields and Tyne-mouth.	Stonemasons ..	Masters Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 29, '98.
102		Painters ..	Nine Employers ..	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 1, '90.
318	Northumberland, Durham, and Yorks.	Slaters and Tilers.	Nat. Assoc. of Slate Merchants and Slaters.	Amal. Slaters' and Tilers' Soc.	Nov. 11, '98 (revised as regards wages Dec. 21, '98).
428	Northwich ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	1893.

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

† Agreement providing for the demarcation of work.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
	Norton—See under Malton.				
5	Norwich	Bricklayers ..	37 Master Builders	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 1, '99.
		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	
		Labourers ..	"	Navvies and Bricklayers' Labourers' Union.	
15	Nottingham and District.	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 1, '96.
184		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 1, '98.
59		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '97.
122		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	May 11, '92.
85		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Aug. 12, '95.
443		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	Mar. 26, '97. (Amended Feb. 19 & 24, '00.)
455		Bricklayers and Plasterers.*	..	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. Manchester Order of Bricklayers. Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	May 31, '00.
458	Nuneaton	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
270		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 1, '98.
268	Oldham, Lees, and Shaw.	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Jan. 1, '99.
60		Carpenters and Joiners.	"	Gen. Union and Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '00.
103		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '94; (Amended May 11, '96)
204	Ormskirk	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 6, '97.
360	Oxford	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	July 1, '99
		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders..	Building Federation Committee.	June 30, '94.
		Carpenters and Joiners.			
		Plumbers ..			
		Plasterers ..			
		Painters ..			
6	Labourers ..				
Patricroft—See under Eccles.					
343	Penrith	Plumbers ..	10 Employers ..	Societies' Representatives.	April, 99.
		Plasterers ..			
		Painters ..			
172	Peterboro'	Carpenters and Joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '94.

* Agreement between Trade Unions providing for the demarcation of work.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.	
			Employers.	Workpeople.		
BUILDING TRADES—cont.						
114	Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Oct. 4, '97.	
61		Carpenters and Joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Aug. 1, '97	
146		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Nov. 1, '97.	
88		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Aug. 1, '97.	
162		Labourers ..	"	Nat. Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers.	June 3, '93.	
213	Pontypool ..	Carpenters and Joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Assoc. Carpenters and Joiners.	May 14, '00.	
330	Pontypridd	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 13, '98	
86		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	April 25, '93.	
16	Portsmouth	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May, '95.	
		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.	
		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '95.	
		Plasterers ..	"	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Jan. 6, '99.	
		Painters and decorators.	Master Builders' Assoc. and Master Painters and Decorators.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	May 1, '95.	
		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Gen. Labourers' Amal. Union.	1898.	
		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 1, '93.	
17	Potteries & Newcastle.	Carpenters and joiners.	"	Operative Carpenters and Joiners.	July 1, '99. (Amended April 28, '00.)	
251		Painters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 1, '97. (Amended '98 & April 26, '00.)	
18		Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	July 29, '97.	
267	Preston ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Association Committee and 3 Local Employers.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 18, '98.	
223		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. and Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98.	
74		Slaters and flaggers.	"	Operative Flaggers' and Slaters' Assoc.	Aug. 1, '97.	
317		Plasterers ..	"	National Assoc. of Plasterers.	Nov. 1, '98.	
178		Painters ..	"	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '98.	
39		Princetown ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representative.	Operative Stonemason's Soc.	May 1, '97.
195		Radcliffe ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemason's Soc.	1897.
411	Painters ..		Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	Apr. 1, '99.	
277	Reading ..	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '00.	
428		Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 11, '98.	
277		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '00.	
277		Plumbers ..	"	"	May 1, '00.	
277		Plasterers ..	"	"	May 1, '00.	

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
R.B.	Reading*	Building Trade.	Master Builders	Five Trade Societies.	Nov. 3, '88.
361	Retford	Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '99.
19	Rochdale, Heywood, and Littleboro'	Bricklayers	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 1, '97.
191		Stonemasons	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 27, '98.
295		Plasterers	"	Rochdale Operative Plasterers' Assoc.	Aug. 1, '97.
444		Painters	"	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 2, '00.
357	Rossendale and District.	Carpenters and joiners.	Twenty-four Employers.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	July 1, '99.
20	Rugby	Bricklayers	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Mar. '97.
20		Stonemasons	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 1, '00.
160		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	April 1, '98.
137		Plasterers	Three Employers	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	{ April 22, '97. Sept. 30, '97.
20		Painters and decorators.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	April, '99.
245	Runcorn	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 1, '98.
228	Rushden	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Carpenters and Joiners.	June 1, '98.
183	St. Albans	Stonemasons	Employers' Representative.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Sept. 1, '97.
288		Bricklayers	Master Builders' Assoc.	Employees' Representatives.	Oct. 1, '98.
		Carpenters and joiners.			
		Painters			
		Labourers			
63	St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '99.
36	St. Helens	Stonemasons	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 1, '97.
184		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 4, '98.
299		Painters and decorators.	"	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	June 1, '98.
254	Sale	Painters	Nine Employers	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '90.
Salford—See under Manchester.					
307	Scarborough	Bricklayers	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	—
429		Stonemasons	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	April 1, '98.
167		Plasterers	"	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Dec. 28, '97.
Shaw—See under Oldham.					

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
37	Sheffield	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 28, '99.
242		Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	Oct. 24, '99.
424	Shipley	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
439		Painters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '99.
190	Shrewsbury..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and Master Masons' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '97.
244	Southampton.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 4, '98.
244		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. and Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	
244		Plumbers ..	"	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	June 4, '98.
136		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	
136		Painters ..	"	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	June 26, '97.
136		Builders' Labourers.	"	Navy's, Bricklayers' Labourers', and Gen. Labourers' Union.	June 26, '97.
435	Southend ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '00.
23	Southport	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May '94.
425		Carpenters and Joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Apr. 10, '00.
421		Plumbers ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Apr. 2, '00.
474		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 1, '00.
200	South Shields.	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 11, '98.
456		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' and Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	April 1, '00.
108		Painters and decorators.	Master Painters' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	Mar. 1, '99.
108		Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	April 20, '93.
589	Spen Valley ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Spen Valley Contractors' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Sept. 28, '99.
212	Stalybridge*	Painters and decorators.	"Signed individually."	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	April 2, '98.
300	Stockport ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 18, '98.
459		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers' Assoc. and other Employers.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	May 1, '00.
258	Stockton†	Bricklayers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	July 25, '98.
199		Plumbers ..	Employers' Representative.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Jan. 17, '98.
371	Stone ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Carpenters and Joiners' Soc.	May 1, '99.
224		Painters ..	"	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	May 2, '98.
Stonehouse—See under Plymouth.					

* See also under Ashton-under-Lyne.

† See also under Tees and Hartlepool.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES.— <i>cont.</i>					
64	Stourbridge, Brierley Hill and Cradley Dist.	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives, and Standing Committee of Employers and Employees.	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '96.
275 } 310 }	Stroud ..	Bricklayers .. Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc. "	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union.	Sept. 1, '98. Sept. 19, '98.
21 } 135 } 65 }	Sunderland	Bricklayers .. Stonemasons .. Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Representatives. Master Builders' Assoc. Employers' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. Operative Stonemasons' Soc. Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May, '97. May 28, '98. Nov. 19, '96.
368 } C.B. }		Plasterers .. Painters*.. ..	Building Trade Assoc. Master Painters' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers. Nat. Amal. Soc. of Operative Painters and Decorators.	June 14, '99. —
454	Sutton Coldfield.	Carpenters and joiners.†	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '00.
430 } 430 }	Swansea and Morriston.	Stonemasons .. Labourers ..	Employers' Representatives. "	Operative Stonemasons' Soc. Nat. Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers.	May 1, '98. May 18, '00.
22	Swinton ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Jan., '97.
273 } 433 }	Tamworth and District	Bricklayers .. Painters	Employers' Representatives. Master Painters' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. Painters and Decorators Soc.	Feb. 19, '98. Apr. 30, '97.
467	Taunton	Bricklayers .. Carpenters and Joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc. "	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	July 12, '00. July 12, '00.
149	Tavistock ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representative.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Jan. 22, '98.
446	Tees and Hartlepoons.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 18, '00.
263	Tiverton ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	July 4, '98.
	Tonge— <i>See under Middleton.</i>				
66	Trowbridge ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Aug., '97.
417	Truro	Stonemasons ..	Contractors' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Nov. 25, '99.
	Tyldesley— <i>See under Leigh.</i>				
356	Tyne District	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Assoc.	United Trades Committee of Carpenters' and Joiners' Socs.	Oct., '94.
	Tynemouth— <i>See under North Shields.</i>				
429	Wakefield ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '00.
313	Wallasey† ..	Bricklayers.	Building Trades Employers' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 2, '98.

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

† This agreement also constitutes a Conciliation Board.

‡ See also under Liverpool.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

BUILDING TRADES—cont.

391	Walton and Felixstowe.*	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	Aug. 5, '99.
429	Walsall ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '00.
67	Warrington	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	June 1, '98.
412		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Nat. Assoc. of Operative Plasterers.	June 1, '99.
465	Watford ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	May 28, '00.
380		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '00.
294		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. and Gen. Union of Carpenters and Joiners.	May, '07.
373	Wellingborough.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Aug. 5, '99.
461		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	June 22, '00.
241	Wellington ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Three Master Builders.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98.
271	West Bromwich.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	April 1, '98.
463		Stonemasons ..	Five Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	July 4, '00.
408		Painters and decorators.	Master Painters' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters.	April 1, '99.
368	West Hartlepool.	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	June 5, '99.
West Kirby—See under Hoylake.					
181	Weston-super-Mare.	Stonemasons ..	Three Employers	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '00.
226		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc. and several independent Employers.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 2, '98.
314		Labourers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	Sept. 1, '98.
400	Whitby ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 1, '99.
297	Wigan ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	1897 (amended 1900.)
		Stonemasons ..	"	Employees' Representatives.	1899.
		Flaggers, slaters and tilers.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Flaggers', Slaters', and Tilers' Soc.	April, '99.
		Plumbers ..	"	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	April, '99.
		Painters ..	"	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	1895.
Wilmslow—See Alderley Edge.					
38	Windsor and Eton District.	Stonemasons ..	Four Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Nov. 1, '76.
328		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operatives' Committees.	May 1, '92.
		Carpenters and joiners.			
		Plumbers ..			
		Labourers ..			

* See also under Ipswich.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
407	Wolverhampton.	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Representatives.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	Mar., '99.
138		Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 1, '97.
391		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' and Master Builders' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	May 30, '99.
89		Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	April 1, '97.
112	Worcester	Labourers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Employees' Representatives.	April 1, '97.
400		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Oct. 1, '99.
351		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Employees' Representatives.	May 1, '99.
451		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 24, '00.
157	Wrexham	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	June 1, '97.
325		Painters and decorators.	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of House and Ship Painters.	Mar 1, '99.
211	Yarmouth ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '98.
426	York ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc. and four firms.	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	May 2, '98.
450		Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Assoc. of Plasterers.	May 1, '00.
SCOTLAND.					
163	Aberdeen	Masons and granite cutters.	Master Masons' Assoc.	United Masons' and Granite Cutters' Union.	Jan. 1, '98 (amended May 23, '99).
124		Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '99.
105		Painters ..	Master Painters' Assoc.	Representatives of Trade Union.	Mar. 1, '94.
163		Granite polishers	Aberdeen Granite Assoc.	Aberdeen and District Granite Polishers' Protective Union.	May 16, '92.
454	Airdrie and Coatbridge.	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	Operative Masons' Soc.	July 1, '00.
Alexandria—See under Dumbarton.					
367	Arbroath	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Masons of Scotland.	May 26, '99.
123		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Joiners' Section of Building Trades Federation.	Amal. and Assoc. Carpenters' and Joiners' Societies.	April 13, '99.
233	Brechin ..	Plumbers ..	Two Employers ..	United Operative Plumbers of Scotland.	Mar. 5, '98.
436	Clydesdale ..	Carpenters and Joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Assoc. Carpenters and Joiners.	—
319	Dumbarton, Alexandria, and Helensburgh.	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Masons' Assoc. of Scotland.	July 1, '98.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES—cont.					
324	Dunblane ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Masons' of Scotland.	Mar. 1, '98.
419	Dundee ..	Masons*	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Masons' Assoc.	May 1, '94.
337		Carpenters and joiners.*	"	Trade Committee of Operative Joiners.	Feb. 20, '99.
222		Plumbers.. ..	"	United Plumbers' Assoc.	Mar. 13, '99.
113	Dunfermline	Plasterers' labourers.	Master Plasterers' Assoc.	Nat. Labourers' Union.	April 4, '94.
243		Painters	Eleven Employers.	Painters' Soc. ..	April 1, '00.
460		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc.	April 30, '00.
154	Edinburgh and Leith.	Stonemasons ..	"	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Feb. '98.
207		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Assoc. Carpenters and Joiners' Soc.	Mar. 14, '96. (amended June, '99).
161		Slaters	Master Slaters' Assoc.	Amal. Slaters' Soc.	Aug. 1, '97.
C.B.	Elgin ..	" †	"	"	Aug. 15, '93.
81		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' of Scotland.	July 12, '00.
255		Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Masons of Scotland.	Nov. 20, '89.
266	Falkirk District.	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Carpenters' and Joiners' Assoc.	Assoc. Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	Aug. 8, '93.
202		Carpenters and joiners.*	Master Wrights' Assoc.	Assoc. Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	—
159		Plumbers ..	Fourteen Employers	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	April 10, '99.
159	Glasgow ..	Plasterers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Operative Plasterers' Federal Union.	1897.
25		Bricklayers ‡	Associated Master Bricklayers of Glasgow.	Operative Bricklayers' Assoc. of Scotland.	Oct. 11, '95.
40		Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	United Operative Masons Soc.	July 1, '98.
404	Glasgow ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Wrights' Assoc.	Assoc. Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	Aug. 23, '98.
75		Slaters	Master Slaters' Assoc.	Operative Slaters' Soc.	Nov. 1, '96.
82		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' of Scotland.	May 1, '97.
311	Greenock ..	Painters	Master Painters' Assoc.	Scottish Nat. Federation of House and Ship Painters.	Jan. 1, '99.
323		Glaziers	Master Glaziers' Assoc.	Glasgow Operative Glaziers' Trade and Friendly Soc.	June, '96. (amended as regards wages on May 2, '98).
221		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc. of Glasgow and West of Scotland.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	May 21, '98.
90	Hamilton ..	Plasterers ..	Employers' Assoc.	Nat. Operative Plasterers' Federal Union.	Jan. 3, '98.
237	Hawick ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representative.	United Masons' Assoc. of Scotland.	July 1, '95.

* This agreement also constituted a Conciliation Board.

† Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

‡ An agreement relating to apprenticeship was signed on May 30th, 1895.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES— <i>cont.</i>					
Helensburgh.— <i>See under Dumbarton.</i>					
Insch.— <i>See under Inverurie.</i>					
278 } 171 }	Inverness ..	Slaters	Master Slaters' Assoc.	Operatives' Representative.	July 15, '95.
		Plumbers	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc. of Gt. Britain and Ireland and of Scotland.	Mar. 22, '97.
326	Inverurie, Kintore, Old Meldrum, Insch, Kemnay and district.	Stonemasons and granite cutters.	Three Employers	United Operative Masons' and Granite Cutters' Union.	Aug. 1, '98.
291	Irvine	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Associated Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	April 19, '99.
335	Keith	Stonemasons ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	United Operative Masons of Scotland.	Mar. 1, '99.
Kemnay.— <i>See under Inverurie.</i>					
173	Kilmarnock ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Joint Committee of Employers and Employees.		Mar. 1, '97.
Kintore.— <i>See under Inverurie.</i>					
70 } 415 }	Kirkcaldy and District.	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Associated Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	April 1, '99.
		Plumbers	Employers' Assoc.	Operatives' Assoc.	Nov. 22, '97.
Leith.— <i>See under Edinburgh.</i>					
418	Montrose ..	Stonemasons ..	Employers' Representatives.	United Operative Masons' Assoc.	April 2, '00.
231	Nairn	Plasterers ..	Three Employers	Operative Plasterers' Soc.	1897.
175	Oban	Stonemasons ..	Oban Building Trades' Assoc.	United Operative Masons' Assoc. of Scotland.	Sept. 5, '98.
Old Meldrum.— <i>See under Inverurie.</i>					
41 } 210 } 352 } 290 }	Paisley ..	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Assoc.	United Operative Masons' Assoc.	July 1, '98.
		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Wrights' Assoc.	Operative Joiners' Assoc.	Mar. 29, '97.
		Painters	Employers' Representatives.	Operatives' Representatives.	Jan. 1, '99.
		Labourers ..	Master Brickbuilders' Assoc.	Nat. Labourers' Union.	Apr. 19, '97.
327	Peterhead and District.	Stonemasons and granite cutters.	Five Employers ..	United Operative Masons' and Granite Cutters' Union.	Aug. 1, '98.
331	Rothsay ..	Slaters	Employers' Representatives.	Rothsay Operative Slaters.	Mar. 11, '99.
451	Stirling ..	Slaters	Employers' Representatives.	Operative Slaters' Soc.	June 30, '00.
409	Vale of Leven	Plumbers	Six Master Plumbers.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Sep. 1, '99.
IRELAND.					
342 } 158 } 158 }	Belfast ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Builders' Assoc. ..	Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	May 1, '97.
		Plasterers ..	Master Plasterers and Master Builders.	Plasterers' Soc.	May '90.
		Painters	Master Painters' Assoc.	Belfast Operative House Painters' Union.	May 1, '95.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
BUILDING TRADES— <i>cont.</i>					
71	Carlow ..	Carpenters and joiners.	Employers' Representatives.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Apr. 30, '94.
412	Cork ..	Masons, Stonecutters, carpenters, plasterers.	Builders Assoc. ..	United Building Trades.	April 22, '92.
129	Dublin ..	Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Brick and Stonemasons' Soc.	Aug. 21, '96.
128		Stonemasons ..	"	Stonemasons' Union.	Aug. 27, '96.
127		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '96.
76		Slaters ..	"	Regular Operative Slaters' Soc.	Aug. 29, '96.
130		Plasterers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Representatives of Trade Union.	Aug. 28, '96.
106	Londonderry	Painters ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	The Metropolitan and Amal. Societies of House Painters.	June 1, '99.
119		Bricklayers ..	Master Builders' Assoc.	Operative Bricklayers' Soc. and Incorporated Brick and Stonemasons' Soc. of Dublin.	April 2, '97 (amended Mar. 4, '98).
		Stonemasons ..	"	"	Mar. 22, '97.
		Carpenters and joiners.	"	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	July 10, '97 (amended June 8, '99).
72	Newry and Vicinity.	Carpenters and joiners.	Five Employers ..	Operatives' Societies.	May 5, '96.
174	Newtownards	Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	April 1, '97.
ISLE OF MAN.					
388	Douglas	Stonemasons ..	Ten Employers ..	Operative Stonemasons' Soc.	Feb. 1, '99.
289		Carpenters and joiners.	Master Builders ..	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	May 1, '97.
215		Plumbers ..	Master Plumbers' Assoc.	United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	June 21, '97.
393		Plasterers ..	Eight Employers ..	Nat. Assoc. of Operative Plasterers.	March '99.
35	Rushen and Arbory.	Stonemasons ..	Master Masons' Representatives.	Operative Stonemasons' Representatives.	Oct. 7, '96.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Workpeople.	Employers.	
COAL MINING.					
126	Federated Districts.†	Coal mining ..	Associated Coal Owners in Districts covered by the Miners' Federation.	Miners' Federation	{ Sept. 29, '98.† Jan., '99.† Jan. 16, '00.† May 24, '98.
180	South Wales and Monmouth.	Colliers (Anthracite).	Employers' Representatives.	Work peoples' Representatives.	Sept. 1, '98.
111		Coal mining* ..	Monmouth and South Wales Coal Owners' Assoc.	Representatives of workpeople employed by Associated employers.	
111		Winding engine-men.	"	South Wales Colliery Winding Enginemens' Assoc.		June 2, '99.
156	Cumberland	Coal mining† ..	Coal Owners' Assoc.	Miners' Assoc. ..	Feb. 12, '95. (revised June 18, '00.) Oct. 17, '99.
C.B.	Durham	Coal mining† ..	Coal Owners' Assoc.	County Mining Federation.	Dec. 6, '92.
J.C.		Coal mining§ ..	Coal Owners' Assoc.	Miners' Assoc.	
215		Coal mining ..	Coal Owners' Assoc.	Miners' Assoc. ..		Mar. 31, '00.
C.B.	Northumberland.	Coal mining† ..	Coal Owners' Assoc.	Miners' Assoc. ..	Dec. 20, '99.
J.C.		Coal mining§ ..	Coal Owners' Assoc.	{ Miners' Assoc. .. { Steam Collieries Defence Assoc.		{ Mar. '77, with additions to Jan. '97. July 22, '98.
143	Yorkshire ..	Pit lads ..	Colliery Owners ..	Miners' Assoc. ..	May 25, '00.
214	Forest of Dean	Coal mining ..	Ten Employers' Representatives.	Workpeoples' Representatives.	1899.
228	Warwickshire.	{ Enginemens and Stokers. Getters (pickmen)	Coal Owners' Assoc.	Miners' Assoc. ..	Jan. 18, '00.
173	Scotland ..	Coal mining ..	Coal Owners of Scotland.	Scottish Miners' Federation.	July 20, '99.
C.B.		Coal mining† ..	Coal Owners of Scotland.	Scottish Miners' Federation.	Jan. 5, '00.
217	Lanarkshire..	Enginemens ..	Coalmasters' Assoc.	United Engine-keepers' Mutual Protective Assoc. of Scotland.	Apr. 7, '00.

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

J.C.	Cleveland ..	Ironstone mining§	Mine Owners' Assoc.	N. Yorks. and Cleveland Miners' Assoc.	—
S.S.	Dalton ..	Iron Ore mining*	Employer ..	Miners' Representatives	Oct. 1, '90.
S.S.	Stainton ..	Quarrymen* ..	Employer ..	Work peoples' Representatives.	Aug. 11, '92.
C.B.	West Cumberland.	Limestone quarrying.†	Employers' Assoc.	Quarrymens' Assoc.	June 15, '00.
48	Bethesda ..	Slate quarrying	Employers' Representative.	Work peoples' Representatives.	Aug. 21, '97.
145	West Gloucester.	Stone dressing and quarrying.	Seven Employers	Gas Workers' and Gen. Labourers' Union.	Feb. '99.

* Sliding Scale Agreement.

† Including Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, part of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, part of Worcester, Bristol, and North Wales. The agreement of 1898 constituted a Conciliation Board from 1st January 1899, until 1st January 1901; that of 1899 contains the rules of procedure; while the agreement of 1900 provided for the continuance of the Board for a further period of 3 years.

‡ Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

§ Agreement constituting a Joint Committee.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

PIG IRON MANUFACTURE.

S.S.	Cleveland and Durham.	tfurnacemen*	Cleveland Ironmasters' Assoc.	Cleveland and Durham District Blastfurnacemens' Assoc.	Dec. 18, '97.
S.S.	Cumberland and N. Lanes.	Blastfurnacemen*	West Cumberland Ironmasters' Assoc.	Cumberland Blastfurnacemens' Assoc.	Sept. 9, '98.
S.S.	North Staffordshire	Blastfurnacemen*	Ironmasters' Assoc.	Blastfurnacemens' Assoc.	Oct. 9, '99.
C.B.	Scotland ..	Blastfurnacemen†	Blast Furnace Owners of Scotland.	Amal. Soc. of Steel and Iron Workers.	April 13, '00.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

S.S.	Barrow ..	Steel workers ..	Employer ..	Workpeople's Representatives.	Nov. '95.
S.S.	Midlands, S. Lanes. and S. Yorks.	Iron workers*	Midland Manufactured Iron and Steel Wages Board.		Oct. 21, '99. (Amended July 31, '93.)
S.S.	North of England.	Iron workers*	North of England Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron Trades.		July 1, '89.
S.S.	South Wales and Monmouth.	Iron and steel workers.*	South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Makers' Assoc.	Representatives of Workpeople.	Sept. 1, '95.
184	South Wales	Steel workers ..	Joint Conference of Employers and Workpeople.		Oct. 4, '99.
S.S. } 213 } R.B.	West of Scotland.	Iron workers ..	Scottish Manufactured Iron Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board		{ June 27, '98.* Apr. 20, '99. Sept. 18, '90.
	West of Scotland.	Steel workers† ..	Employers' Representative.	Workpeople's Representatives.	

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.

96	United Kingdom.	Engineers ..	Federated Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers.	Ten Trade Societies	Jan. 28, '98.
		Repair work in oil-carrying vessels :-			
124		Shipwrights ..	Ship Repairers' Federation.	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc.	Oct. 21, '96.
5		Engineers ..	"	Amal. Soc. of Engineers.	Sept. 24, '94.
5		Drillers ..	"	Nat. Soc. of Drillers and Hole Cutters.	Sept. 19, '04.
5		Boilermakers ..	"	Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	Feb. '94.
92		Painters ..	"	Nat. Amal. Soc. of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators.	Mar. 8, '98.
117	Barrow ..	Ironfounders ..	Employer ..	Friendly Soc. of Ironfounders.	Sept. 29, '98.
	Bolton—See under Manchester.				
181	Bridgwater ..	Shipwrights ..	Ship Repairers' Representatives.	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc.	April 22, '99
66	Cardiff, Barry and Penarth.	Boilermakers' and shipbuilders' helpers.	Engineers and Shipbuilders' Employers' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	Feb. 9, '97.
134		Smiths' hammermen.	"	Smiths' Hammermen's Soc.	Mar. 1, '97.
212		Ship joiners ..	"	Assoc. Carpenters and Joiners.	Feb. 8, '00.

* Sliding scale Agreement.

† Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING— <i>cont.</i>					
44	Chepstow ..	Platers' helpers	Employer	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	June 24, '96.
1	Colchester ..	Engineers ..	Three Firms ..	Amal. Soc. of Engineers.	July 1, '96.
98	Grimsby ..	Shipwrights ..	Fishing Vessel Owners' Assoc.	Associated Shipwrights' Soc.	June 6, '98.
124	Hull ..	Shipwrights ..	Shipwright Employers' Assoc.	Associated Shipwrights' Soc.	Nov. 23, '83.
45		Engineers ..	Firm	Amal. Soc. of Engineers, and Nat. United Trades Soc. of Engineers.	Dec. 4, '96.
120		Boilermakers, and ship-builders.	Iron Trades Employers' Assoc.	Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	Oct. 27, '98.
46		Shipwrights ..	Two Employers ..	Associated Shipwrights' Soc.	Feb. 9, '98.
95	Liverpool, <i>see also under Mersey.</i>	Ship repairing in Graving Docks.	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	May 1, '98.
71		Shipwrights ..	"	Liverpool Shipwrights' Assoc. and Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc.	Nov. 15, '97.
2		Ship joiners ..	Shipbuilders' and Engineers' Assoc. and six Steamship Companies.	Joint Committee of Carpenters and Joiners' Societies.	June 1, '98.
82		Boilermakers ..	Shipbuilders' and Engineers' Employers' Assoc.	Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	Oct. 14, '97.
234	London	Ship painters ..	"	Amal. Soc. of House Decorators and Painters' Reliance and National Unity.	(Amended Feb. 27, '00.) July 24, '00.
138		Shipwrights ..	Employers' Representatives.	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc.	June 1, '98.
102	Manchester Dist. and Bolton Dist.	Boilermakers	Manchester Dist. Engineering Trades Employers' Assoc. Bolton Dist. Engineering Trades Employers' Assoc.	Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	Oct. '98.
43		Spindle and flyer makers.	Spindle and Flyer Trades Employers' Assoc.	Operative Spindle and Flyer Makers' Assoc.	Feb. 15, '97.
220	Mersey Dist.	Shipwrights, and Ship joiners*..	Two Employers' Assoc. and one Firm.	Two Shipwrights' and three Joiners' Societies.	April 19, '00.
87	Mersey ..	Shipwrights and Mast and Block Makers.‡	"	"	July 23, '00.†
178	Newport	Boiler Makers and Engineers.‡	"	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc. and Mast and Block Makers' Soc.	Jan. 1, '98.
31		Ship Painters, Scrubbers, Tank and Bilge Cleaners, &c.	Engineers and Shipbuilders Employers' Assoc.	Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders and Amal. Soc. of Engineers.	Dec. 1, '90.
				Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	Aug. 6, '97.

* Agreement providing for the demarcation of work.

† Agreement providing for the settlement of "demarcation" disputes.

‡ Agreement between two trade unions providing for the demarcation of work.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—cont.

North-East Coast :—					
C.B.)	North-East Coast.	Iron Founders*..	Employers' Assoc.	Ironfounders' Soc.	Oct. 22, '94.
C.B. 232		Patternmakers*	Engineering Trades' Employers' Assoc.	United Pattern-makers' Assoc.	Nov. 2, '96.
C.B.)		Patternmakers' Overtime Regulations.	Conciliation Board.		Aug., '98.
161	Middlesbro'	Marine Engineers.*	Shipowners' Soc...	Sea-going Engineers Joint Committee.	1892.
116	Tees and Hartlepool.	Shipwrights and joiners.†	Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc., Amal. and Assoc. Joiners' Societies.	Oct. 13, '98.
182		Shipbuilders† ..	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	12 Trade Societies	{ May 24, '98. { Sept. 12, '98.
		Platers' helpers	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Platers' Representatives, Nat. Amal. Union of Labour, and the Nat. Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers.	1899.
163	Tyne, Wear and Tees.	Ironfounders' Overtime Regulations.	Conciliation Board.		Nov. 1, '94.
164	Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepool.	Boilermakers.† ..	Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepool Shipbuilders.	Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	July 5, '94.
162	Tyne and Blyth.	Shipbuilders† ..	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation, Amal. Soc. of Engineers, and the Nat. Soc. of Drillers and Hole Cutters.	1899.
162		Shipwrights and Joiners.†	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc., Joiners' Soc.	Oct. 20, '93.
162		Engineers and Plumbers.§.	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Engineers and United Operative Plumbers' Assoc.	Jan. 3, 91.
120		Boilermakers, Shipwrights and Smiths.†	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Assoc., Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc., Co-operative Smiths' Soc.	Nov. 5, 97.
154		Shipyard labourers.	Tyne Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Nat Amal. Union of Labour.	July 25, '85.
5	Wear ..	Shipwrights, joiners, drillers, painters.	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Employees' Representatives.	Nov. 21, '94.
110		Boilermakers ..	Engineering Trades Employers' Assoc.	Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Aug. '98.
C.B.)		Shipbuilders* ..	Shipbuilders' Assoc.	Four Societies.	1885-6.
89	Preston ..	Ironfounders ..	Engineers and Ironfounders' Employers' Assoc.	Friendly Soc. of Ironfounders.	April 21, '98

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

† Agreement providing for the settlement of "demarcation" disputes.

‡ This Agreement also constitutes a Joint Committee.

§ Agreement between two Trade Unions providing for the demarcation of work.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING—*cont.*

65	Southampton.	Engineers and steam engine makers.	Engineers' Employers' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Engineers, and Soc. of Steam Engine Makers.	—
3		Boiler makers, iron and steel shipbuilders on repair work.	Employers' Representatives and Six Shipping Companies.	Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Soc.	Mar. 16, '97.
32	Swansea & district.	Boilermakers' helpers.	Employers' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	April 1, '97.
54		Ship-cleaners and painters.	Employer ..	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	Nov. 19, '97.
33	Swansea & district— <i>cont.</i>	Fitters' helpers and general labourers.	Employers' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	April 1, '97.
136		Ship repairers ..	"	Ship Repairers' Assoc.	Mar. '99.
203		Shipwrights ..	Employers' Assoc.	Assoc. Shipwrights' Soc.	Mar. 1, '99.
4	Thames ..	Ship joiners ..	Ship Builders and Engineers' Employers' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners.	Mar. 2, '97.
J.C.	Clyde ..	Shipwrights and joiners.*	Employers' Assoc.	Trade Soc. ...	—
144	Dundee ..	Shipjoiners ..	Employers' Representatives.	Carpenters' and Joiners' Soc.	Nov. 12, '97.

TINPLATE MANUFACTURE.

199	S. Wales and Gloucester.	Tinplate workers	Welsh Sheet and Plate Manufacturers' Assoc.	Workpeople's Societies.	June 27, '99.
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BOLT AND NUT MANUFACTURE.

C.B.	South Staffordshire.	Bolt and nut makers.†	Midland Nut and Bolt Trade Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Soc. of Nut and Bolt Makers.	April 17, '93.
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BRASS WORKERS.‡

149	Birmingham District.	Brass casters ..	Gas and Electric Light Fittings Masters' Assoc.	Nat. Soc. of Amal. Brassworkers.	Oct. 16, '97.
165		Cased tube and stair rod trade.‡	Cased Tube and Stair Rod Manufacturers' Assoc.	Bedstead Tube and Stair Rod Assoc.	Mar. 11, '96.
159		Bedstead trade.‡	Bedstead Manufacturers' Assoc.	Bedstead Workmen's Assoc.	Oct. 5 '93.
C.B.)	Midland Counties.	Water, steam, and beer fittings.†	Water, Steam, and Beer Fittings Masters' Assoc.	Nat. Soc. of Amal. Brassworkers.	—
R.B.)		Gas and electric light fittings.†	Gas and Electric Light Fittings Masters' Assoc.	Nat. Soc. of Amal. Brassworkers.	Oct. 26, '96.
R.B.)		Brass foundry†.	Master Brass-founders' Assoc.	Nat. Soc. of Amal. Brassworkers.	Nov. 12, '96.

* Agreement providing for the settlement of demarcation disputes.

† Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

‡ Agreement forming an alliance between Employers and Operatives and also constituting a Wages Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

TEXTILE TRADES.

J.C.	Lancashire, (N. & N.E.).	Weavers [®]	Cotton Spinners & Manufacturers' Assoc.	Amal. Assoc. of Weavers.	July 3, '96.
72	Lancashire ..	Cotton spinning (Brooklands Agreement).	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	Mar. 24, '93, (amended Dec. 24, '97 & April 26, '00.)
84	Bolton ..	Cotton spinning	Master Cotton Spinners' Assoc.	Card-room Operatives' Assoc.	Jan. 28, '97.
139	Bury	Fustian weaving	Employers' Representatives.	Weavers' Representatives.	Nov. 28, '98.
167	Nottingham..	Lace working† ..	Lace Manufacturers' Assoc.	Lace Operatives' Assoc.	Mar. 28, '98.
213	Bradford ..	Cotton Warp Dyers (Shop Stewards).	Board of Conciliation.		Aug. 17, '98.
152	Yorkshire ..	Dyers	Bradford Dyers' Assoc., Ltd., and one Firm.	Amal. Soc. of Dyers; Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union, and the Huddersfield, Bradford, and Barnsley Dyers' Assoc.	Aug. 18, '90.
R.B.	Huddersfield and District.	Dyers†	W. Riding Dyers' and Finishers' Assoc.	Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley and Dist. Dyers' Assoc.; Huddersfield and Dist. Cloth Pressers' Benevolent and Burial Soc.	April 4, '97.
R.B. }	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Slubbing and Yarn Dyers.†	W. Riding Dyers' and Finishers' Assoc.	Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley and Dist. Dyers' Assoc.	Jan. 10, '93.
R.B. }		Cotton Warp Dyers.†	"	Huddersfield, Bradford, Barnsley and Dist. Dyers, Finishers, Scourers and Kindred Trades Assoc.	Sept. '97.
C.B. }	Leicester	Trimmers† ..	Master Dyers' and Trimmers' Assoc.	Trimmers' Assoc...	Oct. 17, '92.
C.B. }		Dyers†	Employers' Assoc.	Dyers' Union ..	Jan. '94.
85	Newmilns ..	Lace working ..	Eight Employers	Employees' Representatives.	Nov. 16, '97.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

150	England ..	Boot and shoe [®] ..	Federated Assoc. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	April 19, '85.
C.B.	Bristol ..	Boot and shoe† ..	Federated Assoc. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	April 19, '85.
C.B.	Kettering ..	Boot and shoe† ..	Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	—
C.B.	Leeds	Boot and shoe† ..	Boot Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	Dec. 19, '92, (revised Nov. 24, '99.)
188 }	Leicester	Boot and shoe ..	Joint Committee		Nov. 4, '85.
C.B. }		Boot and shoe† ..	Boot Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	Dec. 15, '96.

[®] Agreement constituting a Joint Committee.

† Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

‡ Arranged at a Conference held at the offices of the Board of Trade.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE—*cont.*

C.B.	North-ampton	Clickers and pressmen.*	Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	April 27, '96.
C.B.		Lasters and finishers.*	Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	June 15, '96.
9	Norwich ..	Boot and shoe ..	Boot and Shoe Makers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	Oct. 22, '97.
R.B.	East of Scotland.	Boot and shoe*..	E. of Scotland Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	Sept. '91.
10	Edinburgh ..	Boot and shoe ..	Master Boot Makers' Assoc. and one Firm.	Cordwainers' Soc.	Mar. 4, '97.
49	Glasgow ..	Boot and shoe ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	Mar. 31, '96.
52	Cork	Boot and shoe ..	Employers' Representative.	Nat. Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.	June 3, '97.

TAILORING TRADE.

197	Hull	Jewish Tailors ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	April 16, '99.
151	London ..	Tailors and mantlemakers.	Tailors' Improvement Assoc.	International Tailors, Machinists and Pressers' Union and Amal. Mantle Makers.	Sept. 30, '96.
93	Perth	Tailors	Master Tailors' Soc.	Scottish Operatives Tailors' Assoc.	April 9, '98.

PRINTING TRADES.

119	English Provinces.	Linotype Machine Operators on "Stab."	Linotype Users' Assoc.	Typographical Assoc.	Dec 13, '98.
224	Barnsley ..	Compositors ..	Employers' Representatives.	Typographical Assoc.	Dec. 1, '99.
150	Birmingham, West Bromwich and District.	Printers, lithographers and bookbinders.	Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Assoc.	B'ham, W. Bromwich and District Printing and Kindred Trades Fedn.	April 28, '97.
224	Hartlepoons ..	Compositors ..	Employers' Representatives.	Typographical Assoc.	Jan. 23, '99.
135	Lancaster	Jobbing Hands..	Employers' Representative.	Typographical Assoc.	Mar. 12, '98.
		Linotype Machine Operators.	Employer	"	Jan. 1, '98.
109	London ..	Machine Managers.	Printing and Allied Trades Assoc.	Printing Machine Managers' Trade Soc.	June 9, '91.
218		Compositors ..	"	Soc. of Compositors.	1900.
194	Manchester ..	Linotype Machine Operators on "Stab."	Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Assoc.	Manchester Typographical Soc.	Oct. 1, '96.
58	Edinburgh ..	Press and Machine Men.	Master Printers' Assoc.	Press and Machine-men's Soc.	Dec. 13, '97.
28	Isle of Man ..	Compositors ..	Six Employers ..	Typographical Assoc.	Jan. 1, '96.

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING.

195	Birmingham	Cabinet Makers	Master Cabinet Makers' Assoc.	Amal. Union and Alliance Cabinet Makers' Assoc.	Sept. 4, '99.
59	Bolton ..	Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.	Master Builders' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.	May 21, '00.
142	Leicester ..	Furnishing trades.	Employers' Representatives.	Furnishing Trades Federation.	Mar. 20, '99.
11	Liverpool	Cabinet makers	Cabinet Makers', Chair Makers', Upholsterers', and French Polishers' Assoc.	Amal. Union of Cabinet Makers, and Alliance Cabinet Makers' Assoc.	May 1, '00.
12		French polishers	Master Cabinet Makers', Chair Makers', Upholsterers', and French Polishers' Assoc.	Amal. Soc. of French Polishers.	Aug. 19, '98.
53	London*	Cabinet makers	Cabinet Trades' Federation.	Four Trade Soc.s...	Aug. 11, '00.
233	Manchester ..	Cabinet makers	Furniture Manufacturers' Assoc.	Amal. and Alliance Cabinet Makers' Assoc.	June 25, '00.
13	Scarborough	Cabinet makers	Three Employers	Amal. Union of Cabinet Makers.	May 3, '97.
121	Scotland ..	Furnishing trades	Scottish Furniture Manufacturers' Assoc.	United Furniture Trades' Assoc.	Jan. 17, '99.
14	Aberdeen ..	Upholsterers ..	Master Upholsterers' Assoc.	Operative Upholsterers' Union.	May, 13, '97.
88	Musselburgh	Lathsplitters ..	Employers' Representative.	Operative Lathsplitters' Assoc.	Jan. 14, '98.

BRICK, GLASS, AND POTTERY.

35	Birmingham	Brickmakers ..	Master Brick-makers.	Nat. Union of Gas-workers and General Labourers.	April 23, '97.
36	Headington ..	Brickmakers ..	Employers' Representatives.	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	April 11, '93
179	Lancashire ..	Flint glass workers.	Flint Glass Manufacturers.	Nat. Flint Glass Makers' Soc.	April, '99.
C.B.	Potteries	Pottery workers*	Employers	Workpeople ..	April 28, '91. With later amendments.
166		Brickmakers, &c.†	Staffordshire Potteries, Brick and Fire Clay (Manufacturers') Assoc.	Staffordshire Potteries, Brick and Fire Clay (Operatives') Assoc.	June 6, '96
168		China, Furniture and Electrical appliances.†	China Furniture (Manufacturers') Assoc.	China Furniture (Operatives') Assoc.	Feb. 17, '96.
168		Jet and Rockingham ware trade.†	Jet and Rockingham Ware Manufacturers' Assoc.	Operatives' Assoc.	1897.
37	W. Bromwich, Oldbury and District.	Brickmakers ..	W. Bromwich and Oldbury Brick-makers' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Gas-workers and General Labourers.	May 1, '98.

FOOD TRADES.

69	Derby ..	Bakers	Master Bakers' Assoc.	Amal. Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners.	May 2, '97.
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* This Agreement also constitutes a Conciliation Board.

† Agreement forming an alliance between Employers and Operatives.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Employed.	

FOOD TRADES—*cont.*

39	Nottingham..	Bakers	Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Assoc.	Amal. Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners	Sept. 13, '97.
61	Oxford ..	Bakers	Fifteen Employers	Employees' Representatives	May 24, '97.
C.B.	Scotland ..	Bakers ^c	Assoc. of Master Bakers.	Operative Bakers' Nat. Federal Union.	—
218	Clydebank ..	Bakers	Eight Employers	Operative Bakers' Federal Union	April 9, '00.
63	Edinburgh ..	Bakers	Master Bakers' Assoc.	Operative Bakers' Federal Union.	April 19, '97.
27	Glasgow District.	Bakers	Master Bakers' Assoc.	Operative Bakers' Soc.	Oct. 18, '97.
60	Paisley and Johnstone.	Bakers	Master Bakers' Assoc.	Operative Bakers' Soc.	Dec. 27, '97.
147	Stirling ..	Bakers	Master Bakers' Assoc.	Operative Bakers' Nat. Fed. Union.	Feb. 9, '99.
40	Belfast ..	Bakers	Master Bakers' Assoc.	Operative Bakers' Soc.	Dec. 17, '97.
133		Bottlers and tiers	Aerated Water Manufacturers' Assoc.	Nat. Amal. Union of Labour.	April 1, '97
133		Bottlers and tiers — apprentices.	..	..	—

TRANSPORT.

213	Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire.	Railway Employees.	North Eastern Railway Co.	Employees' Representatives.	Jan., '00
67	Bury, Rochdale, and Heywood Dist.	Tramwaymen ..	Tramway Co. ..	Nat. Amal. Union of Enginemen.	May 2, '97.
80	Grimsby ..	Engineers on fishing vessels.	Fishing Vessel Owners' Assoc.	Nat. Sailors', Firemen's, and Fishing Engineers' Union.	May 14, '97.
80		Engineers and trimmers on steam fishing vessels.	Fishing Vessel Owners' Assoc.	Steam Fishing Vessels Engineers' and Firemen's Union.	Nov. 27, '91.
153	Hull ..	Engineers in steam trawlers.	Fishing Vessel Owners' Assoc., Ltd.	Amal. Steam Trawlers Engineers' and Firemen's Union.	May 1, '97.
63		Sea-going Engineers.	Shipowners' Representatives	Four Trade Societies.	April 20, '97
183		Sailing and Steam Vessel hands.	Fishing Vessel Owners' Assoc., Ltd.	Trawl Fishermen's Protection Soc.	Nov. 1, '99.
183		Steam Trawlers and Steam Fleeters—Weekly Hands.	..	..	Oct. 30, '99.
191	London ..	Cab Drivers ..	Cab Owners' Assoc.	Cab Drivers' Trade Union.	June, '94.
157	North-east Coast.	Sea-going Engineers.	Shipowners' Representatives.	Marine Engineers' Union. Ltd.	May 10, '99.
230	Sunderland ..	Carters and rolley-men.	Building Trades' Assoc.	Nat. Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers.	May 30, '00.
41	Tyne	Tugboat and trawlermen.	Boat Owners' Assoc.	Three Societies ..	Jan., '96.
219	Thames ..	Lightermen's apprentices.	Assoc. of Master Lightermen and Boat Owners.	Amal. Soc. of Watermen and Lightermen.	Jan 11, '97.
70	Aberdeen	Carters	Carting Contractors' Assoc.	Carters' Union ..	Apr. 1, '98.
228		Steam trawlers	Steam Trawl Owners' Assoc.	Workpeoples' Representatives.	May 12, '00.

^c Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

Office No.	Town or District.	Occupation.	Parties to Agreement.		Date of Agreement.
			Employers.	Workpeople.	

DOCK AND WATERSIDE LABOUR.

15	Avonmouth ..	Corn porters ..	Employers' Representatives.	Employees' Representatives.	July 25, '92.
C.B.	Bristol	Corn porters*	Bristol Channel and West of England Corn Trade Assoc.	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	July 7, '00
C.B.		Dock labourers*	Dock Committee and one firm.	"	July 7, '00
C.B.	Cardiff, Barry and Penarth.	Coal trimmers*	Employers' Representatives.	Coal Trimmers' Union.	—
51	Gloucester and Sharpness.	Timber carriers	Employers	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	May 17, '97.
29		Grain labourers	Corn Merchants ..	"	May 24, '97.
18	Grimsby ..	Dock labourers	Four Stevedores ..	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	May 2, '92.
190	Hull ..	Dock labourers	Employers' Representatives.	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	1893.
30		Fish dock workers.	Fishing Vessel Owners' Assoc., Ltd.	Trawl Fishermen's Protective Soc.	July 19, '97.
185	Llanelly ..	Dock labourers	Two Employers ..	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	Oct. 13, '99.
56	Middlesbrough	Dock labourers	Master Stevedores	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	—
17	Severn ..	Trowmen and riverside workers.	Employers' Representatives.	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	Oct. 1, '92.
212	Dundee ..	Dock labourers	Shipowners', Brokers' and Stevedores' Representatives.	Nat. Union of Dock Labourers.	Jan., '00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73	Hull ..	Oil-cake workers	Seed Crushers	Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union.	Dec. 23, '96.
22		Do.	do.		Nov. 20, '91.
148	Aberdeen ..	Saddlers ..	Ten Master Saddlers.	Saddlers' Union ..	May 5, '99.

* Agreement constituting a Conciliation Board.

APPENDIX II.

PRINCIPAL BOARD OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS ON LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The following are among the principal Publications relating to Labour Questions, which have been, or are about to be, published by the Board of Trade.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

The "LABOUR GAZETTE"—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade—published on the 15th of each month. May be ordered through any newsagent, price 1*d.*, or obtained direct from the Publishers, Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C., at the rate of 2*s.* per annum for addresses in the United Kingdom, including postage.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS.

May all be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C.

Title of Report.	Official Number to be quoted on Ordering.	Price, exclusive of Postage.	Price, including Postage.*
Abstract of Labour Statistics for the United Kingdom:—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1893-4	C.—7,565	0 9	1 0
1894-5	C.—7,900	0 10½	1 1½
1895-6	C.—8,230	1 0	1 3
1896-7	C.—8,642	1 0	1 3
1897-8	C.—9,011	0 11½	1 2½
1898-9	Cd.—119	0 11½	1 2½
Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics ...	C.—9,442	0 8	0 10½
Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:—			
1st Report on (1893)	C.—7,567	1 3	1 7
2nd " (1894)	C.—8,075	1 9	2 1
3rd " (1895)	C.—8,374	1 2	1 6
4th " (1896)	C.—8,444	1 6	1 10
5th " (1897)	C.—8,975	1 2½	1 6½
6th " (1898)	C.—9,434	1 5	1 9
7th " (1899)	(In the Press)	—	—
Standard Piece Rates (1893)	C.—7,567-I	1 0	1 3
" " " (1900)	Cd.—144	1 4	1 8
Standard Time Rates (1893)	C.—7,567-II	1 3	1 7
" " " (1900)	Cd.—317	0 11	1 2

* In the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS—*continued.*

Title of Report.	Official Number to be quoted on Ordering.	Price, exclu- sive of Postage.		Price, includ- ing Post- age in the United King- dom.
		s.	d.	
Rates of Wages paid in the United Kingdom in 1886:—				
Principal Textile Trades	C.—5,807	1	6	1 10
Minor " " " " " " " "	C.—6,161	0	9½	1 0
Mines and Quarries	C.—6,455	1	0	1 3
By Local Authorities and Private Companies to Police, and to Workpeople employed on Roads, &c., and at Gas and Water Works.	C.—6,715	1	3	1 7
General Report*	C.—6,889	4	3	4 9
Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom.	Cd.—346	3	4	3 9
Weekly Hours of Labour in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890.	H.C. 375, 1890	0	7½	0 9½
Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896:—				
First Report of Proceedings under	C.—8,533	0	3	0 4
Second " " " " " " " "	H.C. 275, 1899	0	2	0 2½
Strikes and Lock-outs, 1st Report on (1888)	C.—5,809	0	10	1 0½
" " 2nd " (1889)	C.—6,176	1	3	1 7
" " 3rd " (1890)	C.—6,476	2	11	3 4
" " 4th " (1891)	C.—6,890	4	4	4 9
" " 5th " (1892)	C.—7,403	3	3	3 8
" " 6th " (1893)	C.—7,566	2	4	2 8
" " 7th " (1894)	C.—7,901	2	9	3 2
" " 8th " (1895)	C.—8,231	2	4	2 8
" " 9th " (1896)	C.—8,643	1	2	1 6
" " 10th " (1897)	C.—9,012	1	1	1 1
" " 11th " (1898)	C.—9,437	0	10½	1 1½
" " 12th " (1899)	(In the Press)	—	—	—
Trade Unions, 1st Report on	C.—5,104	0	7½	0 9½
" 2nd " (1887)	C.—5,505	2	5	2 9
" 3rd " (1888)	C.—5,808	2	1½	2 5½
" 4th " (1889 and 1890)	C.—6,475	5	1½	5 7½
" 5th " (1891)	C.—6,990	2	4	2 8
" 6th " (1892)	C.—7,436	2	8	3 0
" 7th " (1893)	C.—7,808	2	3	2 7
" 8th " (1894 and 1895)	C.—8,232	4	4	4 10
" 9th " (1896)	C.—8,644	1	4	1 8
" 10th " (1897)	C.—9,013	1	4½	1 8½
" 11th " (1898)	C.—9,443	1	6½	1 10½
" 12th " (1899)	(In the Press)	—	—	—

* Some of the figures in this volume relate to 1891 and 1892.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS—*continued*.

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		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Provision for Old Age Abroad	C.—9,414	0 3	0 4
Profit-sharing, Report on (1894)	C.—7,458	0 10	1 1
“Gain-sharing” and certain other systems of Bonus on Production, Report on (1895).	C.—7,848	0 6½	0 8½
Report on Contracts given out by Public Authorities to Associations of Work- men (1896).	C.—8,233	1 5	1 9
Cost of Production in relation to Wages in certain Industries (1891).	C.—6,535	1 7	1 11
Women and Girls, Employment of:— Statistics of Employment of Women and Girls (1894).	C.—7,564	0 8	0 10½
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Employments of Children on leaving School (Upper Standards), Return of.	H.C. 23, 1899	0 6	0 8
Unemployed, Report on the Agencies and Methods for dealing with the (1893).	C.—7,182	1 11	2 1
Alien Immigration:— Alien Immigration into United States (1893)...	C.—7,113	1 7	1 11
Recent Immigration from Eastern Europe, Reports on the Volume and Effects of (1894).	C.—7,406	1 0	1 3
Directory of Industrial Associations	Cd.—120	0 7½	0 9½

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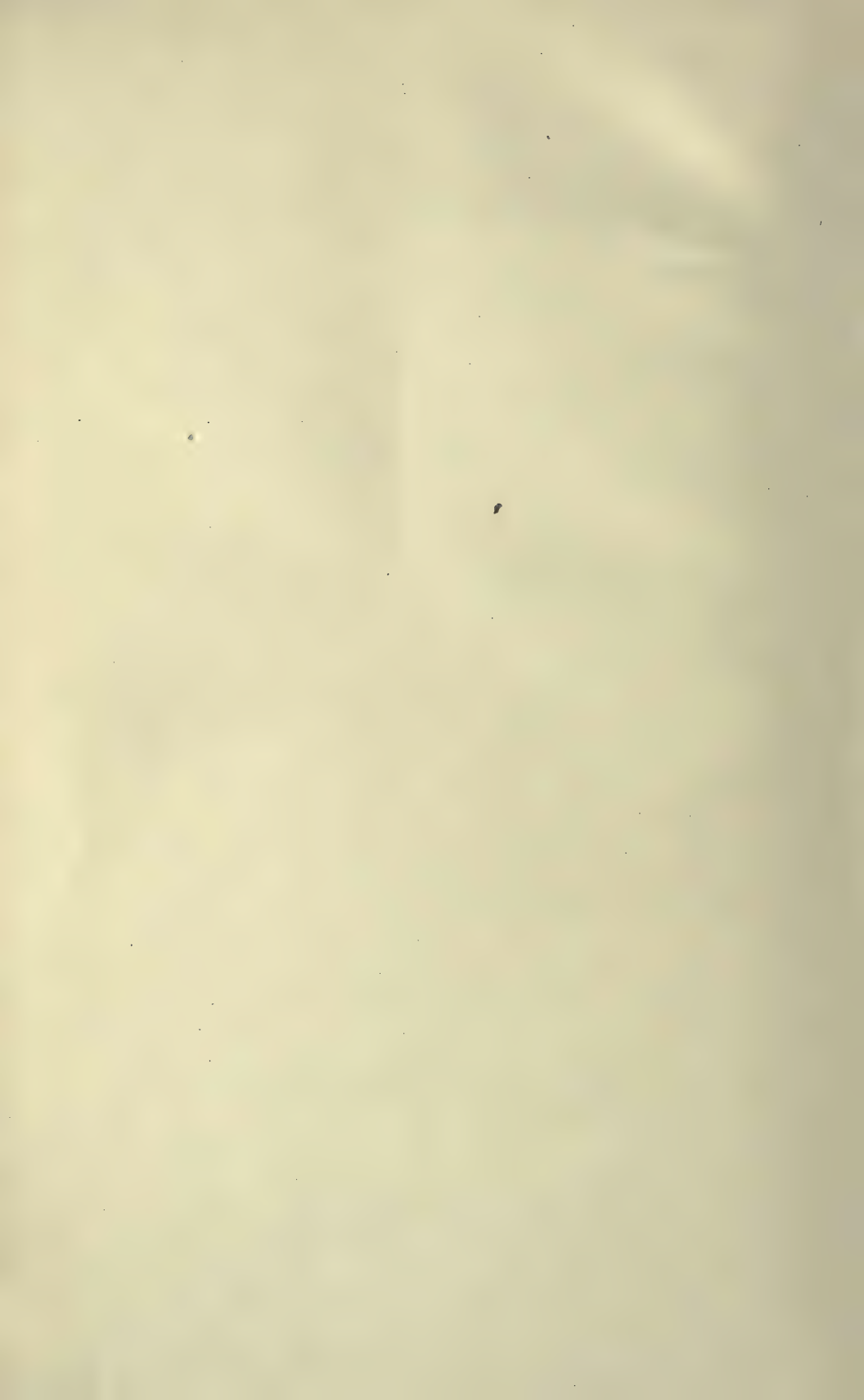


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- 2-month loans may be renewed by calling (510) 642-6753
- 1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books to NRLF
- Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date.

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

FEB 23 1998

SEP 15 1998

YC 34913

HD 5015

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